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THE BASIC SOVIET POLICY IS ABOUT THE SAME

Purge Points Up Khrushchev as Kremlin's Top Villain

(See editorial on Page 24.)

By LUDWELL DENNY

Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor

LONDON, July 5—The communist propaganda already has begun that the Kremlin purge is a victory for the peace party.

Too many Europeans seem to be falling for it. The British government is divided.

Actually, there has been no change in the basic Soviet policy at home or abroad and no change in the Kremlin rulers. Of the four now formally deposed from the Party hierarchy, Molotov, Malenkov and Kaganovich began losing their power about three years ago. Dimitri Shepilov never had any Kremlin power.

The public purge of these four after their earlier defeats by Khrushchev simply means he is using them as scapegoats. But he was strong enough to have done this in the past, had he desired.

Power Battle

Tho there is an incessant struggle for power inside the Kremlin, it has not been so acute since Khrushchev, Malenkov and Molotov joined to bump off Lavrenti Beria, their rival for Stalin's job, and Khrushchev succeeded in demoting Malenkov and Molotov.

Khrushchev's power from the beginning has been based on control of the Party, plus a deal with Marshal Georgi Zhukov, who exercises the army's balance of power as between party rivals. There can be no significant rival of Khrushchev as long as Zhukov backs him.

Moscow's propaganda, that

Molotov, Kaganovich, Malenkov and Shepilov are Stalinists, and that Khrushchev is not, is the usual lie. All of them are extreme communists committed to absolute dictatorship and Soviet aggression. And all of them, while opposing any basic change in communist policy, follow the Lenin-Stalin example of reversing tactics when required to advance the unchanging Soviet aims.

The Difference

The chief difference between Khrushchev and the others is that he is more ruthless, more skillful and quicker to shift. In these tactical changes, Khrushchev has been on every side as it suits his purpose.

He rose to power when Stalin picked him on Kaganovich's recommendation as the bloodiest terrorist to wipe out the Ukrainian revolt. Later after using Stalinist methods to become the Kremlin boss, he publicly attacked Stalin.

That was in February a year ago, but since then he has Stalinized the satellites. After first fighting with Tito, he made a deal with him, then broke with him, and lately is wooing him again.

Molotov, Malenkov, Kaganovich and Shepilov—now lumped together—have been on two different sides. Sometimes Khrushchev favored the Malenkov-Shepilov looser tactics and sometimes the stiffer Molotov-Kaganovich methods. But always in the last two or three years it has been Khrushchev calling the tune, whether sweet or tough.

Look at Record

Europeans who now hope-fully expect Khrushchev's purging of this powerless quartet to result in a more "liberal" policy in the satel-

lites, and in a more "peaceful" policy toward the West, ignore the facts of Khrushchev's record:

• It was Khrushchev who tricked President Eisenhower at the Geneva Summit Conference—from which NATO has never recovered.

• It was Khrushchev who trapped Germany's Chancellor Adenauer at the Moscow conference.

• It was Khrushchev who fooled the British Government when he visited London last year and made the Mid-east agreement.

• It was Khrushchev who sent Shepilov to make the arms deal with Egypt's President Nasser and later sabotaged the London Suez conference.

• It was Khrushchev who provoked the Polish riots, and kept the extreme Stalinist regime in Hungary despite his alleged anti-Stalinist campaign. Khrushchev, who used his secret police and the Russian army for mass murder of unarmed Budapest women and children.

Khrushchev's chief aides in the Hungarian plot have not been purged. They are Bulganin, his "friendly" front, Mikoyan, who was sent to manage the Hungarian massacre in person, and military chief Zhukov, who now is promoted for his villainy.

Khrushchev's latest purges prove nothing new. They merely confirm that as ruthless a dictator and aggressor as the world has ever known is still top Kremlin criminal.

a masterful analysis of Khrushchev.

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Text of Khrushchev

Interview on TV Program

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Following is the text of the interview with Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR, on the CBS "Face the Nation" program, televised here over WTOP-TV yesterday.

ANNOUNCER: Through the eyes of CBS Newsfilm cameras, located for the first time inside these walls of the Kremlin on Red Square in Moscow, you are about to see the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Nikita S. Khrushchev, "Face the Nation," in his own office in the building housing the USSR Council of Ministers.

The questions asked on this program are spontaneous and unrehearsed. In arranging the interview, Soviet authorities were informed of the broad areas of discussion to be covered on the program. These areas were of such scope as to insure that the panel could ask any question it desired.

The language problem has been overcome by simultaneous translation. Unseen and translating Khrushchev's remarks into English is Oleg Troyanovsky. Beside Khrushchev, translating the reporters' questions into Russian is Victor Sukhadrev. Both are officials of the Russian Foreign Ministry.

Asking the questions: Daniel Schorr, CBS News Correspondent in Moscow and B. J. Cutler, Correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune in Moscow. And now, the moderator of "Face the Nation," from CBS News and Public Affairs, Stuart Novins.

Office of Khrushchev

NOVINS: For the past eight centuries the Kremlin has been the seat of power here in Russia. The word "Kremlin" means fortress, and inside these walls decisions have been made which have shaped the history of Russia and influenced the history of the world. Today such decisions are still being made here in this building. This is the office of Nikita Khrushchev.

Mr. Khrushchev, we are very grateful to you for allowing us to come here. We have many questions that we want to put to you through your interpreter, and I am very sure that you just have many answers to give us which will be of great interest to millions of Americans. So if you are ready, sir, let's begin with the first question from Mr. Schorr.

SCHORR: Mr. Khrushchev, to open first with a subject which I believe is close to your heart—agriculture. You recently stated that the Soviet Union expects in the next few years to catch up with the United States in the production of milk, butter, and meat. American experts say this is an unrealistic target, especially with regard to livestock, the increase of more than three times in livestock. How do you plan to do it?

Cites Production Strides

KHRUSHCHEV: Unfortunately not only Americans but the peoples of other countries and even people who call themselves scientists had certain doubts when Lenin and the working class of the Soviet Union took power and called upon the peasantry to support the Soviet power. All these people thought that the Soviet power wouldn't last more than a month, and only one of your countrymen, John Reed, who wrote the book, "Ten Days That Shook the World," he had the foresight to say that a new epoch had arrived.

I am saying this to the October Revolution was received in America and in the West in general. Our measures to reorganize our backward agriculture, when we started our five-year plans, no one believed in them and considered us to indulge in fantasies; but 40 years have now gone by since the October Revolution, and the output of our economy has increased forty-fold. We have overtaken such great industrial powers as Britain, France, and Germany, and now occupy the second place, second only to the United States. And now we are faced with the fundamental task of catching up with the advanced capitalist countries as far as production per capita is concerned.

1958 Goal Set

First of all, we consider that the conditions are ripe to solve the task of catching up with the United States in the production of milk and meat. As far as milk and butter are concerned, we will be catching up with the United States as far as production per capita is concerned in the next year, 1958. This year, apparently, as far as the total output of milk and butter is concerned we will be on the level with the United States, we require another year to catch up with the United States as far as the production per capita of the population is concerned. As far as meat is concerned, things are difficult, more difficult, true enough. Therefore, as far as the production of meat is concerned, we hope to catch up with the United States, say, in 1960 or 1961. Your specialists who say that that is impossible have allies among the ranks of our economists too, because some of our economists have been telling me that their task will only be solved in 1975. But we laugh at these prophets among our people as well as among your people.

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Not Relying on Nature

CUTLER: Mr. Khrushchev, I too am interested in meat. I have heard experts say that the nation in the world has been able to increase its supply three and a half times in four years. Do you communists have some way of seeing that every cow gives milk?

KHRUSHCHEV: That is also possible in nature; not only twins but triplets are possible in nature. But that is not our main hope. We believe that in trying to solve this task of increasing the production of meat, the main place will be occupied by the production of pork, because here the possibilities are really tremendous. Also, the production of fowl, of poultry, is very great. As far as the production of cow meat, I believe that in this five-year period we will still be behind, and at the present time we hope—our hope is for the greater production of bacon. We know the British, for instance, like bacon very much, and we don't see why the Ukrainians or the Russians should not like bacon, too, as the English. Furthermore, another point I want to make about meat: up to now our cattle has been killed at the age of one year usually. Now we want to decrease the number of cattle killed and then increase the number of cattle killed when they will be each two years, when they will be two years old. In that way we hope in a few years to increase our resources of cattle available and thus to get a greater amount of cattle to be produced. Of course, by 1960 agricultural production in the United States will also increase, and therefore we will have to make a greater effort to catch up with you too. But I have already pointed out, might not be 1960; it might be 1961. We would not complain, nor will our people complain if that happens in 1961 and not in 1960. What I like already is that we are able to compete with you in this field because yours is a very rich country, and I don't think that you should be sorry about it either, because we realize that you hold first place among all capitalist countries in all fields of production. At now there is a socialist country on hand which is trying to catch up with you, and you can be sure that we will catch up with you.

Sees Good Wheat Crop

SCHORR: While we are on agriculture, Mr. Khrushchev, you had a bumper wheat crop last year. How do the prospects look for you for wheat this year?

KHRUSHCHEV: That is an important point, an important question. Last year we had a very good harvest, but I must say that it was a good harvest only in Siberia and in Kazakhstan. The harvest in the Ukraine, which was formerly called the main grain-producing area in the Soviet Union, was very bad last year, and in the central regions of Russia, too, the wheat was destroyed last year by the weather. Therefore, last year was not good all around for us. This year, for the time being, the prospects this year seem to be even better than last year. That is true, especially of the Ukraine, the central part of Russia, and the prospects are very good for Siberia and Kazakhstan. The prospects in the Volga region—that is, Stalingrad and around Kazan—are somewhat worse, but that region gives less grain to us than the others I mentioned, and therefore, we are not very much concerned about that. But I must say that I know the farmer, and the farmer is calm only when he manages to gather in the harvest and puts it in the storehouses, and, therefore, I want to be careful about naming any prospects. But even if this year's harvest should be worse than last year's, it will not prevent us from solving the task as far as the production of meat is concerned.

On World Relations

NOVINS: Mr. Khrushchev, you have spoken about what you call the healthy attitude of competition among the peoples of both our countries. I would like to ask you, sir, going to another field now, in terms of the international relations between the USSR and the United States, particularly as they refer to conditions in Western Europe and in other parts of the world, what do you consider at this time to be the most pressing points that must be solved between the two countries?

KHRUSHCHEV: I believe

that the main thing is to normalize relations between our countries, between all the countries of the world and first and foremost between the United States and the Soviet Union. This normalization, as I see it, should take place as follows: All restrictions on trade should be removed. We should begin with that. We should remove these restrictions, and you must do away with your iron curtain and not be afraid of Soviet cooks arriving in the United States—I don't think they will make any revolution in your country. Therefore, that is the first condition. Then there should be exchanges of cultural delegations. There must be more contacts between our peoples, between businessmen. That is the main thing, I should say. But at this time, at the present time, you are practicing discrimination. You are not trading with us. Some of your political leaders believe that in so doing they are doing damage to communism, but you must realize that that does little damage to us. On the contrary, it compels us to make an extra effort and

produce things at home which would otherwise have been brought from your country, and it will be the same in the future if things go on as they are. But these things create a tense atmosphere, create a lot of nervousness in the world, and make it possible to unbalance people, to speculate on war, to make warlike threats. That is dangerous, because the people of the world want peace and want a normal life. We, for our part, are trying to do all we can to bring about a normal state of things and to bring about peaceful coexistence between countries with different systems. That is to say, between capitalist countries and socialist countries.

On Travel and "Voice"

NOVINS: Mr. Khrushchev, can we assume from what you have just said then that you are prepared to allow Western diplomats more freedom of travel in your country? Can we assume that you will stop jamming broadcasts of Voice of America? Can we assume that you will take some steps in opening up these contacts you speak of?

KHRUSHCHEV: I think that as far as restrictions on travel of diplomatic personnel is concerned, I think that if there were a mutual agreement, we would be prepared to improve matters and to do away with these restrictions. These restrictions are elements which have been brought about as a result of the deterioration of relations between our two countries.

NOVINS: Would you say that they were part of your "iron curtain," Mr. Khrushchev?

KHRUSHCHEV: We reply to your "iron curtain" in kind, and sometimes we put up a sort of a "wooden curtain." Then you asked me about the Voice of America. Our country is a very musical country, and you know, we have many good singers, both in the past in Russia, and now, too. Therefore, if it's a good voice, we do not jam it. On the contrary, we want it to be heard all over the country. But if it's a voice which cuts on the ear, then every person switches off one's radio, or jams that radio because that voice gets on one's nerves. Therefore, if the Voice of America does become the voice of America—because we respect the American people, it will not be jammed in our country—but when it is not the voice of America but a sort of wailing over the radio, supposedly the voice of America, in that case we want to avoid our people getting the wrong view of the American people.

Competition of Ideas

NOVINS: Is there a contradiction, Mr. Khrushchev, when you talk about competition economically and yet you seem not to want to allow competition of ideas, you make the decision instead of allowing the people to decide what they will hear?

KHRUSHCHEV: You see, to divide us from the people, that is an old tune, an old tune, an old record, an old, broken record, and no one is prepared to listen to that record any more. We believe that there has and will never be another government in this country than the Soviet Government, and no other party than the Communist Party, which reflects the desires and the wishes of the people so much. And as far as other countries are concerned, we have no ulterior motives, and, therefore, the policy that is being pursued by us is not really the policy of the Communist Party; it is the policy of the Soviet people, and the Communist Party is only the vanguard of those people.

Now is there any contradiction between our statements that we want to compete with you? We do want to compete with you, and in that competition we want to have the most healthy forces come into the forefront, and we believe that our socialist system represents the most healthy elements because it is a younger system, the most healthy system, and, if you are acquainted with history and know how one's social system was changed and another system took its place, you will know that the old capitalist system in our country has been replaced by the socialist system, and I can

prophecy that your grandchildren in America will live under socialism. And please do not be afraid of that. Your grandchildren will be—will not understand how their grandparents did not understand the progressive nature of a socialist society.

Wouldn't Impose Ideas

Now, as far as competition between capitalist and socialist ideologies are concerned, we have never made a secret of the fact that there will be an ideological struggle going on between these two ideologies, but we never believe that that is the same thing as a war, because this would be an ideological struggle in which the system which will have the support of the people, that system will come out on top. At the present time your American people do not support the Marxist-Leninist theories. They are following the bourgeois political leaders, but is that a reason for war? Is that a reason for any enmity between us and the United States? No. Let us live in peace. Let us develop our economy. Let us compete. Let us trade with each other. Let us exchange experience in agriculture, in industry, in the field of culture, and as far as the question of which system will come out on top, let history, let our peoples decide that. I think that is a good way out. We believe that our socialist system will be victorious, but that does not mean under any conditions that we want to impose that system on anyone. We only believe that the people of each country themselves will come to realize that that system is best for them. That is up to the people concerned to decide. We have no intention of imposing our ideas on any. That is what I have to say in reply.

"No Contradictions"

SCHORR: Mr. Khrushchev, to come back to your remark about not being divided, the government and the people, it reminds me of a recent statement from Peking, which I believe was also published in Pravda, that in a socialist state there can exist contradictions between the masses and the leaders. I wonder if in republishing that in Pravda, whether the Soviet Communists accept this idea, and what are the implications of it for the Soviet Union?

KHRUSHCHEV: Each socialist or capitalist country has its own course of development, and its own stages of development, and therefore socialist countries, we for instance our country, has been in existence for 40 years; the Chinese People's Republic has been in existence eight years. Therefore, a stage through which we passed does not necessarily have to be repeated in other socialist countries. Then each people have their own habits, customs, its own history, and the Communist Party of the country concerned should take that into account, of course, and our Chinese friends have many original ideas, which they are implementing in the course of socialist construction in their country. They are giving birth to new ideas, too, which take into consideration the specific conditions in China. We look upon that as perfectly normal, and we lend our support to many of these things. We publish these ideas in our press, but each one has to base one's self on the conditions existing in one's own country. There is no contradiction with any Marxist-Leninist ideas in this respect.

SCHORR: But are you saying these contradictions do not exist in the Soviet Union today?

KHRUSHCHEV: We believe that we have no contradictions of that nature.

On U. S. "War Plans"

CUTLER: Mr. Khrushchev, you have recently said that the United States is definitely planning war against the Soviet Union. Is this really the belief that underlies your policies? Is this really the belief that underlies the policies of the Soviet Union?

KHRUSHCHEV: That is not my view. I simply repeated what your political leaders have been saying and your generals, especially your admirals. God knows how many speeches are being made in this country saying in how many ways the Soviet Union is threatened by the powerful United States. We don't believe in any such things.

Our political leaders don't make speeches trying to prove that we can destroy the United States. That would be stupid on our part.

CUTLER: I recall that Marshal Zhukov has said things like that. There is a difference between capacity and desire.

KHRUSHCHEV: You must be more accurate in your memory. I don't think Zhukov said anything of the sort. Tell me when and where Zhukov said that we want to destroy America. What we said was this: I don't deny that we have been saying that, that if some American generals and politicians say they can destroy the Soviet Union, that if the means of warfare now enable one country to destroy another, then that second country can probably destroy the first one too, and in that respect we are sure of ourselves; and if any man, which I would call a madman, should unleash war, we would have to take our steps. It would be a great calamity for mankind.

I have been reproached with changing my mind in that once I said that in a new war capitalism would be destroyed. I can repeat that, but it would be terrible war, and therefore what we want is to avoid a military conflict, but we want to compete with capitalism by peaceful means economically and otherwise, and as far as the United States is concerned, the people of America themselves will come to realize that capitalism is no good for them. **Sees Survival in War**

CUTLER: Mr. Khrushchev, you just said that a future war would destroy capitalism. Is it your theory that a future war would not destroy communism also?

KHRUSHCHEV: No, it would not. It would bring tremendous calamities to the whole of mankind, tremendous losses in lives and material values, but still mankind would not be destroyed, and since mankind would continue to live, that means that the ideas would continue to live, and the immortal idea of mankind is that of communism. But that is a very high price, and it would be a tremendous calamity both for capitalist and socialist countries, and, therefore, we have to live on one planet. You prefer the capitalist system. We prefer the socialist system. We'll continue to have ideological differences. We will continue to compete, but we must live on this one planet. As a matter of fact, we believe that we could have friendly contacts with you. We think that is possible even though there would be ideological differences, because there are many questions which unite us, and we would readily cooperate with the people of the United States.

Formula for Co-existence

SCHORR: There is one thing, Mr. Khrushchev, that I constantly fail to understand. How can you speak of co-existence with a country if you really believe that this country is planning a war against the Soviet Union?

KHRUSHCHEV: What can we do about it? We would prefer that you would not plan that war against us, but we believe that you are planning that war, but you must know that such a war would be a very awful thing and, therefore, those plans might not be implemented. Therefore, if there is co-existence, if you should desire to live in peace with us, then we, as well as you, would be able to alleviate the burden of taxation, we would be able to switch our labor reserves from the production of things which do not go to the good of mankind. We want peace very much, and we want friendship with the American people. We want friendship with Americans, not in order to have our two great powers combine against other countries but because we think that friendship between our two countries would go to the good of other countries. In that case, for instance, Luxembourg would hardly represent a threat to us. Therefore, friendship between us two would be to the good of all the peoples of the world.

I would like to be very emphatic about that so that all this technical equipment of yours could translate it for

your American people our desire for friendship.

Step Toward Disarming

SCHORR: Can I bring this down to a concrete question, because this leads towards disarmament. The United States has come back to the resumed disarmament talks in London with a proposal for what is called a small, measured step toward disarmament. We know that the Soviet Union has been more in favor of a total and immediate ban on hydrogen atom bomb tests and weapons, and the question of control has made it very difficult. Do you see any hope for an agreement on the basis of the current American approach, a first small step?

KHRUSHCHEV: For the time being I know not of the step that the United States is prepared to take, because Mr. Stassen has not yet put forth his proposals, but we are quite prepared to limit ourselves to some small step, instead of going after a comprehensive agreement at once, so that that small step might lead to something bigger. We, for our part, have taken steps to reduce our armed forces by 1,800,000 men. We have reduced our armed forces in Eastern Germany by some 30,000 men. We have given back to Finland the base we had in their country. We have done a great deal, we believe, to achieve agreement on disarmament. But for the time being we have not seen a mutual step taken by either the United States, France, or Britain. We are very sorry about that.

Can't Give Army Figure

CUTLER: After reducing your armed forces by 1,800,000 men, how many men remained in the Soviet armed forces?

KHRUSHCHEV: I didn't know that you would raise that question; it did not figure in the program that was presented to me on your part. Therefore I did not ask my minister, our Minister of Defense, about that, and I don't know any accurate figure, and I would not want to name any figures that are not accurate before the representatives of a great power like the United States. But we in general are prepared to reply to that question.

SCHORR: Let me ask you a question in connection with disarmament which has puzzled me for a long time. The Soviet position in discussing atomic tests and bombs is that all atomic and hydrogen explosions can be detected. If that's the Soviet position, then why is it that Soviet Government has not given notice or even announced afterward the last five tests conducted in this country?

On Bomb Test Notice

KHRUSHCHEV: What will give mankind? Nothing! What difference is there whether, as long as there is an explosion, the air has been poisoned and the people of the world will not gain by anything if such registrations are made beforehand? We prefer a more fundamental approach: Let us put an end to these tests, to these explosions; and some powers register these explosions not because they are so good but because the nature of their territory is such that they have to make these explosions in international waters, and if they explode their bombs without previous warning, that might harm the planes flying over that part of the world or the ships sailing there, and that would create a real scandal. If your territory made it possible for you to explode those tests in the United States, you would not warn of those tests beforehand.

There are people now who want to avoid the proposal to put an end to all explosions by switching it towards these proposals of registration and warnings. I think that is empty talk, talk to distract the attention of the people from the direction in which their attention should run. Therefore, our proposal is to put an end to all these tests, to abolish hydrogen and atomic weapons, to limit armed forces, etc. Let us have the real steps in that field instead of empty polemics, all sorts of verbal exercises and debates.

SCHORR: We lack the time now for the kind of long discussion that we'd like to have on this subject, but just one small factual point. The atomic tests on the continental United States have been announced, including the ones forthcoming in the State of Nevada.

On Troop Withdrawal

NOVINS: Mr. Khrushchev, may I move to a related area to what we are talking about now, and that is the question of Western Europe. There have been various proposals, as you know, sir, for providing certain conditions under which troops would be withdrawn, and these questions also deal with the reunification of Germany. I would like to ask you what does the Soviet Government believe now to be the conditions under which it would feel sufficiently secure to withdraw from the countries in which they are now situated.

KHRUSHCHEV: Before

plying to this, I would like to reply to Mr. Schorr. I already said that your territory is not wide enough for explosions to be made in your country without previous registration, and these registrations are really only misleading, because you are compelled to register those explosions because of the small territory of your country, comparatively small.

Now, about our security: We feel ourselves sufficiently secure

and are not afraid of anything. We do not want a war, but a war might be imposed upon us, and if it is, our people will fight with even greater enthusiasm and loyalty in defense of their country. But in order to prevent that, what steps should be taken? Why couldn't the United States and the other countries withdraw their troops from Western Germany? From the other countries of the West? From France, Italy—where else have you got troops?—Turkey, Greece, perhaps? While we would withdraw our troops from Eastern Germany, from Warsaw—from Poland, that is to say—from Hungary, from Romania? We have no troops anywhere else. I think that it would be very useful, a useful first step to test the good will of the two sides and to establish a good atmosphere which would not smell of war but which would lead to good, friendly relations that could be brought about between our two countries. That is what we have been saying, talking about, and we are quite prepared to do that.

Ideas on Air Inspection

SCHORR: Would that be included in an air inspection system to control the execution of such an agreement?

KHRUSHCHEV: You see, that is a different matter. We would be withdrawing our troops from foreign territories, but at the same time this inspection would be imposed upon foreign territories, too. Really, this inspection is a desire to peek into the bedroom of one's neighbor when he puts down the curtains of his room; but if you do want that, let's come to an agreement about this inspection, but under certain mutual conditions. What would those conditions be? These conditions have been put forth by our representative Zorin, in London. The United States promised to provide a reply to our proposals on disarmament. We are expecting your counterproposals. It's difficult for me to say whether your counterproposals will be acceptable to us or not.

NOVINS: When you speak about withdrawing American troops from Western Europe, you are talking about withdrawing over a period of 3000 miles. When you speak about withdrawing Russian troops from Eastern Germany, they can go back 3000 miles. When you speak of withdrawing Russian troops from East Germany, this is a matter of pulling back to two hours away. Now, as a realistic man, wouldn't you say that some kind of assurance of mutual trust might be forthcoming here? What is Russia prepared to do?

Withdrawal Arithmetic

KHRUSHCHEV: Your arithmetic is not quite correct, when you speak about the distance of withdrawal. I will say that your withdrawal will be less than ours, because Britain, for instance, is across the Channel from the Continent. The United States is across the ocean. Now, how long does a ship take from the United States to Germany or France? And at the same time, how long would a train troop go from, say, Irkutsk or Vladivostok in our country to Eastern Germany? And you will see that the distances are about the same. Furthermore, when we speak about disarmament, there is confidence needed. We should not look upon each other as robbers, but we should look upon each other as honest people. We are prepared to give you our word, and we are prepared to afford the means of control. We are agreed to have control, inspection posts established to check up on the agreement, and we believe that these conditions exclude the possibility of any sudden attack of one side on the other. That is the realistic view I take of the matter.

Future of Satellites

CUTLER: Mr. Khrushchev, do you have any fear that if you withdraw your troops from certain states in Eastern Europe that those countries would remain Communist?

KHRUSHCHEV: It is a fable. You are probably contaminated with this talk, too. You seem to think that the Communist system in some country can be held up by our armed forces, but I wouldn't defend a Communist system of that kind. The Communist system must be based on the will of the people, and if the people should want that system, then that people should establish a different system. And for that reason we have no fear of withdrawing our troops from any country of Eastern Europe or from Eastern Germany, and we are certain that the people themselves will defend their better without

Aid to Chiang Kaishek

SCHORR: Mr. Khrushchev, you are convinced in your own mind that in every country with a Communist regime today that regime rests on the will of the people?

KHRUSHCHEV: Absolutely! Absolutely! How can it be otherwise? Look how Chiang Kaishek is holding the people of Taiwan in his hands, and look what the people of Taiwan have done when they don't like that regime. The Americans have given Chiang Kaishek \$6 billion to hold Chiang Kaishek on the Continent, and all those American arms have been transferred by Chiang Kaishek from the Americans over to Mao Tse-tung. Who did all that? That has all been done by the people of China because the Chiang Kaishek regime did not correspond to the will of the Chinese people.

Or look at the regime that existed in Czarist Russia. The revolutionaries were executed, but the people rose up and established a new system. After the October Revolution, a great many countries started a war against us, including you Americans, and also the British, the French, the Greeks, and look what happened! The people of our country pushed you all from out of our territory and established a new Communist system in our country, because that system has the support of the people.

Or look at the Germans. They penetrated into our country as far as the Volga. They hoped that the people of this country would revolt. But what was the result? Hitler's armies have been routed, Hitler has been buried, while our people are developing their economy and gaining one success after another. We are catching up with you as far as the production of butter and milk is concerned, too, and we shall go with you as far as the other fields of production are concerned too, and we shall go on to establish a Communist society in our country.

On Hungarian Action

SCHORR: We are not here, Mr. Khrushchev, to argue with you but to get your opinions. But since you have raised America's troubles in Formosa, and this is a frank discussion, I only wanted to ask you how long do you think the Kadar regime would exist without Soviet troops and tanks in Hungary?

On Hungarian Action

KHRUSHCHEV: Let's have a test! Why don't you withdraw your troops from Germany and France, and we will withdraw ours from Germany, Poland and Hungary, and you will see that the Kadar regime, which is the people's regime in Hungary, will flourish for ages to come. Where the working class has won power, it will not yield that power to the exploiters but will rather develop their economy and their culture. That is what the Kadar regime is. It is not the Kadar regime really, because Kadar is a servant of the Hungarian people.

Reviews Overtures

NOVINS: Mr. Khrushchev, we don't have very much time left, and I would like to use some of the remaining time to ask you this question: What great step do you think now the Russians, the Russian Soviet government, is prepared to take in order to ease some of these tensions that you have been speaking about in order to approach a better understanding among the countries of the world?

KHRUSHCHEV: My view is, and I am sure that we are constantly making those steps, but if one side makes a step and the other does not reciprocate in kind, there will not be any relaxation in tension because this relaxation is not a one-way street. A reciprocal step is necessary on the part of the United States, Britain, and France, and we will not remain in debt in that case. Our most radical steps have been proposed. We have made proposals on disarmament. We suggest that the restriction on trade be discarded. We suggest the United States lower the Iron Curtain and start a widespread cultural exchange. I find it difficult to add anything else to that now. If the United States were to reciprocate in kind, we would have great progress.

Question of Slavery

NOVINS: May I ask one more question, sir? Does the history of the last years since World War II indicate at all where the Soviet Union may have been at fault or may have made mistakes in international relations which have led to some of these tensions?

KHRUSHCHEV: You see, I don't know what mistakes you have in mind. I am prepared to admit that both sides might have had a more reasonable approach, and there might not have been that deterioration in relations, but still I think that the deterioration that has taken place represented a desire on the part of the capitalist countries to test us, because when your political leaders say that they are prepared to deal with us only after the liberation of the so-called enslaved peoples, meaning the socialist countries in Europe, well, I don't want to argue about what you think slavery is, but I want to say that we look upon the capitalist society as slavery, and we think that the peoples living under a capitalist system are living under capitalist slavery. If we start arguing on this basis, results will hardly be good.

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

July 15, 1957

SAC, WFO (100-22169)

HCUA

Attention: RECORDS SECTION

HCUA has released a pamphlet entitled
"Who Are They?" which contains biographies of
N. S. KRUSHCHEV and N. S. BULGANIN.

Ten copies are enclosed for the Bureau
and ten copies for the New York Office.

2 - Bureau (61-7582) (Encl. 10)
2 - New York (Encl. 10) (RM)
1 - WFO 100-22169

JAC:LEB
(5)

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WHO ARE THEY?

PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

BY THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PART 1

July 12, 1957

Khrushchev and Bulganin
(U. S. S. R.)



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1957

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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946], chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.

(A) Un-American activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 85TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1957

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

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* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

FOREWORD

Don't Say Things. What You
Are Stands Over You the
While, and Thunders So That
I Cannot Hear What You Say
to the Contrary.

*Ralph Waldo Emerson,
Essay on Social Aims.*

The maxim of Emerson's, cited above, reflects a truth so elementary that any discussion of it seems redundant. Yet events of the past few weeks, the dubious political explorations in which we as a Nation are now participating, seem to defy the commonsense expressed by Emerson.

Despite the long history of Soviet treachery and deceit which lies in full view of the civilized world, we find ourselves being subjected once again to the sweet persuasion which seeks to lead us into comradeship with men whose real intents are best observed in their broken promises and lust for power.

As we read about "coexistence," "disarmament" conferences, and similar delusive concepts, we may well wonder what new and bitter hoax awaits us. Beyond this, we may wonder with equal vigor how it is possible to envision valid agreements of any kind with the gangsterdom that strives daily for the extinction of freedom wherever it has managed to maintain itself.

Can there be a basis of trust with the men of the Kremlin? Let their record answer this question.

In the following pages, the Committee on Un-American Activities presents authoritative biographical sketches of Nikita Khrushchev and Nikolai Bulganin, two of the leaders of the Soviet Union and of international communism.

These are the first of a series of biographies of leaders of Russia and the Communist world, which the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress is preparing at the request of the committee. We believe that a perusal of the information presented in them will demonstrate beyond any doubt the character of communism's masters and the hopelessness of attempting to negotiate with them as if they were men of good faith.

It is well to remember that in the orthodox Communist view, the Communist and non-Communist camps are already locked in war. It follows then that we are dealing not with partners but with adversaries dedicated to accomplish our destruction with every ruse and subterfuge which they have already used successfully in enslaving almost half the world.

By refusing to heed "what they are," we are fast losing all initiative in our battle for survival. For this, we can place the blame not on the blandishments of Khrushchev and Bulganin but only upon our own folly.

FRANCIS E. WALTER, *Chairman.*

WHO ARE THEY?

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV

(First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union)

The 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party opened with great fanfare in the Kremlin on February 14, 1956. Over 1,400 party representatives from all over the Soviet empire, as well as foreign delegates from 55 Communist parties the world over, were in attendance. This global representation of Communist leaders—some of whom participated in such secrecy that not even their names were divulged—was indicative of the role of Moscow as the political and ideological center of international communism.

Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev, 63-year-old party boss, addressed the assembled delegates twice—each time in quite a different vein. His 45,000-word opening speech, in which he reported on domestic and international affairs, demonstrated his dominant role in the party and government. Of greater importance, however, was the frontal attack on Stalin which he made in a secret session on February 25, from which even the foreign Communist guests were strictly excluded.

On Stalin's 70th birthday, in December 1949, Khrushchev had hailed the then Soviet dictator as "our father, sage teacher, and brilliant leader of the party, the Soviet people, and the toilers of all the world." Now, only 3 years after his master's demise, Khrushchev depicted Stalin as the head of a gang of murderers and secret police terrorists, who had done immeasurable harm to the cause of communism. "Criminal violation of socialist legality," "barbaric tortures," "monstrous falsifications," "a mania for greatness," and "fantastic ideas of a person divorced from reality," were some of the accusations which Khrushchev used in his indictment of Stalin.

What were, however, the credentials of the first party secretary entitling him to assume the role of a prosecutor and judge rather than to sit as an accomplice in the dock of history? Had not the official Soviet "Political Dictionary" flatteringly referred to Khrushchev in 1940 as the "faithful disciple and companion-in-arms of Comrade Stalin"? For the last 14 years of Stalin's rule, Khrushchev was a member of the infamous Politburo, the highest policymaking organ of the Communist Party, where all decisions had to be taken unanimously. Indeed, it is a bitter irony that one of the very men who share the responsibility for the death of innocent people in Stalin's purges is now parading as the advocate of their posthumous "rehabilitation."

In drawing Khrushchev's profile, it may well be useful to throw some light on his past activities which, as we shall see, were replete with mass repression, intrigue, and two-facedness.

It was a peculiar coincidence that Khrushchev's rise to the summit of the party came at the time of the notorious purges of the mid-1930's. In 1934, on the eve of the "great purge," he became the first secretary of the Moscow Communist Party Committee as well as a member of the party's Central Committee. In the following year, he was also given the post of first party secretary for the entire Moscow region.

At the peak of the purges in 1938, Stalin selected him as an alternate member of the Politburo and soon thereafter sent him to the Ukraine to carry out the party purge as first secretary of the Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Party.

Contrary to his present disclaimer of responsibility for the crimes committed in the Stalin era, Khrushchev actually took a prominent part in the mass terror in the 1930's and vigorously promoted what he now calls "the annihilation of honest Communists."

Thus, as Moscow party chief, he was in August 1936 an untiring organizer of numerous "crowded" meetings in which his underlings demanded the execution of members of the party's elite. Resolutions were passed on these occasions to address congratulatory messages to Stalin, Secret Police Chief Yagoda—who was in charge of the terror—as well as to Khrushchev. Again, at the beginning of 1937, when haranguing 200,000 Moscow workers at a mass rally which expressed thundering approval of the death sentences imposed on other old Bolsheviks, Khrushchev had this to say:

We are gathered here in Red Square to make our proletarian words resound, words full of approval of the sentence passed by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court on the enemies of the people, the traitors to the Motherland, the betrayers of the cause of the toilers, the spies, the saboteurs, the agents of fascism * * *.

It is noteworthy that the same man who in 1937 had called for the liquidation of—to use his own words—the "enemies of the people" has this version to offer today:

Stalin originated the concept "enemy of the people" * * *. This term made possible the use of the most cruel repression, in violation of all norms of revolutionary legality, against anyone who in any way disagreed with Stalin * * *. This concept "enemy of the people" actually eliminated the possibility of any kind of ideological fight or the making of one's views known on this or that issue * * *. The only proof of guilt used was the "confession" of the accused himself; and, as subsequent probing proved, "confessions" were achieved through physical pressures against the accused.

Because of his insistent attempts to subdue Ukrainian national consciousness and desire for self-determination, Khrushchev is among the men most hated in the Soviet Ukraine. He had been chosen twice—before and after World War II—to implement the sovietization of the Ukraine. In carrying out this assignment, he was as systematic as he was ruthless. His first target was the Ukrainian intelligentsia, whose members were accused by the Communists of trying to separate the Ukraine from the Soviet Union and to preserve the traditional Ukrainian culture. "We have destroyed," he declared in 1938, "a considerable number of enemies, though not all." Toward the end of the war, Khrushchev resumed his repressive policies in the Ukraine, exercising for 3 years a virtual 1-man dictatorship subject only to the control of Stalin. In a report which he submitted to the party in August 1946, he noted with satisfaction that a "mass replacement" of leading officials in the Ukraine was in progress and that in the preceding 18 months one-half of such personnel had been dismissed. In the same report, he took the local Ukrainian party organizations to task for their failure to combat national sentiment and "the rebirth of bourgeois nationalist concepts of the Ukraine in books, magazines, and newspapers." It is needless to say that 10 years later, when he became the most influential figure in the Kremlin, Khrushchev continued to be a determined foe of the national self-assertion of the Ukrainian people.

A salient feature of Khrushchev's record is to be found in his relentless onslaught on the farmers' independence. Even after the Soviet Government had taken away from the farmers the bulk of their land, Khrushchev did everything within his power to deprive them of the small lots that were still left to them. In the early 1950's, he became one of the main advocates of a plan to urbanize the countryside, an undertaking clearly motivated by the desire to bring the collective farmers under closer economic and political control. Khrushchev's undertaking not only met with strong peasant opposition but was even criticized by influential circles in the party. No sooner was he entrenched in power than he resumed in 1956, his efforts to cut down the size of individual plots and reduce the number of people engaged in cultivating them.

This then, in short, is Khrushchev's record of accomplishments. His rise to power was accompanied by the betrayal and the physical destruction of his closest associates. At the helm of the party, he lost no time in undermining and finally ousting Malenkov and Molotov, his political rivals from the "collective leadership," and in establishing himself in Stalin's fashion as master of the Soviet land. He was instrumental in destroying the independence of the Soviet farmer. His expert knowledge in enslaving other peoples was first tested with regard to the Ukrainian nation; and only recently, implementing his decision, heavy Russian armor, in combination with deceit and treachery, crushed the national aspirations of the Hungarian people. "Pitiless and unabashed by any shameful act," the secret police is again at work there.

Khrushchev is a sworn enemy of the democratic form of government and the American way of life. He reviles this country as being devoid of political freedom and economic stability and ruled by a handful of greedy capitalists who enslave the working people. He and his fellow Communists are driven by the desire to outdistance the United States, the most advanced and powerful capitalist country. His fanatical belief in the superiority of the Communist system leaves no doubt in his mind that, whether there be peace or war, the ultimate communization of the world is certain to arrive. Only recently, television viewers in the United States had an opportunity to witness his prediction that their "grandchildren will live under socialism" (i. e., communism).

To attain this objective, Khrushchev displays versatility and flexibility in selecting the device which he considers most effective and promising at the moment: Nuclear blackmail, subversion, propaganda, interference in the domestic affairs of other states, driving a wedge between peoples and their governments, exploitation of anti-colonial and nationalist feelings in Asia and Africa, and direct revolutionary action. All these expedients serve the single-minded goal of Soviet aggrandizement and of accelerating the march of communism.

"If anyone believes" he observed bluntly at a reception for East German Communist leaders in September 1955—

that our smiles involve the abandonment of the teachings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, he deceives himself badly. Those who wait for that must wait until a shrimp learns to whistle.

It appears that Khrushchev on this occasion, as on others, acted in line with the old Russian proverb that "what is on a sober man's mind is on a drunken man's tongue."

N. A. BULGANIN

(Prime Minister of the Soviet Union)

Today's Soviet leaders are among the most publicized figures on the contemporary scene. Prominent among them is the present Prime Minister, 62-year-old Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin. By now there are not many who are not acquainted with the features of this seemingly mild-mannered, well-groomed man with his carefully barbered but outmoded goatee. And to some who saw him in person, Bulganin looked like a "smalltown American banker," a "turn-of-the-century foxy grandpa," a "concert master of a prewar provincial German band," or even a professor. However, here the validity of the comparison ends. The deceptively jovial exterior belies his character and actions.

It is well to remember that Bulganin began his political career as an efficient officer of the infamous Cheka, the initial version of the dreaded Soviet Secret Police. The Cheka was the main instrument of the Red terror waged by the newly established Bolshevik rulers against real and imaginary opponents of the Communist regime.

Bulganin started his 5-year service in the Soviet Secret Police (1918-22) as the head of the Cheka detachment in his native city, Nizhni Novgorod (now Gorki) on the Volga River. In this capacity, he showed great zeal in jailing and sending to death the so-called "enemies of the people" and in suppressing a revolt of workers in his own hometown. Little wonder that, in the words of an observer, "a complete lack of principles, a thoroughgoing ruthlessness, a constant readiness to be a scoundrel brought Bulganin further promotion to Moscow."

In the Soviet capital, Bulganin continued to hold a leading position at secret police headquarters on the staff of the notorious Felix Dzerzhinsky, the originator of the mass terror. Later, Bulganin was sent to central Asia, where he rounded out his ignominious career in the Soviet Secret Police with the assignment of destroying the spirit of independence and the religious beliefs of the Moslems in the U. S. S. R.

Again, 20 years later, Bulganin played a conspicuous role in plotting against freedom, this time in Poland and Czechoslovakia. He was the moving spirit behind the so-called Polish Lublin Committee of National Liberation—"the faceless, renegade Polish Communists and Russian citizens"—serving as a tool of the Kremlin's plans for the communization of Poland and as a medium of counteracting the Free Polish Government in exile in London. In the summer of 1944, during the march of the Red army on the Polish capital, Bulganin was instrumental in the decision to refuse military assistance to the Polish patriots in Warsaw, who had risen in arms against the Nazis. As a result, the Red army was made to stand by idle while the brave Polish underground army, under Bór-Komorowski, was hopelessly outnumbered and decimated by the Nazi military forces.

At the end of the war, Bulganin vigorously promoted the sovietization and Russification of Poland and of other parts of east-central Europe. On several occasions, he paid personal visits to Prague, serving as an important link in the Soviet conspiracy which forced Czechoslovakia to become another Soviet satellite. Both in the Stalin era and thereafter, Bulganin took a leading part in plotting Communist strategy against the Marshall plan and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Bulganin has a record of ruthlessness in achieving his goals. Rude to his subordinates, he tolerates neither criticism nor opposition. His complete lack of understanding of the processes of democracy is illustrated by the following incident: on one occasion in 1944, he reportedly tipped off the United States Ambassador to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman, that a certain American officer had been overheard criticizing President Roosevelt and voicing his hope that the President would be defeated in the forthcoming election. When Harriman appeared unperturbed and explained that, according to American notions, the officer was within his rights in saying such things, Bulganin was overheard to whisper in Russian: "Harriman must be one of the conspirators, too."

As is customary among the Soviet top leadership, Bulganin lacks confidence in and personal loyalty to his close associates. He took a prominent part in the destruction of Beria and the purge of Malenkov, Molotov, and Kaganovich. And how can one reconcile his present acrimonious denunciation of Stalin with his recent idolization of the man to whom he owed his rise to power and his position of leadership in the councils of the Party and the Government? A mere 7 years ago, on the occasion of Stalin's 70th birthday, Bulganin eulogized Stalin in an article in Pravda, using the Soviet dictator's name 108 times—thus outdoing Khrushchev and Malenkov who respectively scored only 45 and 57 references.

In spite of his recurrent protestations of belief in "peaceful coexistence" between the United States and the U. S. S. R., Bulganin remains an implacable foe of American democracy, which he accuses of predatory and aggressive designs.

On October 8, 1952, he had the following to say:

At present the United States Government is deeply disturbed over the lack of "political and moral solidarity" among countries in the Atlantic bloc. And, apparently, American aid to countries which join this bloc is being particularly extolled in this connection. However, it is well enough known what this American "aid" amounts to. It is direct robbery of these countries and placing them under American domination. In giving "aid" to its satellites, the American Government is following the rule customary in the world of capitalism: "Here, take our leftovers"—dumping old goods and obsolete armaments. Military and economic assistance to other states is being used to drag them into energetic preparations for a new world war.

Like the other Kremlin chiefs, Bulganin is bent on the disruption of the Western alliance as the initial step towards the destruction of the American way of life. No illusions can be entertained as to what "peaceful coexistence" stands for in Communist parlance:

It does not mean peace as we (Americans) understand the word. It means a continuation of the struggle on political and economic grounds. It could mean an alternative route for the Soviet Union to a dominant world power position.¹

¹ Marshall D. Shulman, "Is the Soviet Union Changing?" Problems of Communism, vol. V, No. 3, May-June, 1956, p. 23.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *BH*

DATE: July 23, 1957

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

1 - Section tickler
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Nichols

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION)

On July 6, 1957, Nikita Khrushchev criticized Georgi Malenkov for being the "chief organizer" of the "Leningrad case." In effect, before the Russian people, Khrushchev accused Malenkov as being a man who was "afraid to come to you here in Leningrad." Khrushchev was referring to Malenkov's participation in the Leningrad case, 1948-1949, at which time a number of high-ranking communists were liquidated by Joseph Stalin. (Washington Post and Times Herald, July 7, 1957, pp. 1, 4) *WCS Sullivan*

It is obvious that Khrushchev was attempting to characterize Malenkov with this accusation as one who was afraid to face the people because of his failure to oppose Stalin's brutal orders.

Previously, however, in July, 1956, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is dominated by Nikita Khrushchev, published a resolution on the cult of the individual which, among other things, attempted to explain why Soviet leaders under Stalin did not oppose him or fight against his evil deeds. One salient paragraph in this resolution reads:

"Any action against him under these conditions would not have been understood by the people. It was in no way a question of a lack of personal courage. It is obvious that if anyone in this situation had acted against Stalin, he would not have been supported by the people. . . ." *4p*

EX-131

RECORDED - 83 62 104-45-4
Current Soviet Policies - II, 1957, p. 224.

It is obvious that the written record exposes Nikita Khrushchev in this instance as being in close contradiction. He portrays himself as one who, in his efforts to purge Malenkov, accuses him of failing to do what he, Khrushchev, also failed to do and attempted to explain away in the resolution mentioned above.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For your information.

WCS:mjh *mjh*
 (4)

64 JUL 30 1957 *Auto*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 18, 1957

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY OF POLISH AND SOVIET DEFECTORS BEFORE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, UNITED STATES SENATE RELEASED TO THE PRESS JULY 11, 1957, REGARDING KHRUSHCHEV'S RECENT CONSOLIDATION OF POWER IN THE USSR

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on July 11, 1957, released testimony given that day by Seweryn Bialer, Polish propagandist who defected in January, 1956; Ismail Ege (Ismael Gusseyonovitch Akhmedov), Soviet intelligence agent, who defected in Turkey in June, 1942; Yuri Rastvorov, Soviet intelligence agent, who defected in Japan in January, 1954; and Grigoriy Petrovich Klimov, Soviet engineer who defected in Germany in February, 1947.

The testimony produced no information of value to the Bureau.

Bialer stated that Khrushchev's consolidation of power would be to the advantage of Gomulka in Poland and Tito in Yugoslavia as they could say that Khrushchev in resisting Stalinism was doing in Russia just what they were doing in Poland and Yugoslavia.

Ege felt the purge would go to lower levels and, therefore, the United States should try to defect such people as Soviet Ambassador Zarubin. He stated he did not feel Khrushchev would be another Stalin but would allow some freedom in Russia.

Rastvorov said recent changes would not result in basic changes in Soviet domestic or foreign policy.

Klimov stated he did not agree with the others and in his opinion Khrushchev will attempt to become as absolute a dictator as Stalin was.

ACTION:

For your information.

DWK:dmd:jaa
 (4)

Tic: Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Branigan
 Mr. Kuno

ENCLOSURE

58 AUG 5 1957

NOT RECORDED
 191 JUL 24 1957

3 JUL 23 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: August 13, 1957

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

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SUBJECT: SOVIET LEADER NIKITA S.
 KHRUSHCHEV'S HYPOCRISY
 (Central Research Matter)

Hypocrisy Inherent in Communism

The latest speeches of Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev reveal the hypocrisy which is inherent in communism and communist leaders.

Khrushchev's False Words

Speaking at a communist rally in East Germany last week, Khrushchev boasted that eventually communism will sweep the world. But Khrushchev added that the communist world had no aggressive intentions. "We are Leninists," he declared, "and are for peaceful cooperation." (Washington News Service, 8/9/57)

Lenin's Words Reveal the Lie

The words of Lenin reveal that if Khrushchev and his followers are Leninists, as Khrushchev states, they cannot honestly advocate "peaceful cooperation." Lenin unequivocally stated:

"...As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace: in the end, one or the other will triumph--a funeral dirge will be sung either over the Soviet Republic or over world capitalism...."

(V. I. Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. VIII, p. 297)

CDB:let

(7) *WES*

- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - C. D. Brennan
- 1 - M. A. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Nichols

63 SEP 6 1957

EX - 116

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SENT DIRECTOR

8/13/57

SEP 4 1957

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memo to Mr. L. V. Boardman
Re: Soviet Leader Nikita S.
Khrushchev's Hypocrisy
(Central Research Matter)

Khrushchev's Strategy

Khrushchev obviously hopes to lure our people into a false sense of security and complacency. He is a Leninist, as he says, and is following the tactics of Lenin, who said:

"...those political leaders of the revolutionary, class who are unable 'to tack, to manoeuvre, to compromise,' in order to avoid an obviously disadvantageous battle, are good for nothing." (V. I. Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. X, pp. 118, 119)

Khrushchev's Desire

As a follower of Lenin and one who practices Lenin's tactics, Khrushchev's desire is plain. He wants to induce the Western world to lower its guard so that at the appropriate time the smashing blow can be delivered which will enable communists the world over to chant the funeral dirge over world capitalism.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

draw This is being disseminated in Aug 14th
issue of our Current Intelligence Analysis

MS
100
V. P. ...
Q

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *10/9/57*

DATE: September 6, 1957

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *ABM*SUBJECT: SOVIET LEADER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
STYMIES FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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Soviets Push Policing of Arts

According to an article appearing in the September 4, 1957, issue of The New York Times, datelined Moscow, all forces have rallied to Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev's assigned mission to reassert the party's unqualified prerogative to control the direction of artistic expression. Khrushchev has warned all writers to heed the lesson of the Hungarian revolt and to beware of flirtations with "alien" concepts of "artistic freedom." Further, he has declared that their writings must portray a bright future for Russia with the Communist Party as its guiding sun.

Soviet Writers Upbraided

In three recent speeches in connection with the reorganization of the Soviet cultural program, Khrushchev has upbraided the writers of the Soviet Union. He has made it clear that writers and artists must serve the people, the party, and the State. They cannot become carriers of "unhealthy moods" and "tendencies" he insisted.

Typical of the targets of Khrushchev's wrath is the recent novel, "Not By Bread Alone," by Vladimir Dudinstey a well-known Soviet writer. Thomas P. Whitney, Editor of Associated Press Foreign News, whose review of "Not By Bread Alone" appeared in the Magazine Section of The New York Times on March 24, 1957, stated that probably no literary work published in the Soviet Union in the last generation has caused such a furor. As a candid, critical portrayal of Soviet life, the book made the Russian bureaucrats uncomfortable, and the Kremlin dreaded its impact at home and abroad. The Soviet Embassy in London tried to stop the book's publication there in the English translation, apparently with some success, since the Library of Congress has only the Russian version.

MAL:rrb
(9) *rrb*

EX. - 137

RECORDED - 6
INDEXED - 6

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- 1 - Section tickler
- 1 - M. A. Lucey
- 1 - M. A. Jones

- 1 - A. P. Gunsser
- 1 - Mr. F. J. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. A. H. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. L. V. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. L. B. Nichols

10 SEP 10 1957

7 2 SEP 13 1957

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memo to Mr. Boardman

Re: Soviet Leader Nikita S. Khrushchev
Stymies Freedom of Expression
Central Research Matter

The novel, which reportedly was of particular appeal to the young people of the Soviet Union, provided material which Russians dissatisfied with the present Soviet system can use in criticism of it.

Referral/Consult

The Book - "Not By Bread Alone"

As indicated only one copy is in the Library of Congress and this is in the Russian language. The Research Section is securing this copy from the Library and will read it here to see if it warrants translation for the purpose of using the material in whole or in part as propaganda against the Russians and the Communists. Mr. Nichols will be informed of the evaluation.

The Meaning

This latest repressive measure in Soviet life illustrates the trend developing in the Soviet Union toward a new "cult of the personality" featuring Khrushchev and his gradually developing get-tough policy.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

[Handwritten signature] ✓ *[Handwritten signature]*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 21, 1957

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
INTERVIEW BY UNITED PRESS, 11/14/57
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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Considerable attention has been devoted to reporting, analyzing, and interpreting a recent interview of Soviet Party leader Nikita S. Khrushchev by an American newsman. The interview was conducted by Henry Shapiro, chief United Press correspondent in Moscow, on November 14, 1957. Although this was a lengthy interview and covered a wide range of topics, the following selected excerpts from Khrushchev's own words succeed in conveying succinctly the highlights of the interview:

On Soviet Prospects

[REDACTED]

On Crime

[REDACTED]

On Literature and Art

[REDACTED]

On American Broadcasts to USSR

Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]

On Dudintsev--Author of "Not By Bread Alone" (A book critical of Soviet bureaucracy)

[REDACTED]

On Soviet Living Standards

[REDACTED]

MGG:let

(10)

1 - Section tickler

1 - [REDACTED]

1 - M. A. Jones

1 - F. J. Baumgardner

76 D. E. Moore

DEC 2 1957 336

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Boardman

1 - Mr. Nease

1 - Mr. Mohr

RECORDED - 61

NOV 25 1957

CENTRAL RESEARCH

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Memorandum to L. V. Boardman

Re Nikita S. Khrushchev Interview by United Press, 11/14/57
Central Research Matter

On Education

| [Redacted]
|

On North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

[Redacted]

On Marxism-Leninism

|| [Redacted]

On the Existence of a Prewar Situation

[Redacted]

Referral/Consult

On Prospects for Peace

[Redacted]

On Nuclear War

[Redacted]

On Disarmament

[Redacted]

On the United States As a Battleground

[Redacted]

On the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile

[Redacted]

Memorandum to L. V. Boardman

Re: Nikita S. Khrushchev

Interview by United Press, 11/14/57

Central Research Matter

Referral/Consult

On Soviet Stability



Khrushchev's comments on this wide range of topics illustrate that he is speaking from a posture of confidence, bolstered by his own personal consolidation of strength and underwritten by Soviet military capabilities.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

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JH
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W.E.S.
CB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NEASE *Ne*

DATE: 12/11/57

FROM : W. G. EAMES *E*SUBJECT: *O*
NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
BUFILE #62-104045

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SPEECH BY ABOVE BEFORE TWENTIETH CONGRESS
 OF THE CP OF THE SOVIET UNION
 2/25/56

We have received four copies of the above speech as published by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. For record purposes, these are being filed in the above file.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For record purposes.

LM
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 (3)

4 ENCLOSURE
94

RECORDED - 94

INDEXED - 94

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12/19
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12/5, 1957

TO:

___ Director	___ Mr. Clayton, 5744
___ Mr. Tolson, 5744	___ Miss Gandy, 5633
___ Mr. Boardman, 5736	___ Mr. Holloman, 5633
___ Mr. Belmont, 1742	
___ Mr. Mohr, 5517	___ Records Branch
___ Mr. Parsons, 7621	___ Pers. Records, 6631
___ Mr. Rosen, 5706	___ Reading Room, 5533
___ Mr. Tamm, 5256	___ Courier Service, 1541
___ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB	___ Mail Room, 5531
___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742	___ Teletype, 5644
	___ Code Room, 4642
___ Mr. Nease, 5640	___ Mechanical, B-110
___ Mr. McGuire, 5642	___ Supply Room, B-216
___ Mr. Wick, 5634	___ Tour Room, 5625
___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636	___ Stop Desk, 7712
___ Mr. Morgan, 5625	

___ Mr. Jones, 4236
 ___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB
 ___ Mr. Waikart, 7204

___ [Redacted] 7206
 ___ [Redacted] 5537

___ See Me
 ___ For Your Info

___ For appropriate
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___ Note & Return

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G. A. Nease
 Room 5640, Ext. 691

85th Congress }
1st Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

SPEECH OF NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV BEFORE
A CLOSED SESSION OF THE XXTH CONGRESS
OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET
UNION ON FEBRUARY 25, 1956

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL
SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE JUDICIARY, UNITED STATES
SENATE



Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1957

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62-104045-8

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MATTHEW M. NEELY, West Virginia	JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, Maryland
SAM J. ERVIN, Jr., North Carolina	ROMAN L. HRUSKA, Nebraska

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

JAMES O. EASTLAND, Mississippi, *Chairman*

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ROBERT MORRIS, *Chief Counsel*

J. G. SOUWINE, *Associate Counsel*

WILLIAM A. RUSHER, *Associate Counsel*

BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

as the creator of history and as the creator of all material and spiritual good of humanity, about the decisive role of the Marxist Party in the revolutionary fight for the transformation of society, about the victory of Communism.

In this connection we will be forced to do much work in order to examine critically from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint and to correct the widely spread erroneous views connected with the cult of the individual in the sphere of history, philosophy, economy, and of other sciences, as well as in the literature and the fine arts. It is especially necessary that in the immediate future we compile a serious textbook of the history of our Party which will be edited in accordance with scientific Marxist objectivism, a textbook of the history of Soviet society, a book pertaining to the events of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War.

Secondly, to continue systematically and consistently the work done by the Party's Central Committee during the last years, a work characterized by minute observation in all Party organizations, from the bottom to the top, of the Leninist principles of Party leadership, characterized, above all, by the main principle of collective leadership, characterized by the observation of the norms of Party life described in the statutes of our Party, and finally, characterized by the wide practice of criticism and self-criticism.

Thirdly, to restore completely the Leninist principles of Soviet Socialist democracy, expressed in the Constitution of the Soviet Union, to fight wilfulness of individuals abusing their power. The evil caused by acts violating revolutionary Socialist legality which have accumulated during a long time as a result of the negative influence of the cult of the individual has to be completely corrected.

Comrades!

The XXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has manifested with a new strength the unshakable unity of our Party, its cohesiveness around the Central Committee, its resolute will to accomplish the great task of building Communism. [Tumultuous applause.] And the fact that we present in all their ramifications the basic problems of overcoming the cult of the individual which is alien to Marxism-Leninism, as well as the problem of liquidating its burdensome consequences, is an evidence of the great moral and political strength of our Party. [Prolonged applause.]

We are absolutely certain that our Party, armed with the historical resolutions of the XXth Congress, will lead the Soviet people along the Leninist path to new successes, to new victories. [Tumultuous, prolonged applause.]

Long live the victorious banner of our Party—Leninism! [Tumultuous, prolonged applause ending in ovation. All rise.]

O

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.
From: Senator James O. Eastland.

Because of the importance of the secret speech of Nikita S. Khrushchev on February 25, 1956, before a closed session of the XXth Party Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as a confession of crimes by himself and other present-day Communist leaders, and as a basic document in the study of many subsequent developments in the Soviet Union and its satellite countries, I have instructed that the full text of this speech be printed as a committee document, together with an analysis prepared by the Free Trade Union Committee (AFL-CIO) and (from the Journal of the Institute for the Study of the U. S. S. R.) a very fine brief summary of the basic significance of the new Kremlin tactics.

III

Socialism and Communism. We cannot say that these were the deeds of a giddy despot. He considered that this should be done in the interest of the Party; of the working masses, in the name of the defense of the revolution's gains. In this lies the whole tragedy!

Comrades! Lenin had often stressed that modesty is an absolutely integral part of a real Bolshevik. Lenin himself was the living personification of the greatest modesty. We cannot say that we have been following this Leninist example in all respects. It is enough to point out that many towns, factories and industrial enterprises, Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes, Soviet institutions and cultural institutions have been referred to by us with a title—if I may express it so—of private property of the names of these or those government or Party leaders who were still active and in good health. Many of us participated in the action of assigning our names to various towns, radios, undertakings and Kolkhozes. We must correct this. [Applause.]

But this should be done calmly and slowly. The Central Committee will discuss this matter and consider it carefully in order to prevent errors and excesses. I can remember how the Ukraine learned about Kossior's arrest. The Kiev radio used to start its programs thus: "This is radio (in the name of) Kossior." When one day the programs began without naming Kossior, everyone was quite certain that something had happened to Kossior, that he probably had been arrested.

Thus, if today we begin to remove the signs everywhere and to change names, people will think, that these comrades in whose honor the given enterprises, Kolkhozes or cities are named, also met some bad fate and that they have also been arrested. [Animation in the hall.]

How is the authority and the importance of this or that leader judged? On the basis of how many towns, industrial enterprises and factories, Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes carry his name. Is it not about time that we eliminate this "private property" and "nationalize" the factories, the industrial enterprises, the Kolkhozes and the Sovkhozes? [Laughter, applause, voices: "That is right."] This will benefit our cause. After all, the cult of the individual is manifested also in this way.

We should in all seriousness consider the question of the cult of the individual. We cannot let this matter get out of the Party, especially not to the press. It is for this reason that we are considering it here at a closed Congress session. We should know the limits; we should not give ammunition to the enemy; we should not wash our dirty linen before their eyes. I think that the delegates to the Congress will understand and assess properly all these proposals. [Tumultuous applause.]

Comrades: We must abolish the cult of the individual decisively, once and for all; we must draw the proper conclusions concerning both ideological-theoretical and practical work.

It is necessary for this purpose:

First, in a Bolshevik manner to condemn and to eradicate the cult of the individual as alien to Marxism-Leninism and not consonant with the principles of Party leadership and the norms of Party life, and to fight inexorably all attempts at bringing back this practice in one form or another.

To return to and actually practice in all our ideological work the most important theses of Marxist-Leninist science about the people

What a terminology of a card player! (Laughter in the hall.) It is clear that the creation within the Political Bureau of this type of Commissions—"quintets," "sextets," "septets," and "novenaries"—was against the principle of collective leadership. The result of this was that some members of the Political Bureau were in this way kept away from participation in reaching the most important State matters.

One of the oldest members of our Party, Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov, found himself in an almost impossible situation. For several years he was actually deprived of the right of participation in Political Bureau sessions. Stalin forbade him to attend the Political Bureau sessions and to receive documents. When the Political Bureau was in session and Comrade Voroshilov heard about it, he telephoned each time and asked whether he would be allowed to attend. Sometimes Stalin permitted it, but always showed his dissatisfaction. Because of his extreme suspicion, Stalin toyed also with the absurd and ridiculous suspicion that Voroshilov was an English agent. [Laughter in the hall.] It's true—an English agent. A special tapping device was installed in his home to listen to what was said there. [Indignation in the hall.]

By unilateral decision Stalin had also separated one other man from the work of the Political Bureau—Andrey Andreyevich Andreyev. This was one of the most unbridled acts of wilfulness.

Let us consider the first Central Committee Plenum after the XIXth Party Congress when Stalin, in his talk at the Plenum, characterized Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov and Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan and suggested that these old workers of our Party were guilty of some baseless charges. It is not excluded that had Stalin remained at the helm for another several months, Comrades Molotov and Mikoyan would probably have not delivered any speeches at this Congress.

Stalin evidently had plans to finish off the old members of the Political Bureau. He often stated that Political Bureau members should be replaced by new ones.

His proposal, after the XIXth Congress concerning the selection of 25 persons to the Central Committee Presidium, was aimed at the removal of the old Political Bureau members and the bringing in of less experienced persons so that these would extol him in all sorts of ways.

We can assume that this was also a design for the future annihilation of the old Political Bureau members and in this way a cover for all shameful acts of Stalin, acts which we are now considering.

Comrades! In order not to repeat errors of the past, the Central Committee has declared itself resolutely against the cult of the individual. We consider that Stalin was excessively extolled. However, in the past Stalin doubtlessly performed great services to the Party, to the working class, and to the international workers' movement.

This question is complicated by the fact that all this which we have just discussed was done during Stalin's life under his leadership and with his concurrence; here Stalin was convinced that this was necessary for the defense of the interests of the working classes against the plotting of the enemies and against the attack of the imperialist camp. He saw this from the position of the interest of the working class, of the interest of the laboring people, of the interest of the victory of

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had to fight those who attempted to lead the country away from the correct Leninist path; it had to fight Trotskyites, Zinovievites, and rightists, and the bourgeois nationalists. This fight was indispensable. Later, however, Stalin, abusing his power more and more, began to fight eminent Party and government leaders and to use terroristic methods against honest Soviet people. As we have already shown, Stalin thus handled such eminent Party and government leaders as Kossior, Rudzutak, Eikhe, Postyshev, and many others.

Attempts to oppose groundless suspicions and charges resulted in the opponent falling victim of the repression. This characterized the fall of Comrade Postyshev.

In one of his speeches Stalin expressed his dissatisfaction with Postyshev and asked him, "What are you actually?"

Postyshev answered clearly, "I am a Bolshevik, Comrade Stalin, a Bolshevik."

This assertion was at first considered to show a lack of respect for Stalin; later it was considered a harmful act and consequently resulted in Postyshev's annihilation and branding without any reason as a "people's enemy."

In the situation which then prevailed I have talked often with Nikolai Aleksandrovich Bulganin; once when we two were traveling in a car, he said, "It has happened sometimes that a man goes to Stalin on his invitation as a friend. And when he sits with Stalin, he does not know where he will be sent next, home or to jail."

It is clear that such conditions put every member of the Political Bureau in a very difficult situation. And when we also consider the fact that in the last years the Central Committee Plenary sessions were not convened and that the sessions of the Political Bureau occurred only occasionally, from time to time, then we will understand how difficult it was for any member of the Political Bureau to take a stand against one or another unjust or improper procedure, against serious errors and shortcomings in the practices of leadership.

As we have already shown, many decisions were taken either by one person or in a roundabout way, without collective discussions. The sad fate of Political Bureau member, Comrade Voznesensky, who fell victim to Stalin's repressions, is known to all. It is a characteristic thing that the decision to remove him from the Political Bureau was never discussed but was reached in a devious fashion. In the same way came the decision concerning the removal of Kuznetsov and Rodionov from their posts.

The importance of the Central Committee's Political Bureau was reduced and its work was disorganized by the creation within the Political Bureau of various commissions—the so-called "quintets," "sextets," "septets," and "novenaries." Here is, for instance, a resolution of the Political Bureau of 3 October 1946.

"Stalin's Proposal:

"1. The Political Bureau Commission for Foreign Affairs ("Sextet") is to concern itself in the future, in addition to foreign affairs, also with matters of internal construction and domestic policy.

"2. The Sextet is to add to its roster the Chairman of the State Commission of Economic Planning of the U. S. S. R., Comrade Voznesensky, and is to be known as a Septet."

"Signed: Secretary of the Central Committee, J. Stalin."

in a Leninist manner, the role of the Party and of the nation in the development of the Soviet society.

The Socialist revolution was attained by the working class and by the poor peasantry with the partial support of middle-class peasants. It was attained by the people under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party. Lenin's great service consisted of the fact that he created a militant Party of the working class, but he was armed with Marxist understanding of the laws of social development and with the science of proletarian victory in the fight with capitalism, and he steered this Party in the crucible of revolutionary struggle of the masses of the people. During this fight the Party consistently defended the interests of the people, became its experienced leader, and led the working masses to power, to the creation of the first Socialist State.

You remember well the wise words of Lenin that the Soviet State is strong because of the awareness of the masses that history is created by the millions and tens of millions of people.

Our historical victories were attained thanks to the organizational work of the Party, to the many provincial organizations, and to the self-sacrificing work of our great nation. These victories are the result of the great drive and activity of the nation and of the Party as a whole; they are not at all the fruit of the leadership of Stalin, as the situation was pictured during the period of the cult of the individual.

If we are to consider this matter of Marxists and as Leninists, then we have to state unequivocally that the leadership practice which came into being during the last years of Stalin's life became a serious obstacle in the path of Soviet social development.

Stalin often failed for months to take up some unusually important problems concerning the life of the Party and of the State whose solution could not be postponed. During Stalin's leadership our peaceful relations with other nations were often threatened, because one-man decisions could cause and often did cause great complications.

In the last years, when we managed to free ourselves of the harmful practice of the cult of the individual and took several proper steps in the sphere of internal and external policies, everyone saw how activity grew before their very eyes, how the creative activity of the broad working masses developed, how favorably all this acted upon the development of economy and of culture. [Applause.]

Some comrades may ask us: Where were the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee? Why did they not assert themselves against the cult of the individual in time? And why is this being done only now?

First of all we have to consider the fact that the members of the Political Bureau viewed these matters in a different way at different times. Initially, many of them backed Stalin actively because Stalin was one of the strongest Marxists and his logic, his strength, and his will greatly influenced the cadres and Party work.

It is known that Stalin, after Lenin's death, especially during the first years, actively fought for Leninism against the enemies of Leninist theory and against those who deviated. Beginning with Leninist theory, the Party, with its Central Committee at the head, started on a great scale the work of Socialist industrialization of the country, agricultural collectivization and the cultural revolution. At that time Stalin gained great popularity, sympathy, and support. The Party

SUMMARY

THE POLITICAL RESULTS OF THE XXTH PARTY CONGRESS AND THE FUTURE OF THE COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Materials of the Twentieth Party Congress lead to the conclusion that the basic significance of the new Kremlin tactics in foreign and domestic policy is as follows:

I. In foreign policy it points to a change from Stalin's policy of preparation for direct armed aggression by the U. S. S. R. to aggression of the following types: (1) Ideological (a strengthening and subsidizing of world communism and an attempt to draw the Social-Democrats throughout the world into collaboration with the Communists); (2) revolutionary (starting "small wars," uprisings and political strike movements); (3) nationalist (support for any and all nationalist movements, even against communism, if they can be of use to the foreign policy of the Kremlin); (4) economic (growing economic and technical assistance by the U. S. S. R. to backward countries and the conclusion with them of even unprofitable economic and commercial treaties, in order to broaden the camp of the neutral countries); (5) diplomatic (continuous maintenance by the Kremlin of the initiative in all international trouble spots by putting out obviously unrealistic propaganda demands in the hope that the West will not accept them; an excuse can always be found for preventing their realization).

II. In domestic policy the new Kremlin tactics point to: (1) a rejection of Stalin's person but not of Stalin's system in order to place on Stalin personally the blame for all failures in domestic and foreign policy, to create for themselves an excuse for possible revision of several elements of the Stalinist system (not liquidation, but reorganization of the kolkhozes and a reorganization of the forced labor system), to install from top to bottom the principle of "collective dictatorship" for a transitional period, and to prepare the soil for the liquidation of Stalin's old guard (the Molotov group); (2) a number of economic measures for raising the standard of living ("Under Stalin life was impossible, but now everything is all right"); (3) a somewhat increased access to the East on the part of the West by a partial lifting of the Iron Curtain, including extensive exchanges of persons but not ideas; and (4) a probable amnesty or rehabilitation of victims of the great purge by Stalin and Yezhov.

A probable development of Soviet policy in these directions might stimulate opposition in the Party, the army and the nation, as a result of a new anti-Stalinist climate in the country, and this in turn makes it probable that there will be repeated zigzags in domestic policy through the use of Stalin's own methods.—*Journal of the Institute for the Study of the U. S. S. R.*

And when he was once told during a discussion that our situation on the land was a difficult one and that the situation of cattle breeding and meat production was especially bad, a commission was formed which was charged with the preparation of a resolution called, "Means toward further development of animal breeding in Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes." We worked out this project.

Of course, our propositions of that time did not contain all possibilities, but we did charter ways in which animal breeding on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes would be raised. We had proposed then to raise the prices of such products in order to create material incentives for the Kolkhoz, MTS and Sovkhoz workers in the development of cattle breeding. But our project was not accepted and in February 1953 was laid aside entirely.

What is more, while reviewing this project Stalin proposed that the taxes paid by the Kolkhozes and by the Kolkhoz workers should be raised by 40 billion rubles; according to him the peasants are well-off and the Kolkhoz worker would need to sell only one more chicken to pay his tax in full.

Imagine what this meant. Certainly forty billion rubles is a sum which the Kolkhoz workers did not realize for all the products which they sold to the government. In 1952, for instance, the Kolkhozes and the Kolkhoz workers received 26,280 million rubles for all their products delivered and sold to the government.

Did Stalin's position then rest on data of any sort whatever? Of course not.

In such cases facts and figures did not interest him. If Stalin said anything, it meant it was so—after all, he was a "genius" and a genius does not need to count, he only needs to look and can immediately tell how it should be. When he expresses his opinion, everyone has to repeat it and to admire his wisdom.

But how much wisdom was contained in the proposal to raise the agricultural tax by 40 billion rubles? None, absolutely none, because the proposal was not based on an actual assessment of the situation but on the fantastic ideas of a person divorced from reality. We are currently beginning slowly to work our way out of a difficult agricultural situation. The speeches of the delegates to the XXth Congress please us all; we are glad that many delegates deliver speeches, that there are conditions for the fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan for animal husbandry, not during the period of five years, but within two to three years. We are certain that the commitments of the new five-year plan will be accomplished successfully. [Prolonged applause.]

Comrades!

If we sharply criticize today the cult of the individual which was so widespread during Stalin's life and if we speak about the many negative phenomena generated by this cult which is so alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, various persons may ask: How could it be? Stalin headed the Party and the country for 30 years and many victories were gained during his lifetime. Can we deny this? In my opinion, the question can be asked in this manner only by those who are blinded and hopelessly hypnotized by the cult of the individual, only by those who do not understand the essence of the revolution and of the Soviet State, only by those who do not understand,

In speaking about the events of the October Revolution and about the Civil War, the impression was created that Stalin always played the main role, as if everywhere and always Stalin had suggested to Lenin what to do and how to do it. However, this is slander of Lenin. [Prolonged applause.]

I will probably not sin against the truth when I say that 99 percent of the persons present here heard and knew very little about Stalin before the year 1924, while Lenin was known to all; he was known to the whole Party, to the whole nation, from the children up to the graybeards. [Tumultuous, prolonged applause.]

All this has to be thoroughly revised, so that history, literature, and the fine arts properly reflect V. I. Lenin's role and the great deeds of our Communist Party and of the Soviet people—the creative people. [Applause.]

Comrades! The cult of the individual has caused the employment of faulty principles in Party work and in economic activity; it brought about rule violation of internal Party and Soviet democracy, sterile administration, deviations of all sorts, covering up of shortcomings and varnishing of reality. Our nation gave birth to many flatterers and specialists in false optimism and deceit.

We should also not forget that due to the numerous arrests of Party, Soviet, and economic leaders, many workers began to work uncertainly, showed overcautiousness, feared all which was new, feared their own shadows, and began to show less initiative in their work.

Take, for instance, Party and Soviet resolutions. They were prepared in a routine manner often without considering the concrete situation. This went so far that Party workers, even during the smallest sessions, read their speeches. All this produced the danger of formalizing the Party and Soviet work and of bureaucratizing the whole apparatus.

Stalin's reluctance to consider life's realities and the fact that he was not aware of the real state of affairs in the provinces can be illustrated by his direction of agriculture.

All those who interested themselves even a little in the national situation saw the difficult situation in agriculture, but Stalin never even noted it. Did we tell Stalin about this? Yes, we told him, but he did not support us. Why? Because Stalin never traveled anywhere, did not meet city and Kolkhoz workers; he did not know the actual situation in the provinces.

He knew the country and agriculture only from films. And these films had dressed up and beautified the existing situation in agriculture.

Many films so pictured Kolkhoz life that the tables were bending from the weight of turkeys and geese. Evidently Stalin thought that it was actually so.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin looked at life differently; he was always close to the people; he used to receive peasant delegates, and often spoke at factory gatherings; he used to visit villages and talk with the peasants.

Stalin separated himself from the people and never went anywhere. This lasted tens of years. The last time he visited a village was in January 1928 when he visited Siberia in connection with grain deliveries. How then could he have known the situation in the provinces?

KHRUSHCHEV'S SECRET SPEECH AND DECLARATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOVIET UNION

AN ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

(Prepared by Free Trade Union Committee (AFL-CIO))

The sensation of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was its criticism of the "cult of the individual" as personified by Stalin. However, this criticism, directed at the late dictator, was voiced timidly and with great restraint. Khrushchev himself accused Stalin only indirectly and rather cautiously. Hence, the report by Khrushchev to the 20th Congress might have given the impression that the main villain was not Stalin, whose name he mentioned very casually only twice, but the "imperialist agent" Beria who was the target of his vituperations.

However, all such false impressions were soon dispelled in consequence of Khrushchev's secret speech delivered to the 20th Congress on February 24 and 25, 1956. This speech—as first disclosed and published by the United States Department of State—had only one theme and one target: Stalin. Openly, violently, and in minute details, it charged the dead despot with having committed the most horrible crimes imaginable.

In his address at the dramatic closed session, the present Soviet party boss pursued three objectives: First: he wanted to substantiate, prove, and justify the charges leveled by the party leaders against Stalin—charges originally made under the guise of a condemnation of the "personality cult." Second: to defend and whitewash the present occupants of the Kremlin who were Stalin's "comrades-at-arms" when he was still alive. Third: to assure the assembled Communist Party officials that a return to Stalin's methods of rule was impossible and that the new Party chieftains would adhere strictly to the principle of "collective leadership."

In other words, the primary purpose of Khrushchev's secret report was to strengthen the position of himself and his colleagues and to win support for their policies. In his examination of Stalin's record, Khrushchev was not motivated by a desire to contribute to historical truth or to promote an objective evaluation of the Stalin era. On the contrary, while thundering against the "Stalin myth," he sought to replace it with another one—the "Lenin myth." In the very process of deploring Stalin's falsifications of history, Khrushchev was producing a remarkable number of his own distortions of historical events. All in all, his address was significant not merely for what he said and revealed but also for what he ignored and omitted. Nevertheless, his speech is of the greatest importance. It is one of the most astounding and shocking political documents of all times.

It is the tale of incredible brutalities and horrors. It is the tale of a cruel absolute ruler who, suffering from megalomania and persecution psychosis, was devoid of any human feelings and terrorized and murdered millions of innocent people. At the same time, it is an indictment of those who today pose as Stalin's accusers and pretend to choke with moral indignation at his misdeeds but who, during his lifetime, were his closest associates and most zealous admirers. Above all, this Khrushchev address is the condemnation of a system under which such a maniac could gain unlimited power, cause untold miseries, and continue for decades as the unchallenged master of an empire.

I. THE GREAT PURGES

Khrushchev's speech dealt mainly with Stalin's actions during his last 15 years of life. According to Khrushchev, the "deterioration" in Stalin's personality began during the thirties. Khrushchev realizes that this change did not occur without prior warnings. At the 20th Congress, the so-called Lenin Testament was distributed among the delegates. This "testament" is a confidential letter which Lenin dictated in December 1922-January 1923. In it, Lenin said that Stalin, then General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, had concentrated "enormous power in his hands; and I am not sure that he always knows how to use that power with sufficient caution." Lenin characterized Stalin as "excessively rude" and proposed that he be removed from his position and replaced by a man who would be "more patient, more loyal, more polite, and more attentive to comrades, less capricious, etc." than Stalin.

Lenin's advice was not followed. The 13th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (C. P. S. U.), held in 1924, after Lenin's death, decided not to remove Stalin from the post of Secretary General. In his secret speech, Khrushchev stated that the delegates made this decision in the hope that Stalin "would heed the critical remarks of Vladimir Ilyich (Lenin) and would be able to overcome the defects which caused Lenin serious anxiety."

But the fact of the matter is that Stalin was able to retain his position because, following Lenin's death, a factional fight had broken out in the party. The resulting power constellation in the Central Committee favored Stalin. This struggle continued for 10 years. It ended with the emergence of Stalin as the undisputed absolute dictator after he had eliminated all his political enemies—whom Khrushchev branded as "Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Bukharinites, and bourgeois nationalists." The present Kremlin rulers supported Stalin in that conflict. Even today they persistently defend and commend Stalin's crushing of the opposition. In his secret speech, Khrushchev declared: "Here Stalin played a positive role."

According to Khrushchev, this fight was waged on "ideological grounds" and "extreme repressive measures" were not used against those whom he brands as the "enemies of Leninism"—that is, in reality, of Stalin. It is true that Stalin did not yet have the power at that time to order the physical liquidation of his political opponents. But one would have to stretch the meaning of the term "ideological" pretty far to maintain, as Khrushchev does, that the defeat of the Trotskyites and the so-called right wing was attained by means of ideological weapons. Actually, the opposition was muzzled and

Stalin recognized as the best a text of the national anthem of the Soviet Union which contains not a word about the Communist Party; it contains, however, the following unprecedented praise of Stalin:

"Stalin brought us up in loyalty to the people,

He inspired us to great toil and acts."

In these lines of the anthem is the whole educational directional and inspirational activity of the great Leninist Party ascribed to Stalin. This is, of course, a clear deviation from Marxism-Leninism, a clear debasing and belittling of the role of the Party. We should add for your information that the Presidium of the Central Committee has already passed a resolution concerning the composition of a new text of the anthem, which will reflect the role of the people, and the role of the Party. [Loud, prolonged applause.]

And was it without Stalin's knowledge that many of the largest enterprises and towns were named after him? Was it without his knowledge that Stalin monuments were erected in the whole country—these "memorials to the living?" It is a fact that Stalin himself had signed on 2 July 1951 a resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the erection on the Volga-Don Canal of an impressive monument to Stalin; on 4 September of the same year he issued an order making 33 tons of copper available for the construction of this impressive monument. Anyone who has visited the Stalingrad area must have seen the huge statue which is being built there, and that on a site which hardly any people frequent. Huge sums were spent to build it at a time when people of this area had lived since the war in huts. Consider yourself, was Stalin right when he wrote in his biography that " * * * he did not allow in himself * * * even a shadow of conceit, pride, or self-adoration"?

At the same time Stalin gave proofs of his lack of respect for Lenin's memory. It is not a coincidence that, despite the decision taken over 30 years ago to build a Palace of Soviets as a monument to Vladimir Ilyich, this Palace was not built, its construction was always postponed, and the project allowed to lapse.

We cannot forget to recall the Soviet Government resolution of 14 August 1925 concerning "the founding of Lenin prizes for educational work." This resolution was published in the press, but until this day there are no Lenin prizes. This, too, should be corrected. [Tumultuous, prolonged applause.]

During Stalin's life, thanks to known methods which I have mentioned, and quoting facts, for instance, from the "Short Biography" of Stalin—all events were explained as if Lenin played only a secondary role, even during the October Socialist Revolution. In many films and in many literary works, the figure of Lenin was incorrectly presented and inadmissibly depreciated.

Stalin loved to see the file, "The Unforgettable Year of 1919," in which he was shown on the steps of an armored train and where he was practically vanquishing the foe with his own sabre. Let Kliment Yefremovich, our dear friend, find the necessary courage and write the truth about Stalin; after all, he knows how Stalin had fought. It will be difficult for Comrade Voroshilov to undertake this, but it would be good if he did it. Everyone will approve of it, both the people and the Party. Even his grandsons will thank him. [Prolonged applause.]

various stages of the war Stalin's genius found the correct solutions that took account of all the circumstances of the situation." [Movement in the hall.]

And further, writes Stalin:

"Stalin's military mastership was displayed both in defense and offense. Comrade Stalin's genius enabled him to divine the enemy's plans and defeat them. The battles in which Comrade Stalin directed the Soviet armies are brilliant examples of operational military skill."

In this manner was Stalin praised as a strategist. Who did this? Stalin himself, not in his role as a strategist but in the role of an author-editor, one of the main creators of his self-adulatory biography.

Such, comrades, are the facts. We should rather say shameful facts.

And one additional fact from the same "Short Biography" of Stalin. As is known, "The Short Course of the History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)" was written by a Commission of the Party Central Committee.

This book, parenthetically, was also permeated with the cult of the individual and was written by a designated group of authors. This fact was reflected in the following formulation on the proof copy of the "Short Biography of Stalin":

"A commission of the Central Committee, All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), under the direction of Comrade Stalin and with his most active personal participation, has prepared a "Short Course of the History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)."

But even this phrase did not satisfy Stalin: the following sentence replaced it in the final version of the "Short Biography":

"In 1938 appeared the book, 'History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Short Course', written by Comrade Stalin and approved by a commission of the Central Committee, All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)." Can one add anything more? [Animation in the hall.]

As you see, a surprising metamorphosis changed the work created by a group into a book written by Stalin. It is not necessary to state how and why this metamorphosis took place.

A pertinent question comes to our mind: If Stalin is the author of this book, why did he need to praise the person of Stalin so much and to transform the whole post-October historical period of our glorious Communist Party solely into an action of "the Stalin genius?"

Did this book properly reflect the efforts of the Party in the Socialist transformation of the country, in the construction of Socialist society, in the industrialization and collectivization of the country, and also other steps taken by the Party which undeviatingly traveled the path outlined by Lenin? This book speaks principally about Stalin, about his speeches, about his reports. Everything without the smallest exception is tied to his name.

And when Stalin himself asserts that he himself wrote the "Short Course of the History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)," this calls at least for amazement. Can a Marxist-Leninist thus write about himself, praising his own person to the heavens?

Or let us take the matter of the Stalin prizes. [Movement in the hall.] Not even the Tsars created prizes which they named after themselves.

terrorized; many of its leaders were arrested and deported; Trotsky was exiled; their followers were not only expelled from the Communist Party but also chased from their jobs and thrown out of their apartments.

Khrushchev would have the world believe that the "practice of mass repression" started only in the mid-thirties. In reality, Stalin applied repressive measures on a mass scale years before. In the July 1928 meeting of the Central Committee of the C. P. S. U., Soviet Premier Rykov complained against the use of the Red Army for the forcible collection of grain. In the period of 1929-32, at the peak of the collectivization drive, millions of peasants were deported and lost their lives. In his lengthy secret speech, Khrushchev deliberately and conveniently overlooked this aspect of compulsory collectivization—a policy which he praised. He also chose not to mention the various trials staged in 1923-31 against professional personnel and former Mensheviks. These trials, with their confessions, death sentences, and executions, were really the dress rehearsal and the fore-runners of the notorious trials of the thirties.

It is rather significant that Khrushchev should ignore these early manifestations of repression and should deplore only the repressive policy which began after 1934 when the 17th Congress of the C. P. S. U. was held. The explanation for this attitude is that the victims of the purges in the thirties were, in the main, Communists—either members of the inner-party opposition or in Khrushchev's words, "honest Communists * * *, party cadres who had borne the heavy load of the Civil War and the first and most difficult years of industrialization and collectivization, who actively fought against the Trotskyites and the rightists for the Leninist party line." It is this liquidation of party members, especially of loyal Stalinists, which has aroused Khrushchev's ire and has contributed to his decision to tell the story of the massive purges as carried out by the late dictator.

Most of the facts which he revealed about the liquidation of those whom Stalin considered to be his enemies have been known outside of the Iron Curtain for quite some time. However, up to the moment of Khrushchev's speech, those facts were vigorously denied by Communists throughout the world and denounced as "capitalist slanders and lies." Now these crimes are not only confirmed but also condemned by the highest Communist authority.

One must grant that Khrushchev did not mince words in describing Stalin's crimes. Let us quote some of his accusations against the defunct despot:

"Stalin originated the concept 'enemy of the people.' This term automatically rendered it unnecessary that the ideological errors of a man or men engaged in a controversy be proven; this term made possible the usage of the most cruel repression * * *"

"The only proof of guilt used, against all norms of current legal science, was the 'confession' of the accused himself; and, as subsequent probing proved, 'confessions' were acquired through physical pressures against the accused."

"This led to glaring violations of revolutionary legality and to the fact that many entirely innocent persons, who in the past had defended the party line, became victims."

"The formula, 'enemy of the people,' was specifically introduced for the purpose of physically annihilating such individuals."

Stalin "abandoned the method of ideological struggle for that of administrative violence, mass repressions, and terror. He acted on an increasingly larger scale and more stubbornly through punitive organs, at the same time often violating all existing norms of morality and of Soviet laws."

"Arbitrary behavior by one person encouraged and permitted arbitrariness in others. Mass arrests and deportations of many thousands of people, execution without trial and without normal investigation, created conditions of insecurity, fear, and even desperation."

"Many thousands of people (fell) victim of the method of terror."

"Fabrication of cases."

"False accusations."

"Glaring abuses of Socialist legality which resulted in the death of innocent people."

"Barbaric tortures."

"Cruel and inhuman tortures."

"Stalin decided everything. He was the chief persecutor in these cases. Stalin not only agreed to but, on his own initiative, issued arrest orders."

In the case of the "Doctor's Plot" Khrushchev pointed out—

"(Stalin) said the academician Vinograd (one of the arrested) should be put in chains, another one should be beaten * * * Stalin told him (Minister of State Security Ignatiev) curtly: 'If you do not obtain confessions from the doctors we will shorten you by a head.' Stalin personally called the investigative judge, gave him instructions, advised on which investigative methods should be used; these methods were simple—beat, beat, and, once again, beat."

As Khrushchev put it, Stalin began to use the above-described measures against the "party cadres" after the 17th Congress, known as the "Congress of Victory." It was at that Congress held in 1934 that Stalin's victory over his political opponents within the party was celebrated. However, the leaders and followers of the opposition, although politically crushed and in great numbers arrested or deported, were still alive. Furthermore, within the ranks of Stalin's own supporters voices were heard demanding an end to the innerparty strife and calling for a reconciliation with the opposition. These same forces were aware of the Russian people's weariness after the grim years of 1928-33, the years of the first Five-Year Plan with its forced industrialization, compulsory collectivization, deportations, and famine. They advocated moderation in carrying out of Stalin's economic and domestic policies. Stalin, fearful that his newly gained absolute control of the party was again endangered, decided to liquidate all his opponents—old and new.

The pretext for the mass purges set in motion by Stalin was the murder on December 1, 1934, of Sergei M. Kirov, secretary of the Leningrad Communist Party organization. Stalin regarded Kirov as his strongest rival. In his secret speech, Khrushchev openly hinted that Kirov's murder was organized by Stalin—a fact long suspected. The first victims of the wave of terror that began after the assassination of Kirov were mainly members of the opposition. But soon the purges, arrests, and executions reached into the ranks of loyal Stalinists. Even the "victors" of the 17th Congress were not spared. According to the figures cited by Khrushchev, of the 139 members and candidates of the party's Central Committee elected at the 17th Con-

ble sage, "the greatest leader," "sublime strategist of all times and nations." Finally no other words could be found with which to lift Stalin up to the heavens.

We need not give here examples of the loathsome adulation filling this book. All we need to add is that they all were approved and edited by Stalin personally and some of them were added in his own handwriting to the draft text of the book.

What did Stalin consider essential to write into this book? Did he want to cool the ardor of his flatterers who were composing his "Short Biography"? No! He marked the very places where he thought that the praise of his services was insufficient.

Here are some examples characterizing Stalin's activity, added in Stalin's own hand:

"In this fight against the skeptics and capitulators, the Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Bukharinites and Kamenevites, there was definitely welded together, after Lenin's death, that leading core of the Party * * * that upheld the great banner of Lenin, rallied the Party behind Lenin's behests, and brought the Soviet people into the broad road of industrializing the country and collectivizing the rural economy. The leader of this core and the guiding force of the Party and the State was Comrade Stalin."

Thus writes Stalin himself. Then he adds:

"Although he performed his task of leader of the Party and the people with consummate skill and enjoyed the unreserved support of the entire Soviet people, Stalin never allowed his work to be marred by the slightest hint of vanity, conceit, or self-adulation."

Where and when could a leader so praise himself? Is this worthy of a leader of the Marxist-Leninist type? No. Precisely against this did Marx and Engels take such a strong position. This also was always sharply condemned by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

In the draft text of his book appeared the following sentence: "Stalin is the Lenin of today." This sentence appeared to Stalin to be too weak, so in his own handwriting he changed it to read: "Stalin is the worthy continuer of Lenin's work, or, as it is said in our Party, Stalin is the Lenin of today." You see how well it is said, not by the Nation but by Stalin himself.

It is possible to give many such self-praising appraisals written into the draft text of that book in Stalin's hand. Especially generously does he endow himself with praises pertaining to his military genius, to his talent for strategy.

I will cite one more insertion made by Stalin concerning the theme of the Stalinist military genius.

"The advanced Soviet science of war received further development," he writes, "at Comrade Stalin's hands. Comrade Stalin elaborated the theory of the permanently operating factors that decide the issue of wars, of active defense and the laws of counter-offensive and offensive, of the co-operation of all services and arms in modern warfare, of the role of big tank masses and air forces in modern war, and of the artillery as the most formidable of the armed services. At the

* Omitted portion of list as found in "A Short Biography," by Joseph Stalin, Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1949, p. 89, is as follows: "* * * consisting of Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin, Voroshilov, Kuzbyshev, Frunze, Dzerzhinsky, Kaganovich, Orjonikidze, Kirov, Yaroslavsky, Mikoyan, Andrejev, Shvernik, Zhdanov, Shkiryatov, and others."

"* * * Today I, a 62-year-old man, am being threatened by the investigative judges with more severe, cruel, and degrading methods of physical pressure. They (the judges) are no longer capable of becoming aware of their error and of recognizing that their handling of my case is illegal and impermissible. They try to justify their actions by picturing me as a hardened and raving enemy and are demanding increased repressions. But let the Party know that I am innocent and that there is nothing which can turn a loyal son of the Party into an enemy, even right up to his last dying breath.

"But I have no way out. I cannot divert from myself the hastily approaching new and powerful blows.

"Everything, however, has its limits. My torture has reached the extreme. My health is broken, my strength and my energy are waning, the end is drawing near. To die in a Soviet prison, branded as a vile traitor to the Fatherland—what can be more monstrous for an honest man? And how monstrous all this is! Unsurpassed bitterness and pain grips my heart. No! No! This will not happen; this cannot be—I cry. Neither the Party, nor the Soviet government, nor the People's Commissar, L. P. Beria, will permit this cruel irreparable injustice. I am firmly certain that given a quiet, objective examination, without any foul rantings, without any anger, and without the fearful tortures, it would be easy to prove the baselessness of the charges. I believe deeply that truth and justice will triumph. I believe. I believe."

The old Bolshevik, Comrade Kedrov, was found innocent by the Military Collegium. But despite this, he was shot at Beria's order. (Indignation in the hall.)

Beria also handled cruelly the family of Comrade Ordzhonikidze. Why? Because Ordzhonikidze had tried to prevent Beria from realizing his shameful plans. Beria had cleared from his way all persons who could possibly interfere with him. Ordzhonikidze was always an opponent of Beria, which he told to Stalin. Instead of examining this affair and taking appropriate steps, Stalin allowed the liquidation of Ordzhonikidze's brother and brought Ordzhonikidze himself to such a state that he was forced to shoot himself. (Indignation in the hall.) Such was Beria.

Beria was unmasked by the Party's Central Committee shortly after Stalin's death. As a result of the particularly detailed legal proceedings it was established that Beria had committed monstrous crimes, and Beria was shot.

The question arises why Beria, who had liquidated tens of thousands of Party and Soviet workers, was not unmasked during Stalin's life? He was not unmasked earlier, because he had utilized very skillfully Stalin's weaknesses; feeding him with suspicions, he assisted Stalin in everything and acted with his support.

Comrades:

The cult of the individual acquired such monstrous size chiefly because Stalin himself, using all conceivable methods, supported the glorification of his own person. This is supported by numerous facts. One of the most characteristic examples of Stalin's self-glorification and of his lack of even elementary modesty is the edition of his "Short Biography," which was published in 1948.

This book is an expression of the most dissolute flattery, an example of making a man into a godhead, of transforming him into an infalli-

gress, 98 persons, i. e., 70 percent, were arrested and shot (mostly in 1937-38).

"The same fate," Khrushchev stated, "met not only the Central Committee members but also the majority of the delegates to the 17th Party Congress. Of 1,966 delegates with either voting or advisory rights, 1,108 persons were arrested on charges of antirevolutionary crimes, i. e., decidedly more than a majority."

As Khrushchev told the 20th Congress delegates: "Mass repressions grew tremendously from the end of 1936." N. K. V. D. chief Henry Yagoda was dismissed and later himself executed, because, as Stalin declared in a telegram on September 25, 1936, "Yagoda has definitely proved himself to be incapable of unmasking the Trotskyite-Zinovievite bloc." Nikolai I. Yezhov was appointed Yagoda's successor. The worst terror period began; the so-called Yezhovshchina. Yezhov was so "successful" that, according to Khrushchev, "the number of arrests based on charges of counterrevolutionary crimes had grown 10 times between 1936 and 1937."

Khrushchev described how the N. K. V. D. prepared lists of arrested persons whose sentences were set in advance. "Yezhov would send these lists to Stalin personally for his approval of the proposed punishment. In 1937-38, 383 such lists, containing the names of many thousands of Party, Government, Komsomol, Army, and economic workers, were sent to Stalin. He approved these lists."

Due to the fact that the mass purges resulted in "heavy cadre losses to the party," even Stalin was forced at the end of 1938 to slow down on mass repressions. Yezhov, in his turn, was executed and replaced by Lavrenti P. Beria. But, as Khrushchev pointed out at the 20th Congress, arrests and executions continued well into 1939. For instance, Robert I. Eikhe, an old Bolshevik and candidate of the Politburo, was shot in February 1940. And with such arrests there continued the practice of fabricating cases and obtaining "confessions" through torture. In a telegram sent on January 20, 1939, to the leading Communist Party and N. K. V. D. subdivisions, Stalin defended the application of "methods of physical pressure" by the secret police as follows:

"It is known that all bourgeois intelligence services use methods of physical influence against all representatives of the socialist proletariat and that they use them in their most scandalous forms. The question arises as to why the socialist intelligence service should be more humanitarian against the mad agents of the bourgeoisie, against the deadly enemies of the working class and of the kolkhoz workers. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) considers that physical pressure still should be used obligatorily, as an exception applicable to known and obstinate enemies of the people as a method both justifiable and appropriate."

As we know, out of the mouth of Khrushchev himself, the N. K. V. D. proceeded accordingly right up to the moment of Stalin's death.

Khrushchev revealed in his secret speech that a number of the purge cases are now being reviewed and that, since 1954, 7,679 persons have been rehabilitated, many posthumously. He singled out a few of them—Robert I. Eikhe, Jan E. Rudzutak, Stanislaw V. Kosior, Vlas Y. Chubar, Pavel P. Postyshev, Alexander V. Kosarev, and others. Practically all of them were devoted Stalinists.

Obviously no rehabilitation of the anti-Stalinist victims of the purges is planned. Throughout his secret speech as well as in his report to the 20th Congress, Khrushchev stressed that the fight against the opposition had been necessary and justified. Though he did not say so openly, he implied that Stalin went too far in executing his former political rivals (Zinoviev, Bukharin, Rykov, etc.). He also admitted that there was no basis for Stalin's contention that mass repressions were called for because the "Trotskyites" constituted a danger to the Communist Party and the Soviet State.

Khrushchev recalled that, even at the height of Trotsky's influence in 1927, on the eve of the 15th Party Congress, only 4,000 votes were cast for the "Trotskyite-Zinovievite" opposition against 724,000 for the party line. Ten years later, when the terror raged against alleged Trotskyites, "Trotskyism was completely disarmed." Accordingly, Khrushchev declared: "It is clear that, in the situation of Socialist victory, there was no basis for mass terror in the country."

At the February-March Central Committee Plenum in 1937, Stalin attempted to give a theoretical justification for the mass terror policy "under the pretext that, as we march forward toward socialism, class war must allegedly sharpen."

In his secret speech Khrushchev rejected this "theory" in contrasting Lenin's and Stalin's position on the use of terror:

"Lenin taught that the application of revolutionary violence is necessitated by the resistance of the exploiting classes, and this referred to the era when the exploiting classes existed and were powerful."

"Stalin deviated from these clear and plain precepts of Lenin. Stalin put the party and the N. K. V. D. up to the use of mass terror when the exploiting classes had been liquidated in our country and when there were no serious reasons for the use of extraordinary mass terror."

"This terror was actually directed not at the remnants of the defeated exploiting classes but against the honest workers of the party and of the Soviet State. * * *

According to Khrushchev, Lenin ordered the abandonment of mass terror and the death penalty in January 1920. Actually the death penalty was abolished only on paper and only for 2 months. It was officially restored in May 1920. What is more, mass terror was used by Lenin in 1921 in order to suppress the Kronstadt revolt which was organized not by the "exploiting classes" but by loyal workers and peasants. The victims of the reprisals which followed the fall of Kronstadt numbered hundreds, if not thousands, and no public trials were held.

Furthermore, Khrushchev did not reject terror as such. He defended its use against the "exploiting classes." In Communist parlance, "exploiting classes" is a term applied to all opponents of the Communist regime. Moreover, this loose term has served to justify the repressive measures carried out by the ruling clique in the Communist Party against anyone who was considered a threat to its hegemony. In his secret speech, Khrushchev himself accused the Trotskyites and the Bukharinites of following a political line which "led actually toward the restoration of capitalism and capitulation to the world bourgeoisie." In other words, Khrushchev charged them,

In my opinion it is indispensable to recall an important fact pertaining to this case and to communicate it to the Central Committee, because I did not consider it as proper to include in the investigation documents.

On 30 October 1931, at the session of the Organizational Bureau of the Central Committee, All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Kartvelishvili, Secretary of the Trans-Caucasian Krai Committee, made a report. All members of the Executive of the Krai Committee were present; of them I alone am alive. During this session J. V. Stalin made a motion at the end of his speech concerning the organization of the Secretariat of the Trans-Caucasian Krai Committee composed of the following: First Secretary Kartvelishvili; Second Secretary, Beria (it was then for the first time in the Party's history that Beria's name was mentioned as a candidate for a Party position). Kartvelishvili answered that he knew Beria well and for that reason refused categorically to work together with him. Stalin proposed then that this matter be left open and that it be solved in the process of the work itself. Two days later a decision was arrived at that Beria would receive the Party post and that Kartvelishvili would be deported from the TransCaucasus.

This fact can be confirmed by Comrades Mikoyan and Kaganovich who were present at that session.

The long unfriendly relations between Kartvelishvili and Beria were widely known; they date back to the time when Comrade Sergo³ was active in the Trans-Caucasus; Kartvelishvili was the closest assistant of Sergo. The unfriendly relationship impelled Beria to fabricate a "case" against Kartvelishvili.

It is a characteristic thing that in this "case" Kartvelishvili was charged with a terroristic act against Beria.

The indictment in the Beria case contains a discussion of his crimes. Some things should, however, be recalled, especially since it is possible that not all delegates to the Congress have read this document. I wish to recall Beria's bestial disposition of the cases of Kedrov, Golubiev, and Golubiev's adopted mother, Baturina—persons who wished to inform the Central Committee concerning Beria's treacherous activity. They were shot without any trial and the sentence was passed ex-post facto, after the execution.

Here is what the old Communist, Comrade Kedrov, wrote to the Central Committee through Comrade Andreyev (Comrade Andreyev was then a Central Committee secretary):

"I am calling to you for help from a gloomy cell of the Lefortorsky prison. Let my cry of horror reach your ears; do not remain deaf; take me under your protection; please, help remove the nightmare of interrogations and show that this is all a mistake.

"I suffer innocently. Please believe me. Time will testify to the truth. I am not an agent-provocateur of the Tsarish Okhrana; I am not a spy; I am not a member of any anti-Soviet organization of which I am being accused on the basis of denunciations. I am also not guilty of any other crimes against the Party and the government. I am an old Bolshevik, free of any stain; I have honestly fought for almost 40 years in the ranks of the Party for the good and the prosperity of the nation * * *.

³Translator's note: "Sergo" was the popular nickname for Ordzhonikidze.

Stalin personally called the investigative judge, gave him instructions, advised him on which investigative methods should be used; these methods were simple—beat, beat and, once again, beat.

Shortly after the doctors were arrested we members of the Political Bureau received protocols with the doctors; confessions of guilt. After distributing these protocols Stalin told us, "You are blind like young kittens; what will happen without me? The country will perish because you do not know how to recognize enemies."

The case was so presented that no one could verify the facts on which the investigation was based. There was no possibility of trying to verify facts by contacting those who had made the confessions of guilt.

We felt, however, that the case of the arrested doctors was questionable. We knew some of these people personally because they had once treated us. When we examined this "case" after Stalin's death, we found it to be fabricated from beginning to end.

This ignominious "case" was set up by Stalin; he did not, however, have the time in which to bring it to an end (as he conceived that end), and for this reason the doctors are still alive. Now all have been rehabilitated; they are working in the same places they were working before; they treat top individuals, not excluding members of the Government; they have our full confidence; and they execute their duties honestly, as they did before.

In organizing the various dirty and shameful cases, a very base role was played by the rabid enemy of our Party, an agent of a foreign intelligence service—Beria, who had stolen into Stalin's confidence. In what way could this provocateur gain such a position in the Party and in the State, so as to become the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and a member of the Central Committee Political Bureau? It has now been established that this villain had climbed up the government ladder over an untold number of corpses.

Were there any signs that Beria was an enemy of the Party? Yes, there were. Already in 1937, at a Central Committee Plenum, former People's Commissar of Health Protection, Kaminsky, said that Beria worked for the Mussavat intelligence service. But the Central Committee Plenum had barely concluded when Kaminsky was arrested and then shot. Had Stalin examined Kaminsky's statement? No, because Stalin believed in Beria, and that was enough for him. And when Stalin believed in anyone or anything, then no one could say anything which was contrary to his opinion; anyone who could dare to express opposition would have met the same fate as Kaminsky.

There were other signs also. The declaration which Comrade Snegov made at the Party's Central Committee is interesting (parenthetically speaking, he was also rehabilitated not long ago, after 17 years in prison camps). In this declaration Snegov writes:

"In connection with the proposed rehabilitation of the former Central Committee member, Kartvelishvili-Lavryentiev, I have entrusted to the hands of the representative of the Committee of State Security a detailed deposition concerning Beria's role in the disposition of the Kartvelishvili case and concerning the criminal motives by which Beria was guided."

as Stalin did, with having been agents of "capitalism," i. e., of the "exploiting classes."

Khrushchev condemned the Stalinist terror only because it "was actually directed not at the remnants of the defeated exploiting classes but against the honest workers of the party and of the Soviet state." Here again his (belated) regrets concerned only the fate of loyal Stalinists.

We have already mentioned that Khrushchev ridiculed Stalin's "theory" that "the closer we are to socialism," the more class war increases. But in 1939, when Stalin called a halt to mass purges, he himself abandoned that formulation. In his report to the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Stalin declared that there were no more "exploiters" left. Did he, however, draw from that admission the conclusion that, since there existed no longer any "exploiting classes" which had to be suppressed, the notorious N. K. V. D. should be abolished? Not at all. At that time, Stalin advanced a new "theory" in order to justify the continued application—although not on such a mass scale as in the preceding years—of repressive measures and the maintenance of the secret police. According to Stalin, the task of the N. K. V. D. henceforth would be "the detection and punishment of the spies, assassins, and wreckers sent into our country by foreign espionage services" (Stalin, *From Socialism to Communism*, New York, International Publishers, 1939, pp. 56-57).

At the 20th Congress, Khrushchev expressly reaffirmed that "doctrine" of Stalin when he defended the need for and the usefulness of the M. V. D. (N. K. V. D.). In accordance with that "theory," Beria was labeled in 1953 as a "foreign agent," charged with "treason," and summarily executed.

Stalin's formulation of 1939 was just as ridiculous as his contention of 1937 about raging "class war" in the allegedly "Socialist" Soviet Union. Both "theories" were unfounded and unproven. They were not based on facts. They were evolved in order to serve the political purposes of the Kremlin. As long as the totalitarian Communist regime exists, it will have to apply terror in order to keep alive. Of course, it will always attempt to give a "theoretical" justification of its repressive policies by referring either to alleged internal enemies ("exploiting classes") or alleged foreign enemies ("imperialist agents").

II. STALIN DURING WORLD WAR II

One of the attributes which Stalin has ascribed to himself was that of "military genius." According to the official Stalinist legend, it was the brilliant strategist Stalin who, almost singlehanded, defeated the Nazi war machine and assured Soviet Russia's victory over Hitler Germany. In his secret speech, Khrushchev viciously attacked that legend. He showed that, far from saving the Soviet Union in World War II, Stalin almost succeeded in having Russia destroyed by the Nazi onslaught.

In discussing Stalin's role in the Second World War, Khrushchev began with a description of the situation on the eve of Hitler's invasion of Russia (June 22, 1941). He was silent on the events preceding that date, above all on the infamous Stalin-Hitler Pact which enabled the German dictator to launch World War II. The reason for Khrush-

chev's silence in regard to this specific crime committed by Stalin is a very simple one. As he has repeatedly emphasized in recent months, Khrushchev still approves of Stalin's pro-Nazi policy. As a matter of fact, he thinks so highly of Stalin's alliance with the worst political regime Germany ever had that a few months ago, during his visit to Great Britain, he threatened the British people with a repetition of Stalin's feat.

As a consequence of the close cooperation between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union during the first 21 months of the war, Stalin had unbounded faith in the German dictator. His trust in his Nazi ally was so great that he ignored the numerous warnings which he received regarding an impending German attack. Among these warnings were several by Winston Churchill. At the 20th Congress, Khrushchev criticized Stalin for not having heeded these warnings. At the same time, however, he impugned Churchill's motives for warning the Soviet Government. Khrushchev said:

"It is self-evident that Churchill did not do this at all because of his friendly feeling toward the Soviet nation.

"He had, in this, his own imperialistic goals—to bring Germany and the U. S. S. R. into a bloody war and thereby to strengthen the position of the British Empire."

But if that were true, why then the warning? By making such slurring remarks, Khrushchev only repeated the old lies about Allied policies which Stalin invented in order to justify his pact with Hitler.

As a result of Stalin's refusal to pay any attention to the warnings about the impending Nazi aggression, the German armies were able to march deep into Russian territory. But Hitler's initial great victories were also due to the military unpreparedness of the Red Army.

According to Khrushchev, Stalin was responsible for the sad state in which the Soviet armed forces found themselves at the moment of the Nazi attack. He declared that, contrary to Stalin's boasts:

"Our army was badly armed, * * * we did not have enough artillery, tanks, and planes to throw the enemy back. * * * We started to modernize our military equipment only on the eve of the war. * * * At the outbreak of the war we did not even have sufficient numbers of rifles to arm the mobilized manpower."

It is a well-known fact that these grave deficiencies were finally overcome, thanks only to the extensive help which the western allies, and especially the United States, granted the Soviet Union during the war. Khrushchev, of course, ignored this fact completely in his secret speech.

According to Khrushchev, another factor which contributed to the severe defeats suffered by the Red army in the first months of the Nazi invasion was:

"Stalin's annihilation of many military commanders and political workers during 1937-41, because of his suspiciousness and through slanderous accusations. During these years, repressions were instituted against certain parts of military cadres beginning literally at the company and battalion commander level and extending to the higher military centers. During this time the cadre of leaders who had gained military experience in Spain and in the Far East was almost completely liquidated."

Khrushchev named only few of the military leaders purged by Stalin. Among them was Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, the

mean, however, that the Yugoslav leaders did not make mistakes or did not have shortcomings. But these mistakes and shortcomings were magnified in a monstrous manner by Stalin, which resulted in a break of relations with a friendly country.

I recall the first days when the conflict between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia began artificially to be blown up. Once, when I came from Kiev to Moscow, I was invited to visit Stalin who, pointing to the copy of a letter lately sent to Tito, asked me, "Have you read this?"

Not waiting for my reply he answered, "I will shake my little finger—and there will be no more Tito. He will fall."

We have dearly paid for this "shaking of the little finger." This statement reflected Stalin's mania for greatness, but he acted just that way: "I will shake my little finger—and there will be no Kossior"; "I will shake my little finger once more and Postyshev and Chubar will be no more"; "I will shake my little finger again—and Voznesensky, Kuznetsov and many others will disappear."

But this did not happen to Tito. No matter how much or how little Stalin shook, not only his little finger but everything else that he could shake, Tito did not fall. Why? The reason was that, in this case of disagreement with the Yugoslav comrades, Tito had behind him a State and a people who had gone through a severe school of fighting for liberty and independence, a people which gave support to its leaders.

You see to what Stalin's mania for greatness led. He had completely lost consciousness of reality; he demonstrated his suspicion and haughtiness not only in relation to individuals in the USSR, but in relation to whole parties and nations.

We have carefully examined the case of Yugoslavia and have found a proper solution which is approved by the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Yugoslavia as well as by the working masses of all the people's democracies and by all progressive humanity. The liquidation of the abnormal relationship with Yugoslavia was done in the interest of the whole camp of Socialism, in the interest of strengthening peace in the whole world.

Let us also recall the "Affair of the Doctor-Plotters." [Animation in the hall.] Actually there was no "Affair" outside of the declaration of the woman doctor Timashuk, who was probably influenced or ordered by someone (after all, she was an unofficial collaborator of the organs of State security) to write Stalin a letter in which she declared that doctors were applying supposedly improper methods of medical treatment.

Such a letter was sufficient for Stalin to reach an immediate conclusion that there are doctor-plotters in the Soviet Union. He issued orders to arrest a group of eminent Soviet medical specialists. He personally issued advice on the conduct of the investigation and the method of interrogation of the arrested persons. He said that the academician Vinogradov should be put in chains, another one should be beaten. Present at this Congress as a delegate is the Former Minister of State Security, Comrade Ignatiev. Stalin told him curtly, "If you do not obtain confessions from the doctors we will shorten you by a head." [Tumult in the hall.]

in November 1951 and in March 1952. These resolutions were made without prior discussion with the Political Bureau. Stalin had personally dictated them. They made serious accusations against many loyal Communists. On the basis of falsified documents it was proven that there existed in Georgia a supposedly nationalistic organization whose objective was the liquidation of the Soviet power in that Republic with the help of imperialist powers.

In this connection, a number of responsible Party and Soviet workers were arrested in Georgia. As was later proven, this was a slander directed against the Georgian Party Organization.

We know that there have been at times manifestations of local bourgeois nationalism in Georgia as in several other republics. The question arises: Could it be possible that in the period during which the resolutions referred to above were made, nationalist tendencies grew so much that there was a danger of Georgia's leaving the Soviet Union and joining Turkey? [Animation in the hall, laughter.]

This is, of course, nonsense. It is impossible to imagine how such assumptions could enter anyone's mind. Everyone knows how Georgia has developed economically and culturally under Soviet rule.

Industrial production of the Georgian Republic is 27 times greater than it was before the revolution. Many new industries have arisen in Georgia which did not exist there before the revolution: iron smelting, an oil industry, a machine-construction industry, etc. Illiteracy has long since been liquidated, which, in prerevolutionary Georgia, included 78 percent of the population.

Could the Georgians, comparing the situation in their Republic with the hard situation of the working masses in Turkey, be aspiring to join Turkey? In 1955 Georgia produced 18 times as much steel per person as Turkey. Georgia produces 9 times as much electrical energy per person as Turkey. According to the available 1950 census, 65 percent of Turkey's total population are illiterate, and of the women, 80 percent are illiterate. Georgia has 19 institutions of higher learning which have about 39,000 students; this is 8 times more than in Turkey (for each 1,000 inhabitants). The prosperity of the working people has grown tremendously in Georgia under Soviet rule.

It is clear that as the economy and culture develop, and as the Socialist consciousness of the working masses in Georgia grows, the source from which bourgeois nationalism draws its strength evaporates.

As it developed, there was no nationalistic organization in Georgia. Thousands of innocent people fell victim of wilfulness and lawlessness. All of this happened under the "genial" leadership of Stalin, "the great son of the Georgian nation," as Georgians like to refer to Stalin. [Animation in the hall.]

The wilfulness of Stalin showed itself not only in decisions concerning the internal life of the country but also in the international relations of the Soviet Union.

The July Plenum of the Central Committee studied in detail the reasons for the development of conflict with Yugoslavia. It was a shameful role which Stalin played here. The "Yugoslav Affair" contained no problems which could not have been solved through Party discussions among comrades. There was no significant basis for the development of this "affair"; it was completely possible to have prevented the rupture of relations with that country. This does not

present Soviet Pro-Consul in Poland and butcher of the Poznan workers. In the version of his secret speech published by the State Department, Khrushchev did not mention Marshal Tukhachevsky, who was executed in 1937 along with a number of his closest collaborators. It is, of course, not possible to state whether Khrushchev originally did refer to Tukhachevsky's fate or whether he omitted his name on purpose. It is not out of place to recollect here that Voroshilov was chairman of the military tribunal which sentenced Tukhachevsky and his comrades to death.

With the same bitterness that he criticized Stalin's "carefree attitude" on the eve of the German-Soviet war and failure to prepare the Red army adequately for war, Khrushchev denounced his late master's conduct of the war. In this regard, Khrushchev accused Stalin of the following:

"After the first severe disaster and defeats at the front Stalin thought that this was the end. * * * After this Stalin for a long time actually did not do anything whatever. * * * Therefore the threatening danger which hung over our fatherland in the first period of the war was largely due to the faulty methods of directing the nation and the party by Stalin himself. * * * Even after the war began the nervousness and hysteria which Stalin demonstrated, interfering with actual military operations, caused our army serious damage. * * * During the whole patriotic war he never visited any section of the front or any liberated city. * * * Simultaneously, Stalin was interfering with operations and issuing orders that did not take into consideration the real situation at a given section of the front and which could not help but result in huge personnel losses. * * * Stalin planned operations on a globe * * * he used to take the globe and trace the frontline on it. * * * The tactics on which Stalin insisted without having the essence of the conduct of battle operations cost us much blood. * * *

After having thus accused Stalin of defeatism, cowardice, incompetence, and irresponsibility, Khrushchev proceeded to praise the Red Army and its commanders. He reproached Stalin for having begun, after the end of the war, "to downgrade many of the commanders who contributed so much to the victory of the enemy because Stalin excluded every possibility that services rendered at the front should be credited to anyone but himself." According to Khrushchev, Stalin was especially jealous of Marshal Georgi Zhukov, whom he banished from Moscow after the war and sent to Odessa.

Khrushchev pointed out that the favorable turn which the war finally took was due only to the fact that the generals "on whose shoulders rested the whole weight of conducting the war" took independent action and adopted a flexible strategy as against the "incessant frontal attacks" demanded by Stalin.

During the war, Khrushchev held the post of political commissar (Politruk) at the southwestern front. In his secret speech, he told at length how he tried in 1942 to avoid a severe defeat of the Soviet armies at Kharkov and how he failed because of Stalin's objections to his proposals. Thus, Khrushchev claimed for himself the credit for having manfully stood up against the late dictator.

In his entire discussion of World War II, Khrushchev acknowledged neither Allied aid and assistance given to the Soviet Union nor the

military contributions of the West to the defeat of Nazi Germany. This "omission" was in true Stalinist fashion.

In examining the domestic policies pursued by Stalin during the war, Khrushchev branded as "monstrous acts" the mass deportations of whole Soviet nations from their native places. "This deportation action was not dictated by military considerations." Khrushchev named as minorities that were exiled the Karachai, the population of the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic, the Chechen and Ingush peoples, and the Balkars. He did not mention the Volga Germans and the Crimean Tatars who suffered the same fate. He was also silent on the mass deportations carried out in the countries and areas annexed by Moscow during and after World War II (Poland, Baltic States, etc.). With great indignation Khrushchev exclaimed:

"Not only a Marxist-Leninist but also no man of common sense can grasp how it is possible to make whole nations responsible for inimical activity, including women, children, old people, Communists and Komsomols, to use mass repression against them, and to expose them to misery and suffering for the hostile acts of individual persons or groups of persons."

So far so good. But this same principle applies also to the deportations of the German populations of the Sudeten regions, East and West Prussia, and Silesia, the German minorities in Poland, Hungary, Rumania, etc. Khrushchev had no word of repudiation of the inhuman treatment meted out to these unfortunate people who were held responsible for the crimes committed by Hitler and his gang. This brutal policy was carried out by the Soviet Army and the satellite Communists. Nor has Moscow since then given any sign of its readiness to undo the wrong done to the German expellees. Apparently, Khrushchev objects to mass deportations only in cases where "Communists and Komsomols" are involved.

III. STALIN AFTER THE WAR

When war engulfed the Soviet Union in June 1941, the country was just recovering from the wounds inflicted by the great purges of the thirties. Hardly had the war ended, when Stalin resumed his favorite hobby of discovering "plots" and liquidating alleged "enemies."

As Khrushchev mournfully complained:

"We must state that after the war the situation became even more complicated. Stalin became more capricious, irritable, and brutal; in particular his suspicion grew. His persecution mania reached unbelievable dimensions."

Stalin's first well-known postwar victims were prominent Communist Party leaders, among them Nikolai A. Voznesensky, a Politburo member and President of the State Planning Commission, and A. A. Kuznetsov, Secretary of the Central Committee, who, as Khrushchev stated, "once stood very close to Stalin." Their case, the so-called Leningrad Affair was, as Khrushchev told the 20th Congress delegates, fabricated. According to him, it was M. V. D. chief Beria who, fearing that the growing influence of Voznesensky and Kuznetsov upon Stalin would harm his own position, aroused the latter's suspicion and engineered their doom with the help of his aide, Victor S. Abakumov, then Minister of State Security. In December 1954, Abakumov and several of his coworkers were executed on Khrushchev's orders.

And it was precisely at this time that the so-called "Leningrad Affair" was born. As we have now proven, this case was fabricated. Those who innocently lost their lives included Comrades Voznesensky, Kuznetsov, Rodionov, Popkov, and others.

As is known, Voznesensky and Kuznetsov were talented and eminent leaders. Once they stood very close to Stalin. It is sufficient to mention that Stalin made Voznesensky first deputy to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Kuznetsov was elected Secretary of the Central Committee. The very fact that Stalin entrusted Kuznetsov with the supervision of the State security organs shows the trust which he enjoyed.

How did it happen that these persons were branded as enemies of the people and liquidated?

Facts prove that the "Leningrad Affair" is also the result of willfulness which Stalin exercised against Party cadres.

Had a normal situation existed in the Party's Central Committee and in the Central Committee Political Bureau, affairs of this nature would have been examined there in accordance with Party practice, and all pertinent facts assessed; as a result such an affair as well as others would not have happened.

We must state that after the war the situation became even more complicated. Stalin became even more capricious, irritable, and brutal; in particular his suspicion grew. His persecution mania reached unbelievable dimensions. Many workers were becoming enemies before his very eyes. After the war Stalin separated himself from the collective even more. Everything was decided by him alone without any consideration for anyone or anything.

This unbelievable suspicion was cleverly taken advantage of by the abject provocateur and vile enemy, Beria, who had murdered thousands of Communists and loyal Soviet people. The elevation of Voznesensky and Kuznetsov alarmed Beria. As we have now proven, it had been precisely Beria who had "suggested" to Stalin the fabrication by him and by his confidants of materials in the form of declarations and anonymous letters, and in the form of various rumors and talks.

The Party's Central Committee has examined this so-called "Leningrad Affair"; persons who innocently suffered are now rehabilitated and honor has been restored to the glorious Leningrad Party organization. Abakumov and others who had fabricated this affair were brought before a court; their trial took place in Leningrad and they received what they deserved.

The question arises: Why is it that we see the truth of this affair only now, and why did we not do something earlier, during Stalin's life, in order to prevent the loss of innocent lives? It was because Stalin personally supervised the "Leningrad Affair," and the majority of the Political Bureau members did not, at that time, know all of the circumstances in these matters and could not, therefore, intervene.

When Stalin received certain materials from Beria and Abakumov, without examining these slanderous materials he ordered an investigation of the "Affair" of Voznesensky and Kuznetsov. With this their fate was sealed. Instructive in the same way is the case of the Mingrelian nationalist organization which supposedly existed in Georgia. As is known, resolutions by the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, were made concerning this case

Immortal are the services of the Soviet soldiers, of our commanders and political workers of all ranks; after the loss of a considerable part of the army in the first war months they did not lose their heads and were able to reorganize during the progress of combat; they created and toughened during the progress of the war a strong and heroic army and not only stood off pressure of the strong and cunning enemy but also smashed him.

The magnificent and heroic deeds of hundreds of millions of people of the East and of the West during the fight against the threat of Fascist subjugation which loomed before us will live centuries and millennia in the memory of thankful humanity. [Thunderous applause.]

The main role and the main credit for the victorious ending of the war belongs to our Communist Party, to the armed forces of the Soviet Union, and to the tens of millions of Soviet people raised by the Party. [Thunderous and prolonged applause.]

Comrades, let us reach for some other facts. The Soviet Union is justly considered as a model of a multinational State because we have in practice assured the equality and friendship of all nations which live in our great Fatherland.

All the more monstrous are the acts whose initiator was Stalin and which are rude violations of the basic Leninist principles of the nationality policy of the Soviet State. We refer to the mass deportations from their native places of whole nations, together with all Communists and Komsomols without any exception; this deportation action was not dictated by any military considerations.

Thus, already at the end of 1943, when there occurred a permanent breakthrough at the fronts of the Great Patriotic War benefiting the Soviet Union, a decision was taken and executed concerning the deportation of all the Karachai from the lands on which they lived. In the same period, at the end of December 1943, the same lot befell the whole population of the Autonomous Kalmyk Republic. In March 1944 all the Chechen and Ingush peoples were deported and the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic was liquidated. In April 1944, all Balkars were deported to faraway places from the territory of the Kabardyno-Balkar Autonomous Republic and the Republic itself was renamed the Autonomous Kabardynian Republic. The Ukrainians avoided meeting this fate only because there were too many of them and there was no place to which to deport them. Otherwise, he would have deported them also. [Laughter and animation in the hall.]

Not only a Marxist-Leninist but also no man of commonsense can grasp how it is possible to make whole nations responsible for inimical activity, including women, children, old people, Communists, and Komsomols, to use mass repression against them, and to expose them to misery and suffering for the hostile acts of individual persons or groups of persons.

After the conclusion of the Patriotic War the Soviet nation stressed with pride the magnificent victories gained through great sacrifices and tremendous efforts. The country experienced a period of political enthusiasm. The Party came out of the war even more united; in the fire of the war Party cadres were tempered and hardened. Under such conditions nobody could have even thought of the possibility of some plot in the Party.

The next "plot" was discovered in 1951, in Georgia. There a "Mingrelian nationalist organization" was said to exist "whose objective was the liquidation of the Soviet power in that republic with the help of imperialist powers." Ridiculing that idea, Khrushchev declared:

"As it developed, there was no nationalist organization in Georgia. Thousands of innocent persons fell victims of willfulness and lawlessness. All of this happened under the 'genial' leadership of Stalin, 'the great son of the Georgian nation,' as Georgians liked to refer to Stalin."

Khrushchev's speech has failed to lift the mystery which still surrounds the "Leningrad case" as well as the "Mingrelian conspiracy." Both may have been parts of a clique struggle in the higher party circles which was fought over the question of who will gain influence upon Stalin and perhaps even over the issue of Stalin's succession.

The third postwar major purge dealt with by Khrushchev in his secret speech was the "affair of the Doctor Plotters." It will be recalled that, in January 1953, the Soviet press announced that a group of eminent Soviet medical specialists had been arrested. They were charged with having deliberately used improper medical techniques in order to murder their patients. They were said to have poisoned such top Communist leaders as Andrei A. Zhdanov and Alexander S. Shcherbakov and to have plotted the death of Marshals Konev, Vasilevsky, Gonorov, and others. The doctors would certainly have been executed if Stalin had not died shortly after their arrest.

The circumstances connected with the imprisonment of the Kremlin doctors continue to remain obscure. Khrushchev's secret speech has shed no light on them. It has been widely assumed that the case of the "doctors' plot" was part of the new great purges planned by Stalin after the 19th Party Congress of October 1952. Beria was probably one of the intended victims of the second "Yezhovshchina." This would explain why, after Stalin's death, Beria ordered the release and rehabilitation of the arrested doctors. Khrushchev's indignation about the persecution of the doctors has a hollow ring. Many students of Soviet affairs maintain that Khrushchev himself belonged, at that time, to a clique which fabricated the "doctors' plot" in order to eliminate Beria. In this connection, it is significant that one of Beria's bitterest foes, S. D. Ignatiev, who, as Minister of State Security, was responsible for the doctors' arrest, was saved by Khrushchev—the moment Beria began the investigation of the doctors' case. Though his deputy, Ryumin, was executed in July 1954, Ignatiev himself now occupies the post of First Secretary of the Communist Party Bashkirian Provincial Committee; he was present when Khrushchev delivered his secret speech at the 20th Congress.

Next to Stalin, Khrushchev denounced most violently Beria, whom he described as Stalin's evil spirit. He declared:

"In organizing the various dirty and shameful cases, a very base role was played by the rabid enemy of our party, an agent of a foreign intelligence service, Beria, who had stolen into Stalin's confidence."

Beria certainly deserves neither our pity nor our defense. Succeeding Yezhov as head of the N. K. V. D., he was responsible for untold arrests, deportations, and murders of innocent people. He was the ruthless organizer of the slave-labor system on a mass scale. But

it is not these crimes which formed the basis of Khrushchev's charges against Beria. In typical Stalinist fashion, Khrushchev accused Beria, first of all, of having been a spy. For a change, he did not accuse Beria of having spied for the United States, but for having been in the pay of the "Mussavat," the nationalist Moslem party which played a major role in Azerbaijan in 1917-20. Second, he denounced Beria for having persecuted "good Bolsheviks."

Many of the stories Khrushchev told about Beria were undoubtedly distorted and falsified—and for these two reasons:

First, in order to blacken Beria as much as possible and thereby justify Khrushchev's liquidation of Beria.

Second, in order to cover up the role played by Khrushchev himself in these crimes. Contrary to Khrushchev's assertion that Beria enjoyed Stalin's confidence until the latter's death, Beria had actually fallen in disgrace during the last months of the dictator.

In describing Stalin's postwar crimes, Khrushchev again limited himself, as he did when he reported on the great purges of the thirties, to deploring the fate of top functionaries of the Communist Party who became victims of Stalin's terror. However, he did not see it fit or find it necessary to utter one word of regret about the thousands of Russians and foreigners (war prisoners and civilians) who perished in Soviet prisons and concentration camps after the war. He did not denounce Stalin's anti-Semitism which resulted in the suppression of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union, the arrest and execution of eminent Jewish writers and religious leaders, and which was one of the most disturbing aspects of many of the postwar purges and trials behind the Iron Curtain. With the exception of the blunders made by Stalin in regard to Tito, Khrushchev did not criticize Stalin's postwar aggressive foreign policy. The reason why he failed to do so is simple: He still approves of these policies. This includes Stalin's anti-Jewish measures. According to well-informed sources, Khrushchev himself is a rabid anti-Semite.

IV. STALIN'S SELF-GLORIFICATION

According to Khrushchev, the "cult of the individual" reached "such monstrous size" chiefly because of Stalin's self-glorification and "lack of even elementary modesty." As his first example, Khrushchev cited Stalin's "Short Biography," published in 1948. This book was characterized by Khrushchev as follows: "Expression of the most dissolute flattery, an example of making a man into a godhead, of transferring him into an infallible sage, 'the greatest leader, sublime strategist of all times and nations' * * *, loathsome adulation."

It is a pity that Khrushchev did not cite, in this connection, at least a few examples of the servile compliments addressed to Stalin by the present Kremlin leaders themselves. That would have made for still more grotesque reading.

Khrushchev likewise denounced "The Short Course of the History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)" as "permeated with the cult of the individual" and distorting historical facts in the interest of Stalin's glory. In addition, he made ironical remarks about the Stalin prizes, the praise of Stalin in the national anthem, the naming of enterprises and towns after Stalin, the innumerable Stalin monuments erected throughout the country, etc.

time, "Comrade Stalin, I do not know who invented this, but it is not true."

It is possible that Stalin himself invented these things for the purpose of minimizing the role and military talents of Marshal Zhukov.

In this connection Stalin very energetically popularized himself as a great leader; in various ways he tried to inculcate in the people the version that all victories gained by the Soviet nation during the Great Patriotic War were due to the courage, daring and genius of Stalin and of no one else. Exactly like Kuzma Kryuchkov (a famous Cossack who performed heroic feats against the Germans),² he put one dress on 7 people at the same time. [Animation in the hall.]

In the same vein, let us take, for instance, our historical and military films and some literary creations; they make us feel sick. Their true objective is the propagation of the theme of praising Stalin as a military genius. Let us recall the film, "The Fall of Berlin." Here only Stalin acts; he issues orders in the hall in which there are many empty chairs and only one man approached him and reports something to him—that is Poskrebyshv, his loyal shield-bearer. [Laughter in the hall.]

And where is the military command? Where is the Political Bureau? Where is the Government? What are they doing and with what are they engaged? There is nothing about them in the film. Stalin acts for everybody; he does not reckon with anyone; he asks no one for advice. Everything is shown to the nation in this false light. Why? In order to surround Stalin with glory, contrary to the facts and contrary to historical truth.

The question arises: And where are the military on whose shoulders rested the burden of the war? They are not in the film; with Stalin in, no room was left for them.

Not Stalin, but the Party as a whole, the Soviet Government, our heroic army, its talented leaders and brave soldiers, the whole Soviet nation—these are the ones who assured the victory in the Great Patriotic War. [Tempestuous and prolonged applause.]

The Central Committee members, ministers, our economic leaders, leaders of Soviet culture, directors of territorial Party and Soviet organizations, engineers, and technicians—everyone of them in his own place of work generously gave of his strength and knowledge toward ensuring victory over the enemy.

Exceptional heroism was shown by our hard core—surrounded by glory is our whole working class, our kolkhoz peasantry, the Soviet intelligentsia, who under the leadership of Party organizations overcame untold hardships and, bearing the hardships of war, devoted all their strength to the cause of the defense of the Fatherland.

Great and brave deeds during the war were accomplished by our Soviet women who bore on their backs the heavy load of production work in the factories, on the kolkhozes, and in various economic and cultural sectors; many women participated directly in the Great Patriotic War at the fronts; our brave youth contributed immeasurably at the front and at home to the defense of the Soviet Fatherland and to the annihilation of the enemy.

²The content of this parenthesis is an editorial comment of the translator.

and that I wanted to speak personally to Stalin. Stalin informed me through Malenkov that I should speak with Malenkov. I stated for the second time that I wished to inform Stalin personally about the grave situation which had arisen for us at the front. But Stalin did not consider it convenient to raise the phone and again stated that I should speak to him through Malenkov, although he was only a few steps from the telephone.

After "listening" in this manner to our plea Stalin said, "Let everything remain as it is!"

And what was the result of this? The worst that we had expected. The Germans surrounded our army concentrations and consequently we lost hundreds of thousands of our soldiers. This is Stalin's military "genius"; this is what it cost us. [Movement in the hall.]

On one occasion after the war, during a meeting of Stalin with members of the Political Bureau, Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan mentioned that Khrushchev must have been right when he telephoned concerning the Kharkov operation and that it was unfortunate that his suggestion had not been accepted.

You should have seen Stalin's fury! How could it be admitted that he, Stalin, had not been right! He is after all a "genius," and a genius cannot help but be right! Everyone can err, but Stalin considered that he never erred, that he was always right. He never acknowledged to anyone that he made any mistake, large or small, despite the fact that he made not a few mistakes in the matter of theory and in his practical activity. After the Party Congress we shall probably have to re-evaluate many wartime military operations and to present them in their true light.

The tactics on which Stalin insisted without knowing the essence of the conduct of battle operations cost us much blood until we succeeded in stopping the opponent and going over to the offensive.

The military know that already by the end of 1941 instead of great operational maneuvers flanking the opponent and penetrating behind his back, Stalin demanded incessant frontal attacks and the capture of one village after another. Because of this we paid with great losses until our generals, on whose shoulders rested the whole weight of conducting the war, succeeded in changing the situation and shifting to flexible maneuver operations, which immediately brought serious changes at the front favorable to us.

All the more shameful was the fact that after our great victory over the enemy which cost us so much, Stalin began to downgrade many of the commanders who contributed so much to the victory over the enemy, because Stalin excluded every possibility that services rendered at the front should be credited to anyone but himself.

Stalin was very much interested in the assessment of Comrade Zhukov as a military leader. He asked me often for my opinion of Zhukov. I told him then, "I have known Zhukov for a long time; he is a good general and a good military leader."

After the war Stalin began to tell all kinds of nonsense about Zhukov, among others the following, "You praised Zhukov, but he does not deserve it. It is said that before each operation at the front Zhukov used to behave as follows: he used to take a handful of earth, smell it and say, 'We can begin the attack,' or the opposite, 'the planned operation cannot be carried out.'" I stated at that

Stalin had the truth changed to his liking not only in regard to the past but also in respect to present happenings. Khrushchev told his listeners that Stalin never traveled anywhere, that this alleged leader of the toiling masses did not meet any "city and collective farm workers" and did not know the real situation in the provinces (the last time he visited a village was in January 1928):

"He knew the country and agriculture only from films. And these films had dressed upon and beautified the existing situation in agriculture. Many films so pictured collective farm life that the tables were bending down from the weight of turkeys and geese. Evidently Stalin thought that it was actually so."

If we believe Khrushchev, this ignorance led Stalin to make utterly absurd proposals. Shortly before his death, he proposed that the taxes paid by the kolkhozes (collective farms) and kolkhoz workers should be raised by 40,000,000,000 rubles. However, in 1952, for instance, the kolkhozes and kolkhoz workers received only 26,280,000,000 rubles for all their products delivered and sold to the government. "The proposal was not based on actual assessment of the situation but on the fantastic ideas of a person divorced from reality."

But does not this criticism apply to the entire agricultural policy pursued by Stalin? Was not the very policy of compulsory collectivization itself based on the "fantastic ideas of a person divorced from reality" and devoid of any human feelings? Khrushchev, of course, could not admit this. He is one of the most fanatical proponents of ruthless regimentation and exploitation of the peasants. By denouncing Stalin, Khrushchev hopes to make him responsible, in the eyes of the rural masses, for their misery. Thereby Khrushchev hopes to win for himself their confidence and support.

V. STALIN'S METHODS OF RULE

Khrushchev's indictment of Stalin and his recital of Stalin's revolting crimes raise the question: how could it happen? Aware of the fact that this question was bound to be foremost in the minds of his audience at the 20th Congress, Khrushchev had an answer ready. He explained that the evils of Stalinism originated in Stalin's personality defects and in the false and "un-Leninistic" methods of rule he used. Referring to Lenin's criticism of Stalin's character, Khrushchev said:

"These negative characteristics of his developed steadily and during the last years acquired an absolutely insufferable character * * *. The negative characteristics of Stalin, which, in Lenin's time, were only incipient, transformed themselves during the last years into a grave abuse of power by Stalin, which caused untold harm to the party."

According to Khrushchev, Stalin became a despot "who absolutely did not tolerate collegiality in leadership and in work, and who practiced brutal violence, not only toward everything which opposed him, but also toward that which seemed to his capricious and despotic character contrary to his concepts. Stalin acted not through persuasion, explanation, and patient cooperation with people, but by imposing his concepts and demanding absolute submission to his opinion. Whoever opposed this concept or tried to prove his viewpoint and the correctness of his position was doomed to removal from the leading collective and to subsequent moral and physical annihilation."

Khrushchev complained that Stalin, "using his unlimited power, allowed himself many abuses, acting in the name of the Central

Committee, not asking for the opinion of the Committee members nor even of the members of the Central Committee's Political Bureau; often he did not inform them about his personal decisions concerning very important party and government matters."

Stalin showed the same contempt toward party Congresses which, according to the rules of the C. P. S. U., are, after all, the "highest organs" of the Communist Party. Thus, 13 years elapsed between the 18th and 19th Congresses (1939-52). Khrushchev revealed that Central Committee plenums, too, were hardly ever called and that, for instance, not a single Central Committee plenum was convened during the entire war.

Stalin resorted to an unrestricted one-man rule right after the 17th Congress (1934). Thus, Khrushchev informed the delegates:

"At that time, Stalin had so elevated himself above the party and above the nation that he ceased to consider either the Central Committee or the party. While he still reckoned with the opinion of the collective before the 17th Congress, after the complete political liquidation of the Trotskyites, Zinovievites, and Bukharinites, when as a result of that fight and Socialist victories the party achieved unity, Stalin ceased to an ever greater degree to consider the members of the party's Central Committee and even the members of the Political Bureau. Stalin thought that now he could decide all things alone and all he needed were statisticians; he treated all others in such a way that they could only listen to and praise him."

In other words, after Stalin had succeeded, with the help of his unscrupulous faction—of which the present "collective leadership" was an organic and the decisive part—in defeating his inner-party enemies and in becoming the all-powerful boss of the Communist Party, he transformed the party executive and the party congresses into mere rubberstamps. Accordingly, as Khrushchev admitted, the Central Committee and the Political Bureau obediently approved of all repressive measures taken by Stalin during the period of the great purges and afterward—right up to the time of his death. Khrushchev mentioned only one instance where a member of the Central Committee dared to oppose Stalin. At the February-March Central Committee Plenum of 1937—which adopted Stalin's proposal to step up the purges under Yezhov's direction—Pavel P. Postyshev, an old Bolshevik, objected to Stalin's revenge plans. In 1938, he was arrested and executed as a "people's enemy."

After 1948-49, no Central Committee plenary sessions were held. The Political Bureau, too, was sharply curtailed in its activities; in Stalin's last years meetings were convened only occasionally. Stalin either "often failed for months to take up some unusually important problems, concerning the life of the party and of the state, whose solution could not be postponed," or he made the decisions by himself.

The situation worsened after the 19th Congress. In describing developments during the last months of Stalin's life, Khrushchev reached the most crucial point of his whole exposé—namely, the delicate matter of the attitude and activities of the present Kremlin leaders during the long years of Stalin's despotic rule.

active leadership only when some members of the Political Bureau visited him and told him that it was necessary to take certain steps immediately in order to improve the situation at the front.

Therefore, the threatening danger which hung over our Fatherland in the first period of the war was largely due to the faulty methods of directing the nation and the Party by Stalin himself.

However, we speak not only about the moment when the war began, which led to serious disorganization of our army and brought us severe losses. Even after the war began, the nervousness and hysteria which Stalin demonstrated, interfering with actual military operations, caused our army serious damage.

Stalin was very far from an understanding of the real situation which was developing at the front. This was natural because during the whole Patriotic War he never visited any section of the front or any liberated city except for one short ride on the Mozhaisk Highway during a stabilized situation at the front. To this incident were dedicated many literary works full of fantasies of all sorts and so many paintings. Simultaneously, Stalin was interfering with operations and issuing orders which did not take into consideration the real situation at a given section of the front and which could not help but result in huge personnel losses.

I will allow myself in this connection to bring out one characteristic fact which illustrates how Stalin directed operations at the fronts. There is present at this Congress Marshal Bagramyan who was once the Chief of Operations in the Headquarters of the South-Western front and who can corroborate what I will tell you.

When there developed an exceptionally serious situation for our army in 1942 in the Kharkov region, we had correctly decided to drop an operation whose objective was to encircle Kharkov, because the real situation at that time would have threatened our army with fatal consequences if this operation were continued.

We communicated this to Stalin, stating that the situation demanded changes in operational plans so that the enemy would be prevented from liquidating a sizable concentration of our army.

Contrary to common sense, Stalin rejected our suggestion and issued the order to continue the operation aimed at the encirclement of Kharkov, despite the fact that at this time many army concentrations were themselves actually threatened with encirclement and liquidation.

I telephoned to Vasilevsky and begged him:

"Alexander Mikhailovich, take a map (Vasilevsky is present here) and show Comrade Stalin the situation which has developed." We should note that Stalin planned operations on a globe. [Animation in the hall.] Yes, comrades, he used to take the globe and trace the frontline on it. I said to Comrade Vasilevsky: "Show him the situation on a map; in the present situation we cannot continue the operation which was planned. The old decision must be changed for the good of the cause."

Vasilevsky replied saying that Stalin had already studied this problem and that he, Vasilevsky, would not see Stalin further concerning this matter, because the latter didn't want to hear any arguments on the subject of this operation.

After my talk with Vasilevsky I telephoned to Stalin at his villa. But Stalin did not answer the telephone and Malenkov was at the receiver. I told Comrade Malenkov that I was calling from the front

of the German army, and that our reaction might serve as a reason for the Germans to begin the war.

The following fact is also known. On the eve of the invasion of the territory of the Soviet Union by the Hitlerite army a certain German citizen crossed our border and stated that the German armies had received orders to start the offensive against the Soviet Union on the night 22 June at 8 o'clock. Stalin was informed about this immediately, but even this warning was ignored.

As you see, everything was ignored; warnings of certain army commanders, declarations of deserters from the enemy army, and even the open hostility of the enemy. Is this an example of the alertness of the Chief of the Party and of the State at this particular significant historical moment?

And what were the results of this carefree attitude, this disregard of clear facts? The result was that already in the first hours and days the enemy had destroyed in our border regions a large part of our air force, artillery, and other military equipment; he annihilated large numbers of our military cadres and disorganized our military leadership; consequently we could not prevent the enemy from marching deep into the country.

Very grievous consequences, especially in reference to the beginning of the war, followed Stalin's annihilation of many military commanders and political workers during 1937-41 because of his suspiciousness and through slanderous accusations. During these years repressions were instituted against certain parts of military cadres beginning literally at the company and battalion commander level and extending to the higher military centers; during this time the cadre of leaders who had gained military experience in Spain and in the Far East was almost completely liquidated.

The policy of large-scale repression against the military cadres led also to undermined military discipline, because for several years officers of all ranks and even soldiers in the Party and Komsomol cells were taught to "unmask" their superiors as hidden enemies. [Movement in the hall.] It is natural that this caused a negative influence on the state of military discipline in the first war period.

And, as you know, we had before the war excellent military cadres which were unquestionably loyal to the Party and to the Fatherland. Suffice it to say that those of them who managed to survive despite severe tortures to which they were subjected in the prisons, have from the first war days shown themselves real patriots and heroically fought for the glory of the Fatherland; I have here in mind such comrades as Rokossovsky (who, as you know, had been jailed), Gorbatov, Maret-skov (who is a delegate at the present Congress), Podlas (he was an excellent commander who perished at the front), and many, many others. However, many such commanders perished in camps and jails and the army saw them no more.

All this brought about the situation which existed at the beginning of the war and which was the great threat to our Fatherland.

It would be incorrect to forget that after the first severe disaster and defeats at the front Stalin thought that this was the end. In one of his speeches in those days he said: "All that which Lenin created we have lost forever."

After this Stalin for a long time actually did not direct the military operations and ceased to do anything whatever. He returned to

VI. THE ROLE OF THE PRESENT SOVIET LEADERS UNDER THE STALIN REGIME

Sensing that many Congress delegates might have found it strange that such violent accusations were now directed against Stalin by those who were for years his closest and most faithful associates, Khrushchev said:

"Some comrades may ask us: Where were the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee? Why did they not assert themselves against the cult of the individual in time? And why is this being done only now?"

Khrushchev's answer to these hypothetical questions is highly revealing. He replied that, "first of all, we have to consider the fact that the members of the Political Bureau viewed these matters in a different way at different times." Initially, he said, "many of them backed Stalin actively." He mentioned—approvingly—Stalin's fight against the opposition and his forced collectivization and industrialization policies. In other words, they supported Stalin in his struggle for power and in his ruthless oppression and exploitation of the Russian people. As soon as Stalin had established his personal dictatorship he rewarded them by promoting them rapidly in the party hierarchy. Khrushchev continued:

"Later, however, Stalin, abusing his power more and more, began to fight eminent party and Government leaders and to use terroristic methods against honest Soviet people. * * * Attempts to oppose groundless suspicions and charges resulted in the opponent falling victim of the repression. This characterized the fall of Comrade Postyshev."

Clearly, then, when the great purges began, it became too dangerous to oppose Stalin. What Khrushchev did not say is that the present Kremlin rulers not only approved Stalin's terroristic policies but actively participated in carrying them out. Moreover, they personally profited by doing so.

Thus, Khrushchev owed his entire party career to Stalin with whom he was closely associated since 1930. During the thirties, he purged first the Moscow Communist Party organization whose First Secretary he became in 1934. Then Khrushchev purged the Ukraine whose chief he became after the arrest in 1938 of Stanislav V. Kossior, General Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party. He advanced rapidly in the party apparatus. In 1934 he was elected to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He became a candidate member of the Politburo in January 1938. After Khrushchev's successful purge of the Ukrainian Communist Party, the grateful Stalin promoted him in March 1939 to full member of the Politburo. During the war, he was one of the Politburo; in 1943, he became chairman of the Ukrainian Council of People's Commissars. In the last years of Stalin's life he was in charge of agricultural policy. At the 19th Congress, he was one of the main reporters. When Stalin died, Khrushchev was one of the 10 members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Now let us look at the record of Bulganin. He became Mayor of Moscow in 1931 and a Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union in 1938. He played a role in the war: first, as one of the political commissars appointed by Stalin to assure the loyalty of the Red Army; and later

as a member of the Council of Defense which directed the war. He became a member of the Politburo soon after World War II. He was Minister of Defense in 1947-49. At the 19th Congress, he was reelected to the Politburo (then called Presidium of the Central Committee). This is certainly not the career of a critic of Stalin!

Another member of the present "collective leadership," Malenkov, was especially close to Stalin. In 1925, he was appointed personal secretary to Stalin. In March 1934, Stalin appointed him a member of the Orgburo and head of the personnel department. In that post, he played an active part in organizing the great purges. The 18th Congress of March 1939 elected him a member of the Central Committee which, in turn, appointed him one of its five secretaries. In February 1941 he became a substitute member of the Politburo. In March 1946 he became a full member. At the 19th Congress, he presented the main report and was elected member of the Central Committee, member of the Presidium, and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

As far as the present head of State of the U. S. S. R., Klementi Vorshilov, is concerned, he was devoted to Stalin since the days of the Civil War. A member of the Central Committee since 1921 and of the Politburo since 1926, he was People's Commissar for army affairs from 1926 to 1940. From May 1940 on he was a deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and from July 1941 a member of the five-man State Defense Committee. The 19th Congress reelected him as a Central Committee member. The latter appointed him a member of its Presidium.

Finally, we should mention Molotov, one of Stalin's real stalwarts. He worked closely with Stalin from 1920 until 1953. Elected to the Central Committee in 1921, he became a full member of the Politburo in 1926. As Premier of the Soviet Union since 1930, he helped to carry out Stalin's ruthless compulsory collectivization and industrialization programs. In 1939, he became Foreign Minister. In that capacity, he concluded the Nazi-Soviet Pact on the eve of World War II. In 1941 Stalin made him first Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union. At the time of Stalin's death he was a member of the Central Committee and of its Presidium.

These, then, are Stalin's successors, his heirs who are at present ruling the Soviet Empire. As their political life histories show, they bear all responsibility for the criminal policies of which they now accuse Stalin in righteous indignation. They were right there when these policies were decided and carried out. Khrushchev lied when he maintained in his secret speech that they learned about the horrible acts of Stalin only after the death of the tyrant. They not only knew about these crimes but approved them. Without their support, these crimes could never have been committed. Soviet history of the last 20 years proves that only those Communist leaders survived who cringed before Stalin, who were his staunchest backers, who were zealous and obedient executors of his orders and who flattered him in a most abject manner.

Apparently, the ever mistrustful Stalin had, at the end, begun to suspect the loyalty of even his most eager henchmen. According to Khrushchev, Stalin considered Voroshilov an "English agent" and forbade him to attend Politburo sessions or to receive documents. Molotov and Mikoyan had also aroused Stalin's displeasure. Bul-

of the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus and other western parts of the country, the Soviet nation was still able to organize the production of military equipment in the eastern parts of the country, install there equipment taken from the Western industrial areas, and to supply our armed forces with everything which was necessary to destroy the enemy.

Had our industry been mobilized properly and in time to supply the army with the necessary materiel, our wartime losses would have been decidedly smaller. Such mobilization had not been, however, started in time. And already in the first days of the war it became evident that our army was badly armed, that we did not have enough artillery, tanks, and planes to throw the enemy back.

Soviet science and technology produced excellent models of tanks and artillery pieces before the war. But mass production of all this was not organized and as a matter of fact we started to modernize our military equipment only on the eve of the war. As a result, at the time of the enemy's invasion of the Soviet land we did not have sufficient quantities either of old machinery which was no longer used for armament production or of new machinery which we had planned to introduce into armament production. The situation with antiaircraft artillery was especially bad; we did not organize the production of antitank ammunition. Many fortified regions had proved to be indefensible as soon as they were attacked, because the old arms had been withdrawn and new ones were not yet available there.

This pertained, also, not only to tanks, artillery, and planes. At the outbreak of the war we did not even have sufficient numbers of rifles to arm the mobilized manpower. I recall that in those days I telephoned to Comrade Malenkov from Kiev and told him, "People have volunteered for the new army and demand arms. You must send us arms."

Malenkov answered me, "We cannot send you arms. We are sending all our rifles to Leningrad and you have to arm yourselves." [Movement in the hall.]

Such was the armament situation.

In this connection we cannot forget, for instance, the following fact. Shortly before the invasion of the Soviet Union by the Hitlerite army Kirponos, who was Chief of the Kiev Special Military District (he was later killed at the front) wrote to Stalin that the German armies were at the Bug River, were preparing for an attack and in the very near future would probably start their offensive. In this connection Kirponos proposed that a strong defense be organized, that 300,000 people be evacuated from the border areas and that several strong points be organized there: antitank ditches, trenches for the soldiers, etc.

Moscow answered this proposition with the assertion that this would be a provocation, that no preparatory defensive work should be undertaken at the borders, that the Germans were not to be given any pretext for the initiation of military action against us. Thus, our borders were insufficiently prepared to repel the enemy.

When the Fascist armies had actually invaded Soviet territory and military operations began, Moscow issued the order that the German fire was not to be returned. Why? It was because Stalin, despite evident facts, thought that the war had not yet started, that this was only a provocative action on the part of several undisciplined sections

as Hitler came to power in Germany he assigned to himself the task of liquidating Communism. The Fascists were saying this openly; they did not hide their plans. In order to attain this aggressive end all sorts of pacts and blocs were created, such as the famous Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis. Many facts from the prewar period clearly showed that Hitler was going all out to begin a war against the Soviet State and that he had concentrated large armed units, together with armored units, near the Soviet borders.

Documents which have now been published show that by 3 April 1941 Churchill, through his ambassador to the U. S. S. R., Cripps, personally warned Stalin that the Germans had begun regrouping their armed units with the intent of attacking the Soviet Union. It is self-evident that Churchill did not do this at all because of his friendly feeling toward the Soviet nation. He had in this his own imperialistic goals—to bring Germany and the U. S. S. R. into a bloody war and thereby to strengthen the position of the British Empire. Just the same, Churchill affirmed in his writings that he sought to “warn Stalin and call his attention to the danger which threatened him.” Churchill stressed this repeatedly in his dispatches of 18 April and in the following days. However, Stalin took no heed of these warnings. What is more, Stalin ordered that no credence be given to information of this sort, in order not to provoke the initiation of military operations.

We must assert that information of this sort concerning the threat of German armed invasion of Soviet territory was coming in also from our own military and diplomatic sources; however, because the leadership was conditioned against such information, such data was dispatched with fear and assessed with reservation.

Thus, for instance, information sent from Berlin on 6 May 1941 by the Soviet military attaché, Capt. Vorontsov, stated: “Soviet citizen Bozer * * * communicated to the deputy naval attaché that according to a statement of a certain German officer from Hitler’s Headquarters, Germany is preparing to invade the U. S. S. R. on 14 May through Finland, the Baltic countries and Latvia. At the same time Moscow and Leningrad will be heavily raided and paratroopers landed in border cities. * * *”

In his report of 22 May 1941, the deputy military attaché in Berlin, Khlopov, communicated that “* * * the attack of the German army is reportedly scheduled for 15 June, but it is possible that it may begin in the first days of June. * * *”

A cable from our London Embassy dated 18 June 1951 stated: “As of now Cripps is deeply convinced of the inevitability of armed conflict between Germany and the USSR which will begin not later than the middle of June. According to Cripps, the Germans have presently concentrated 147 divisions (including air force and service units) along the Soviet borders * * *”

Despite these particularly grave warnings, the necessary steps were not taken to prepare the country properly for defense and to prevent it from being caught unawares.

Did we have time and the capabilities for such preparations? Yes, we had the time and capabilities. Our industry was already so developed that it was capable of supplying fully the Soviet army with everything that it needed. This is proven by the fact that although during the war we lost almost half of our industry and important industrial and food production areas as the result of enemy occupation

ganin and Khrushchev lived in constant fear of arrest. In his secret speech, Khrushchev even went so far as to suggest that Stalin planned to “finish off” the members of the old Politburo and to replace them by less experienced persons “so that these would extol him in all sorts of ways.”

Thus, from the point of view of Khrushchev and his colleagues, Stalin died at a very opportune moment. And it may even be possible that they had a hand in hastening the arrival of that moment. Perhaps, in order to dispel any such notion, Khrushchev, at the end of his speech, praised Stalin for the “great services” he “doubtlessly” performed “to the party, to the working class, and to the international workers’ movement.” His were not “the deeds of a giddy despot. He considered that this should be done in the interest of the party, of the working masses, in the name of the defense of the revolution’s gains. In this lies the whole tragedy.”

As Khrushchev had emphasized throughout his entire speech, this “tragedy” concerns only the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Accordingly, he declared in conclusion that “we cannot let this matter get out of the Party, especially not to the press. It is for this reason that we are considering it here at a closed Congress session. We should know the limits: we should not give ammunition to the enemy; we should not wash our dirty linen before their eyes.”

Fortunately, the wish and hope of the present Kremlin rulers to keep Stalin’s skeleton safely locked in the party’s closet, hidden in all its ugliness from the Russian people and the free world that is “the enemy,” were not fulfilled. The publication by the United States State Department of the text of Khrushchev’s secret speech made this document known to the non-Communist countries and even to parts of the Soviet orbit. Thereby, a new situation was created which forced Khrushchev, Bulganin, and Company to engage in a public debate on Stalin’s crimes and their own responsibilities in the horrors of the Stalin era.

VII. RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE C. P. S. U. “ON OVERCOMING THE PERSONALITY CULT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES”

As we already observed, Khrushchev attempted in his secret speech to explain Stalin’s misrule merely as the result of the “negative traits” of his character. In the light of this interpretation, Stalin could be an exceptional phenomenon of interest above all to a psychiatrist. He was an “individual,” and not a “social” case. Khrushchev and his colleagues would have us believe that Stalin’s crimes were not the product of the Communist regime but merely of a mentally disturbed personality. Therefore, with Stalin’s death, this chapter of Soviet history was closed. No recurrence of this “tragedy” was to be feared and his successors were not obliged to institute any structural reforms of the totalitarian system.

However, this line of reasoning was too simple and too crude to be accepted even by a number of loyal rank-and-file Communists in the free countries—let alone by anti-Communists. Under the pressure of public opinion and due to protests and criticism among their own members, the leaderships of several Communist Parties on this side of the Iron Curtain issued statements in which they demanded of the Kremlin further explanations and above all a “Marxist” analysis of

the "objective" factors which led to Stalin's one-man dictatorship. In some of those statements there was expressed some doubt whether the present Soviet rulers had done everything in their power to prevent Stalin from committing the brutalities denounced in Khrushchev's secret speech. The leader of the Italian Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti, even hinted that some of the reasons for the "cult of the individual" might be found in a "degeneration" of Soviet society.

In answer to these objections, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted on June 30, 1956, a resolution "on overcoming the personality cult and its consequences." In this statement, the top functionaries of the C. P. S. U. again examine the question of the origin and development of Stalin's personal dictatorship. In this latest official Soviet document, however, the thesis presented in Khrushchev's secret speech—the explanation that Stalin's character was to blame for the "excesses" of his rule—plays only a minor role. Now, "historical circumstances" are said to be mainly responsible for the emergence and maintenance of the "cult of the individual."

First of all, we are told "capitalist encirclement" created conditions under which the Soviet Union existed like a "besieged fortress." Even after the end of the civil war, it is asserted, "the enemies of the Soviet country continued to prepare new 'crusades' against the U. S. S. R. Enemies sent into the U. S. S. R. a large number of spies and diversionists who tried in every way to undermine the first Socialist state in the world."

This assertion is, of course, not supported by facts. The twenties witnessed a marked improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union and the free countries. Yet, even at that time, the fairy tale about "spies and diversionists" served the Kremlin as a pretext for repressive measures. We need but consider the trials of 1928-31.

According to the Central Committee resolution, "the threat of a new imperialist aggression against the U. S. S. R. became particularly intense after the advent to power of fascism in Germany in 1933 ***." What the Kremlin rulers do not say—but should have said in the interest of historical truth—is that the Communists helped the Nazis to establish their dictatorship, in the mistaken hope that the Hitler regime would be only another Kerensky episode and pave the road toward a Communist coup d'état.

Brazenly falsifying history, the Central Committee accuses the Western powers of having rejected repeated proposals of the Soviet Union to organize collective security against the Berlin-Tokyo Axis. Actually, Moscow refused to agree to any common defense preparations with the West and preferred to make a deal with Nazi Germany in order to share in the spoils of World War II.

According to the Central Committee resolution, the "intrigues of international reaction"—i. e., of the democracies and fascism, which are again, in accordance with one of Stalin's favorite formulations, considered identical—were all the more dangerous because of the long-drawn-out, embittered struggle against the "Trotskyites, right-wing opportunists, and bourgeois nationalists"; that is, Stalin's rivals:

"This complicated national and international situation demanded iron discipline, ever-growing vigilance, and a most strict centraliza-

Not long ago—only several days before the present Congress—we called to the Central Committee Presidium session and interrogated the investigative judge Rodos, who in his time investigated and interrogated Kossior, Chubar, and Kosaryev. He is a vile person, with the brain of a bird, and morally completely degenerate. And it was this man who was deciding the fate of prominent Party workers; he was making judgments also concerning the politics in these matters, because having established their "crime," he provided therewith materials from which important political implications could be drawn.

The question arises whether a man with such an intellect could alone make the investigation in a manner to prove the guilt of people such as Kossior and others. No, he could not have done it without proper directives. At the Central Committee Presidium session he told us: "I was told that Kossior and Chubar were people's enemies and for this reason, I, as an investigative judge, had to make them confess that they are enemies." [Indignation in the hall.]

He could do this only through long tortures, which he did, receiving detailed instructions from Beria. We must say that at the Central Committee Presidium session he cynically declared: "I thought that I was executing the orders of the Party." In this manner Stalin's orders concerning the use of methods of physical pressure against the arrested were in practice executed.

These and many other facts show that all norms of correct Party solution of problems were invalidated and everything was dependent upon the wilfulness of one man.

The power accumulated in the hands of one person, Stalin, led to serious consequences during the Great Patriotic War.

When we look at many of our novels, films and historical "scientific studies," the role of Stalin in the Patriotic War appears to be entirely improbable. Stalin had foreseen everything. The Soviet Army, on the basis of a strategic plan prepared by Stalin long before, used the tactics of so-called "active defense," i. e., tactics which, as we know, allowed the Germans to come up to Moscow and Stalingrad. Using such tactics the Soviet Army, supposedly, thanks only to Stalin's genius, turned to the offensive and subdued the enemy. The epic victory gained through the armed might of the Land of the Soviets, through our heroic people, is ascribed in this type of novel, film, and "scientific study" as being completely due to the strategic genius of Stalin.

We have to analyze this matter carefully because it has a tremendous significance not only from the historical, but especially from the political, educational, and practical point of view.

What are the facts of this matter?

Before the war our press and all our political-educational work was characterized by its bragging tone: when an enemy violates the holy Soviet soil, then for every blow of the enemy we will answer with three blows and we will battle the enemy on his soil and we will win without much harm to ourselves. But these positive statements were not based in all areas on concrete facts, which would actually guarantee the immunity of our borders.

During the war and after the war Stalin put forward the thesis that the tragedy which our nation experienced in the first part of the war was the result of the "unexpected" attack of the Germans against the Soviet Union. But, Comrades, this is completely untrue. As soon

We must say this so that the delegates to the Congress can clearly undertake and themselves assess this and draw the proper conclusions.

Facts prove that many abuses were made on Stalin's orders without reckoning with any norms of Party and Soviet legality. Stalin was a very distrustful man, sickly suspicious; we knew this from our work with him. He could look at a man and say: "Why are your eyes so shifty today," or "Why are you turning so much today and avoiding to look me directly in the eyes?" The sickly suspicion created in him a general distrust even toward eminent Party workers whom he had known for years. Everywhere and in everything he saw "enemies," "two-facers" and "spies."

Possessing unlimited power he indulged in great willfulness and choked a person morally and physically. A situation was created where one could not express one's own will.

When Stalin said that one or another should be arrested, it was necessary to accept on faith that he was an "enemy of the people." Meanwhile, Beria's gang, which ran the organs of state security, outdid itself in proving the guilt of the arrested and the truth of materials which it falsified. And what proofs were offered? The confessions of the arrested, and the investigative judges accepted these "confessions." And how is it possible that a person confesses to crimes which he has not committed? Only in one way—because of application of physical methods of pressuring him, tortures, bringing him to a state of unconsciousness, deprivation of his judgment, taking away of his human dignity. In this manner were "confessions" acquired.

When the wave of mass arrests began to recede in 1939, and the leaders of territorial Party organizations began to accuse the NKVD workers of using methods of physical pressure on the arrested, Stalin dispatched a coded telegram on 20 January 1939, to the committee secretaries of oblasts and krais, to the Central Committees of republic Communist Parties, to the Peoples Commissars of Internal Affairs and to the heads of NKVD organizations. This telegram stated:

"The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) explains that the application of methods of physical pressure in NKVD practice is permissible from 1937 on in accordance with permission of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) * * *. It is known that all bourgeois intelligence services use methods of physical influence against the representatives of the Socialist proletariat and that they use them in their most scandalous forms. The question arises as to why the Socialist intelligence service should be more humanitarian against the mad agents of the bourgeoisie, against the deadly enemies of the working class and of the Kolkhoz workers. The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) considers that physical pressure should still be used obligatorily, as an exception applicable to known and obstinate enemies of the people, as a method both justifiable and appropriate."

Thus, Stalin had sanctioned in the name of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) the most brutal violation of Socialist legality, torture and oppression, which led as we have seen to the slandering and self-accusation of innocent people.

tion of leadership which inevitably had a negative effect on the development of certain democratic features. In the course of a fierce struggle against the whole world of imperialism, our country had to submit to certain restrictions of democracy, justified by the logic of the struggle of our people for socialism in circumstances of capitalist encirclement."

Thus do the Kremlin chieftains admit that the concentration of power in the hands of one man affected negatively even the limited extent of their so-called democracy. Significantly, we are not told what the "certain restrictions of democracy" were. As far as the substance of the argument of the Central Committee is concerned, we should like to point out two things: First, even in the most "complicated international situation"—that is, in World War II—democracy was not restricted in the free countries; in spite of the fact that "iron discipline and ever-growing vigilance" were also demanded by their peoples "a most strict centralization of leadership" were not deemed necessary. Second, in his secret speech, Khrushchev had emphasized that Stalin's "excesses" began at the very moment when the inner-party opposition had been defeated and were, therefore, not excusable. But in the Central Committee resolution the factional fight is referred to as a factor justifying Stalin's personal dictatorship. Where is the logic?

Continuing their explanation of the growth of the "personality cult," the Communist Party leaders declare that, through his successes in the fight against the opposition and the "intrigues of capitalist encirclement," Stalin acquired "great authority and popularity." However, the resolution complains: "All our great victories began to be incorrectly connected with his name. The successes attained by the Communist Party and the Soviet country and the adulation of Stalin went to his head." Actually, the alleged "popularity" of Stalin was artificially created—in no small measure by those who are his present accusers. It is they who worked overtime to praise and glorify him.

Far from admitting this, the authors of the declaration state:

"It cannot be said that there was no counteraction against the negative manifestations which were connected with the personality cult * * *"

What was this mysterious "counteraction?" We are not told. If there had really been any "counteraction," Khrushchev, who cannot be accused of being too modest, would certainly have boasted about it in his secret speech.

In a further attempt to whitewash the present Kremlin leaders, the resolution continues:

"Moreover, there were certain periods, for instance during the war years, when the individual acts of Stalin were sharply restricted, when the negative consequences of lawlessness and arbitrariness were substantially diminished."

As examples, the document refers to "independent decisions" made by members of the Central Committee and also "outstanding Soviet war commanders" in their activities in the rear and at the front. Obviously, this is another move to enhance the prestige of Khrushchev, Bulganin, and other Politburo members as well as that of the army generals. As far as such "independent decisions" were made, they con-

cerned only problems of military warfare. Khrushchev himself said as much in his secret speech.

And what about the assertion that Stalin's "individual acts" were "sharply restricted" during the war? It should be recalled that Khrushchev enumerated at the 20th Congress quite a number of crimes committed by the late tyrant during the war—especially the mass deportations of national minorities. In addition, whatever lessening there was of the kind of terror prevalent in the thirties, it was because Stalin himself had recognized that his own regime was at stake and that it needed the wholehearted support of the entire Russian people in order to survive. Thus, the slogan of the "Great Patriotic War" was born. It was, of course, a fraud perpetrated on the Russian people. But Khrushchev and Company cannot claim credit even for this. That no real change had occurred, the resolution admits when it states that "after victory the negative consequences of the cult of personality reemerged with great force."

Why did the same persons (the "Leninist core of the Central Committee," as Stalin's successors now like to call themselves) who, during the war, allegedly "curbed" Stalin not oppose him after World War II? Their answer is: "This could not be done in the circumstances which had arisen." The circumstances were, we are told, that his name had become synonymous with the "success of Socialist construction and the consolidation of the U. S. S. R." The resolution asserts that "any action against him in those conditions would not have been understood by the people, and this does not mean that there was a lack of personal courage involved. It is obvious that anyone who had acted in that situation against Stalin would not have received support from the people."

In other words, if "capitalist encirclement" is the first excuse given by the present ruling clique for not having resisted Stalin, the latter's "popularity" is their second alibi. Thus, only "foreign capitalists" and the Russian people themselves—and not "lack of personal courage"—prevented Khrushchev, Bulganin, etc., from deposing their defunct master.

The fable of Stalin's "popularity" is just as much an invention of his heirs as is their bugaboo of "capitalist encirclement." Due to the incredible sufferings which Stalin inflicted upon the Soviet peoples—sufferings caused by his entire domestic and foreign policies but still ignored by the present Kremlin hierarchy—he was not loved and respected, but hated and feared. In confirmation, one has only to point to the friendly attitude of the Soviet population toward the German armies in the first period of the Nazi invasion when they mistakenly believed them to be their liberators from totalitarian yoke; to the mass defections of Soviet officers and soldiers during World War II; and to the refusal of many thousands of Soviet war prisoners and displaced persons to return to the U. S. S. R. after the end of hostilities.

As a final excuse for not having stopped Stalin's "lawlessness," the party leaders advance the argument that "many facts and wrong actions of Stalin, especially in regard to the violation of Soviet law, became known only in recent times after his death." This assertion, too, is contradicted by facts. Actually, Stalin's survivors participated eagerly in the "violation of Soviet law," especially in the massive purges.

nent Party and State workers—Kossior, Chubar, Postyshev, Kosaryev, and others.

In those years repressions on a mass scale were applied which were based on nothing tangible and which resulted in heavy cadre losses to the Party.

The vicious practice was condoned of having the NKVD prepare lists of persons whose cases were under the jurisdiction of the Military Collegium and whose sentences were prepared in advance. Yezhov would send these lists to Stalin personally for his approval of the proposed punishment. In 1937-1938, 383 such lists containing the names of many thousands of Party, Soviet, Komsomol, Army and economic workers were sent to Stalin. He approved these lists.

A large part of these cases are being reviewed now and a great part of them are being voided because they were baseless and falsified. Suffice it to say that from 1954 to the present time the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court has rehabilitated 7,679 persons, many of whom were rehabilitated posthumously.

Mass arrests of Party, Soviet, economic, and military workers caused tremendous harm to our country and to the cause of Socialist advancement.

Mass repressions had a negative influence on the moral-political condition of the Party, created a situation of uncertainty, contributed to the spreading of unhealthy suspicion, and sowed distrust among Communists. All sorts of slanderers and careerists were active.

Resolutions of the January Plenum of the Central Committee, All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), in 1938 had brought some measure of improvement to the Party organizations. However, widespread repression also existed in 1938.

Only because our Party has at its disposal such great moral-political strength was it possible for it to survive the difficult events in 1937-38 and to educate new cadres. There is, however, no doubt that our march forward toward Socialism and toward the preparation of the country's defense would have been much more successful were it not for the tremendous loss in the cadres suffered as a result of the baseless and false mass repressions in 1937-1938.

We are justly accusing Yezhov for the degenerate practices of 1937. But we have to answer these questions: Could Yezhov have arrested Kossior, for instance, without the knowledge of Stalin? Was there an exchange of opinions of a Political Bureau decision concerning this? No, there was not, as there was none regarding other cases of this type. Could Yezhov have decided such important matters as the fate of such eminent Party figures? No, it would be a display of naivete to consider this the work of Yezhov alone. It is clear that these matters were decided by Stalin, and that without his orders and his sanction Yezhov could not have done this.

We have examined the cases and have rehabilitated Kossior, Rudzutak, Postyshev, Kosaryev, and others. For what causes were they arrested and sentenced? The review of evidence shows that there was no reason for this. They, like many others, were arrested without the Prosecutor's knowledge. In such a situation there is no need for any sanction, for what sort of a sanction could there be when Stalin decided everything. He was the chief prosecutor in these cases. Stalin not only agreed to, but on his own initiative issued arrest orders.

he was subjected to terrible torture during which he was ordered to confess false information concerning himself and other persons. He was then brought to the office of Zakovsky, who offered him freedom on condition that he make before the court a false confession fabricated in 1937 by the NKVD concerning "sabotage, espionage, and diversion in a terroristic Center in Leningrad." [Movement in the hall.] With unbelievable cynicism Zakovsky told about the vile "mechanism" for the crafty creation of fabricated "anti-Soviet plots."

"In order to illustrate it to me," stated Rozenblum, "Zakovsky gave me several possible variants of the organization of this center and of its branches. After he detailed the organization to me, Zakovsky told me that the NKVD would prepare the case of this center, remarking that the trial would be public."

"Before the court were to be brought 4 or 5 members of this center: Chudov, Ugarov, Smorodin, Pozern, Shaposhnikova (Chudov's wife) and others together with 2 or 3 members from the branches of this center * * *

"* * * The case of the Leningrad center has to be built solidly and for this reason witnesses are needed. Social origin (of course, in the past) and the Party standing of the witness will play more than a small role."

"You, yourself," said Zakovsky, "will not need to invent anything. The NKVD will prepare for you a ready outline for every branch of the center; you will have to study it carefully and to remember well all questions and answers which the Court might ask. This case will be ready in 4-5 months, or perhaps a half year. During all this time you will be preparing yourself so that you will not compromise the investigation and yourself. Your future will depend on how the trial goes and on its results. If you begin to lie and to testify falsely, blame yourself. If you manage to endure it, you will save your head and we will feed and clothe you at the government's cost until your death."

This is the kind of vile things which were then practiced. [Movement in the hall.]

Even more widely was the falsification of cases practiced in the provinces. The NKVD headquarters of the Sverdlov oblast "discovered" the so-called "Ural uprising staff"—an organ of the bloc of rightists, Trotskyites, Socialist Revolutionaries, church leaders—whose chief supposedly was the Secretary of the Sverdlov Oblast Party Committee and member of the Central Committee, All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), Kabakov, who had been a Party member since 1914. The investigative materials of that time show that in almost all krajs, oblasts and republics there supposedly existed "rightist Trotskyite, espionage-terror and diversionary-sabotage organizations and centers" and that the heads of such organizations as a rule—for no known reason—were first secretaries of oblast or republic Communist Party committees or Central Committees. [Movement in the hall.]

Many thousands of honest and innocent Communists have died as a result of this monstrous falsification of such "cases," as a result of the fact that all kinds of slanderous "confessions" were accepted, and as a result of the practice of forcing accusations against oneself and others. In the same manner were fabricated the "cases" against emi-

In the conclusion of this part of the resolution, it is categorically stated: "Such are the main conditions and causes which resulted in the emergence and currency of the personality cult of J. V. Stalin."

Obviously, the Kremlin leaders are disturbed by other interpretations of the origins of Stalin's personal dictatorship—by an interpretation above all that seeks the roots of the "cult of the individual" in the Soviet system itself. Consequently, the resolution warns:

"It would be * * * a serious mistake to deduce from the past existence of the cult of personality some kind of changes in the social order in the U. S. S. R. or to look for the source of this cult in the nature of the Soviet social order."

In rejecting such deductions the party leadership maintains that the "personality cult of Stalin" did not change the social order of the Soviet Union; even Stalin was not big enough to change the state." There is some truth in that; after all, Stalin was an outcome, a logical result of Communist totalitarianism. However, this does not mean that the Communist regime did not become more intolerant, more intolerable, more inhuman under Stalin's domination. The resolution itself admits this when it says that the "personality cult" did inflict "serious damage on the development of Socialist democracy."

The Kremlin rulers denounce as "slandorous assertions" of "enemies" the view that "the personality cult of Stalin was not engendered by finite historical conditions which have already sunk into the past but by the Soviet system itself." In this connection, they roundly rebuke the Italian Communist leader Togliatti for having asked whether Soviet society had not reached "certain forms of degeneration." But what they have to say in defense of the Soviet system, which they call a "truly democratic popular regime" as opposed to the "formal democracy" of the free countries, is the old Communist propaganda line as laid down by Lenin himself. This line has not become more convincing after the official Soviet revelations of Stalin's "abuse of power."

Not willing to tolerate in the ranks of world communism even the mildest criticism of the Kremlin, the Central Committee of the C. P. S. U., at the end of its resolution, bluntly tells the various Communist parties that the new anti-Stalin policy does not mean more freedom for them from Moscow control. The Soviet leaders stress that, in spite of the dissolution of the Cominform, the Communist parties must continue their ties and cooperation among themselves and retain and strengthen their ideological unity. In other words, the foreign Communist parties are told that, just as in Stalin's days, they have still to be completely subservient to Moscow and to follow obediently and in strict discipline the instructions and policies of the Kremlin.

According to the resolution, this is all the more imperative because of the sinister machinations of "capitalist monopolies," mainly "American monopolist capital." In the best traditions of the pre-coexistence foreign policy of Moscow, the United States is accused of "activising" the cold war and of having organized the "antipeople's demonstrations in Poznan," the "foul provocation against the people's authority in Poland."

Thus, just as the Central Committee resolution began by denouncing "monopolist capitalism" as the culprit chiefly responsible for Stalin's misdeeds, it ends by exploiting the alleged danger of "im-

perialist reaction" in order to reassert and reinforce Moscow's hold over the Communist parties abroad. And in this the Kremlin has, to date, been successful. The Communist parties have all dutifully approved the resolution and, thereby, the official Soviet version of the "cult of the personality."

In comparison with Khrushchev's secret speech, the resolution of the Central Committee signifies a step backward in the anti-Stalin drive. In this resolution, Stalin's "merits" are emphasized more than his crimes; his misrule is to a large extent excused as the inevitable consequence of "objective" factors and "historical circumstances." At the same time, this "Marxist" analysis absolves Stalin's successors, since they were, just as Stalin was, prisoners of a situation over which they had no control. Furthermore, the "finite historical conditions" having "already sunk into the past," no repetition of the "cult of the personality" is to be anticipated. Consequently, any suspicion that the present "collective leadership" might develop into another one-man rule is unfounded. And last but not least, the Soviet system as such is acquitted. Therefore, according to the resolution, there is no need for any changes in the structure of the Soviet system.

This new explanation of Stalin's crimes is just as unconvincing as the one given by Khrushchev in his secret speech, namely that the "cult of the individual" was founded in Stalin's psychopathic personality. Neither argumentation furnishes an answer to the decisive question: Is there not something fundamentally wrong in a system which rears and fosters a monster like Stalin? This question will continue to haunt Moscow until the Russian people will answer it themselves by destroying the Communist regime.

On 2 February 1940 Eikhe was brought before the court. Here he did not confess any guilt and said as follows:

"In all the so-called confessions of mine there is not one letter written by me with the exception of my signatures under the protocols which were forced from me. I have made my confession under pressure from the investigative judge who from the time of my arrest tormented me. After that I began to write all this nonsense * * *. The most important thing for me is to tell the court, the Party, and Stalin, that I am not guilty. I have never been guilty of any conspiracy. I will die believing in the truth of Party policy as I have believed in it during my whole life."

On 4 February Eikhe was shot. [Indignation in the hall.] It has been definitely established now that Eikhe's case was fabricated; he has been posthumously rehabilitated.

Comrade Rudzutak, candidate member of the Political Bureau, member of the Party since 1905, who spent 10 years in a Czarist hard labor camp, completely retracted in court the confession which was forced from him. The protocol of the session of the Collegium of the Supreme Military Court contains the following statement by Rudzutak:

"* * * The only plea which he places before the court is that the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) be informed that there is in the NKVD an as yet not liquidated center which is craftily manufacturing cases, which forces innocent persons to confess; there is no opportunity to prove one's nonparticipation in crimes to which the confessions of various persons testify. The investigative methods are such that they force people to lie and to slander entirely innocent persons in addition to those who already stand accused. He asks the Court that he be allowed to inform the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) about all this in writing. He assures the Court that he personally had never any evil designs in regard to the policy of our Party because he had always agreed with the Party policy pertaining to all spheres of economic and cultural activity."

This declaration of Rudzutak was ignored, despite the fact that Rudzutak was in his time the chief of the Central Control Commission which was called into being in accordance with Lenin's concept for the purpose of fighting for Party unity * * * In this manner fell the chief of this highly authoritative Party organ, a victim of brutal wilfulness; he was not even called before the Central Committee's Political Bureau because Stalin did not want to talk to him. Sentence was pronounced on him in 20 minutes and he was shot. [Indignation in the hall.]

After careful examination of the case in 1955 it was established that the accusation against Rudzutak was false and that it was based on slanderous materials. Rudzutak has been rehabilitated posthumously.

The way in which the former NKVD workers manufactured various fictitious "anti-Soviet centers" and "blobs" with the help of provocative methods is seen from the confession of Comrade Rozenblum, Party member since 1906, who was arrested in 1937 by the Leningrad NKVD.

During the examination in 1955 of the Komarov case Rozenblum revealed the following fact: when Rozenblum was arrested in 1937

take revenge on him, and on the other hand, the result of the base falsification of materials by the investigative judges.

Eikhe wrote in his declaration: " * * * On 25 October of this year I was informed that the investigation in my case has been concluded and I was given access to the materials of this investigation. Had I been guilty of only one-hundredth of the crimes with which I am charged, I would not have dared to send you this preexecution declaration; however, I have not been guilty of even one of the things with which I am charged and my heart is clean of even the shadow of baseness. I have never in my life told you a word of falsehood and now, finding my two feet in the grave, I am also not lying. My whole case is a typical example of provocation, slander, and violation of the elementary basis of revolutionary legality. * * *

" * * * The confessions which were made part of my file are not only absurd but contain some slander toward the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and toward the Council of People's Commissars because correct resolutions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and of the Council of People's Commissars which were not made on my initiative and without my participation are presented as hostile acts of counter-revolutionary organizations made at my suggestion. * * *

"I am now alluding to the most disgraceful part of my life and to my really grave guilt against the Party and against you. This is my confession of counterrevolutionary activity * * *. The case is as follows: not being able to suffer the tortures to which I was submitted by Ushakov and Nikolayev—and especially by the first one—who utilized the knowledge that my broken ribs have not properly mended and have caused me great pain—I have been forced to accuse myself and others.

"The majority of my confession has been suggested or dictated by Ushakov, and the remainder is my reconstruction of NKVD materials from western Siberia for which I assumed all responsibility. If some part of the story which Ushakov fabricated and which I signed did not properly hang together, I was forced to sign another variation. The same thing was done to Rukhimovich, who was at first designated as a member of the reserve net and whose name later was removed without telling me anything about it; the same was also done with the leader of the reserve net, supposedly created by Bukharin in 1935. At first I wrote my name in, and then I was instructed to insert Mezhlauk. There were other similar incidents.

" * * * I am asking and begging you that you again examine my case and this is not for the purpose of sparing me but in order to unmask the vile provocation which like a snake wound itself around many persons in a great degree due to my meanness and criminal slander. I have never betrayed you or the Party. I know that I perish because of vile and mean work of the enemies of the Party and of the people, who fabricated the provocation against me."

It would appear that such an important declaration was worth an examination by the Central Committee. This, however, was not done and the declaration was transmitted to Beria while the terrible maltreatment of the Political Bureau candidate, Comrade Eikhe, continued.

SPEECH OF FIRST PARTY SECRETARY N. S. KHRUSHCHEV AT A SESSION OF THE XXTH PARTY CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION FEBRUARY 25, 1956

(This session was limited in attendance to the delegates from the U. S. S. R.)

Comrades! In the report of the Central Committee of the Party at the XXth Congress, in a number of speeches by delegates to the Congress, as also formerly during the plenary CC/CPSU sessions, quite a lot has been said about the cult of the individual and about its harmful consequences.

After Stalin's death the Central Committee of the Party began to implement a policy of explaining concisely and consistently that it is impermissible and foreign to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism to elevate one person, to transform him into superman possessing supernatural characteristics akin to those of a god. Such a man supposedly knows everything, sees everything, thinks for everyone, can do anything, is infallible in his behavior.

Such a belief about a man, and specifically about Stalin, was cultivated among us for many years.

The objective of the present report is not a thorough evaluation of Stalin's life and activity. Concerning Stalin's merits, an entirely sufficient number of books, pamphlets, and studies had already been written in his lifetime. The role of Stalin in the preparation and execution of the Socialist Revolution, in the Civil War, and in the fight for the construction of Socialism in our country is universally known. Everyone knows this well. At the present we are concerned with a question which has immense importance for the Party now and for the future (we are concerned) with how the cult of the person of Stalin has been gradually growing, the cult which became at a certain specific stage the source of a whole series of exceedingly serious and grave perversions of Party principles, of Party democracy, of revolutionary legality.

Because of the fact that not all as yet realize fully the practical consequences resulting from the cult of the individual, the great harm caused by the violation of the principle of collective direction of the Party and because of the accumulation of immense and limitless power in the hands of one person—the Central Committee of the Party considers it absolutely necessary to make the material pertaining to this matter available to the XXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Allow me first of all to remind you how severely the classics of Marxism-Leninism denounced every manifestation of the cult of the individual. In a letter to the German political worker, Wilhelm Bloss, Marx stated: "From my antipathy to any cult of the individual,

I never made public during the existence of the International the numerous addresses from various countries which recognized my merits and which annoyed me. I did not even reply to them, except sometimes to rebuke their authors. Engels and I first joined the secret society of Communists on the condition that everything making for superstitious worship of authority would be deleted from its statute. Lassalle subsequently did quite the opposite."

Sometime later Engels wrote: "Both Marx and I have always been against any public manifestation with regard to individuals, with the exception of cases when it had an important purpose; and we most strongly opposed such manifestations which during our lifetime concerned us personally."

The great modesty of the genius of the revolution, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, is known. Lenin had always stressed the role of the people as the creator of history, the directing and organizational role of the Party as a living and creative organism, and also the role of the Central Committee.

Marxism does not negate the role of the leaders of the workers' class in directing the revolutionary liberation movement.

While ascribing great importance to the role of the leaders and organizers of the masses, Lenin at the same time mercilessly stigmatized every manifestation of the cult of the individual, inexorably combatted the foreign-to-Marxism views about a "hero" and a "crowd" and countered all efforts to oppose a "hero" to the masses and to the people.

Lenin taught that the Party's strength depends on its indissoluble unity with the masses, on the fact that behind the Party follow the people—workers, peasants, and intelligentsia. "Only he will win and retain the power," said Lenin, "who believes in the people, who submerges himself in the fountain of the living creativeness of the people."

Lenin spoke with pride about the Bolshevik Communist Party as the leader and teacher of the people; he called for the presentation of all the most important questions before the opinion of knowledgeable workers, before the opinion of their Party; he said: "We believe in it, we see in it the wisdom, the honor, and the conscience of our epoch."

Lenin resolutely stood against every attempt aimed at belittling or weakening the directing role of the Party in the structure of the Soviet State. He worked out Bolshevik principles of Party direction and norms of Party life, stressing that the guiding principle of Party leadership is its collegiality. Already during the pre-revolutionary years Lenin called the Central Committee of the Party a collective of leaders and the guardian and interpreter of Party principles. "During the period between congresses," pointed out Lenin, "the Central Committee guards and interprets the principles of the Party."

Underlining the role of the Central Committee of the Party and its authority, Vladimir Ilyich pointed out: "Our Central Committee constituted itself as a closely centralized and highly authoritative group * * *

During Lenin's life the Central Committee of the Party was a real expression of collective leadership of the Party and of the nation. Being a militant Marxist-revolutionist, always unyielding in matters of principle, Lenin never imposed by force his views upon his co-

Congress. It stated that in order to apply an extreme method such as exclusion from the Party against a Central Committee member, against a Central Committee candidate, and against a member of the Party Control Commission, "it is necessary to call a Central Committee Plenum and to invite to the Plenum all Central Committee candidate members and all members of the Party Control Commission"; only if two-thirds of the members of such a general assembly of responsible Party leaders find it necessary, only then can a Central Committee member or candidate be expelled.

The majority of the Central Committee members and candidates elected at the XVIIth Congress and arrested in 1937-1938 were expelled from the Party illegally through the brutal abuse of the Party Statute, because the question of their expulsion was never studied at the Central Committee Plenum.

Now when the cases of some of these so-called "spies" and "saboteurs" were examined it was found that all their cases were fabricated. Confessions of guilt of many arrested and charged with enemy activity were gained with the help of cruel and inhuman tortures.

At the same time Stalin, as we have been informed by members of the Political Bureau of that time, did not show them the statements of many accused political activists when they retracted their confessions before the military tribunal and asked for an objective examination of their cases. There were many such declarations, and Stalin doubtlessly knew of them.

The Central Committee considers it absolutely necessary to inform the Congress of many such fabricated "cases" against the members of the Party's Central Committee elected at the XVIIth Party Congress.

An example of vile provocation, of odious falsification and of criminal violation of revolutionary legality is the case of the former candidate for the Central Committee Political Bureau, one of the most eminent workers of the Party and of the Soviet government, Comrade Eikhe, who was a Party member since 1905. [Commotion in the hall.]

Comrade Eikhe was arrested on 29 April 1938 on the basis of slanderous materials, without the sanction of the Prosecutor of the U. S. S. R., which was finally received 15 months after the arrest.

Investigation of Eikhe's case was made in a manner which most brutally violated Soviet legality and was accompanied by wilfulness and falsification.

Eikhe was forced under torture to sign ahead of time a protocol of his confession prepared by the investigative judges, in which he and several other eminent Party workers were accused of anti-Soviet activity.

On 1 October 1939 Eikhe sent his declaration to Stalin in which he categorically denied his guilt and asked for an examination of his case. In the declaration he wrote:

"There is no more bitter misery than to sit in the jail of a government for which I have always fought."

A second declaration of Eikhe has been preserved which he sent to Stalin on 27 October 1939; in it he cited facts very convincingly and countered the slanderous accusations made against him, arguing that this provocative accusation was on the one hand the work of real Trotskyites whose arrests he had sanctioned as First Secretary of the West Siberian Krai Party Committee and who conspired in order to

avoiding any type of conduct. We would not have lasted two days had we not answered these attempts of officers and White Guardists in a merciless fashion; this meant the use of terror, but this was forced upon us by the terrorist methods of the Entente.

"But as soon as we attained a decisive victory, even before the end of the war, immediately after taking Rostov, we gave up the use of the death penalty and thus proved that we intend to execute our own program in the manner that we promised. We say that the application of violence flows out of the decision to smother the exploiters, the big landowners, and the capitalists; as soon as this was accomplished we gave up the use of all extraordinary methods. We have proved this in practice."

Stalin deviated from these clear and plain precepts of Lenin. Stalin put the Party and the NKVD up to the use of mass terror when the exploiting classes had been liquidated in our country and when there were no serious reasons for the use of extraordinary mass terror.

This terror was actually directed not at the remnants of the defeated exploiting classes but against the honest workers of the Party and of the Soviet State; against them were made lying, slanderous, and absurd accusations concerning "two-facedness," "espionage," "sabotage," preparation of fictitious "plots," etc.

At the February-March Central Committee Plenum in 1937 many members actually questioned the rightness of the established course regarding mass repressions under the pretext of combating "two-facedness."

Comrade Postyshev most ably expressed these doubts. He said:

"I have philosophized that the severe years of fighting have passed, Party members who have lost their backbones have broken down or have joined the camp of the enemy; healthy elements have fought for the Party. These were the years of industrialization and collectivization. I never thought it possible that after this severe era had passed Karpov and people like him would find themselves in the camp of the enemy. (Karpov was a worker in the Ukrainian Central Committee whom Postyshev knew well.) And now, according to the testimony, it appears that Karpov was recruited in 1934 by the Trotskyites. I personally do not believe that in 1934 an honest Party member who had trod the long road of unrelenting fight against enemies for the Party and for Socialism, would now be in the camp of the enemies. I do not believe it * * * I cannot imagine how it would be possible to travel with the Party during the difficult years and then, in 1934, join the Trotskyites. It is an odd thing * * *." [Movement in the hall.]

Using Stalin's formulation, namely that the closer we are to Socialism the more enemies we will have, and using the resolution of the February-March Central Committee Plenum passed on the basis of Yezhov's report—the provocateurs who had infiltrated the state security organs together with conscienceless careerists began to protect with the Party name the mass terror against Party cadres, cadres of the Soviet State and the ordinary Soviet citizens. It should suffice to say that the number of arrests based on charges of counter-revolutionary crimes had grown ten times between 1936 and 1937.

It is known that brutal wilfulness was practiced against leading Party workers. The Party Statute, approved at the XVIIth Party Congress, was based on Leninist principles expressed at the Xth Party

workers. He tried to convince; he patiently explained his opinions to others. Lenin always diligently observed that the norms of Party life were realized, that the Party statute was enforced, that the Party congresses and the plenary sessions of the Central Committee took place at the proper intervals.

In addition to the great accomplishments of V. I. Lenin for the victory of the working class and of the working peasants, for the victory of our Party and for the application of the ideas of scientific Communism to life, his acute mind expressed itself also in this, that he detected in Stalin in time those negative characteristics which resulted later in grave consequences. Fearing the future fate of the Party and of the Soviet nation, V. I. Lenin made a completely correct characterization of Stalin, pointing out that it was necessary to consider the question of transferring Stalin from the position of the Secretary General because of the fact that Stalin is excessively rude, that he does not have a proper attitude toward his comrades, that he is capricious and abuses his power.

In December 1922 in a letter to the Party Congress Vladimir Ilyich wrote: "After taking over the position of Secretary General Comrade Stalin accumulated in his hands immeasurable power and I am not certain whether he will be always able to use this power with the required care."

This letter—a political document of tremendous importance, known in the Party history as Lenin's "testament"—was distributed among the delegates to the XXth Party Congress. You have read it, and will undoubtedly read it again more than once. You might reflect on Lenin's plain words, in which expression is given to Vladimir Ilyich's anxiety concerning the Party, the people, the State, and the future direction of Party policy.

Vladimir Ilyich said: "Stalin is excessively rude, and this defect, which can be freely tolerated in our midst and in contacts among us Communists, becomes a defect which cannot be tolerated in one holding the position of the Secretary General. Because of this, I propose that the comrades consider the method by which Stalin would be removed from this position and by which another man would be selected for it, a man who, above all, would differ from Stalin in only one quality, namely, greater tolerance, greater loyalty, greater kindness and more considerate attitude toward the comrades, a less capricious temper, etc."

This document of Lenin's was made known to the delegates at the XIIIth Party Congress, who discussed the question of transferring Stalin from the position of Secretary General. The delegates declared themselves in favor of retaining Stalin in this post, hoping that he would heed the critical remarks of Vladimir Ilyich and would be able to overcome the defects which caused Lenin serious anxiety.

Comrade! The Party Congress should become acquainted with two new documents, which confirm Stalin's character as already outlined by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin in his "testament." The documents are a letter from Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya to Kamenev, who was at that time head of the Political Bureau, and a personal letter from Vladimir Ilyich Lenin to Stalin.

1. I will now read these documents:

"Lev Borisovich!

"Because of a short letter which I had written in words dictated to me by Vladimir Ilyich by permission of the doctors, Stalin allowed himself yesterday an unusually rude outburst directed at me. This is not my first day in the Party. During all these thirty years I have never heard from any comrade one word of rudeness. The business of the Party and of Ilyich are not less dear to me than to Stalin. I need at present the maximum of self-control. What one can and what one cannot discuss with Ilyich—I know better than any doctor, because I know what makes him nervous and what does not, in any case I know better than Stalin. I am turning to you and to Grigory as to much closer comrades of V. I. and I beg you to protect me from rude interference with my private life and from vile invectives and threats. I have no doubt as to what will be the unanimous decision of the Control Commission, with which Stalin sees fit to threaten me; however, I have neither the strength nor the time to waste on this foolish quarrel. And I am a living person and my nerves are strained to the utmost.

"N. KRUPSKAYA."

Nadezhda Konstantinovna wrote this letter on 23 December 1922. After two and a half months, in March 1923, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin sent Stalin the following letter:

2. The Letter of V. I. Lenin:

"To Comrade Stalin:

"Copies for: Kamenev and Zinoviev.

"Dear Comrade Stalin:

"You permitted yourself a rude summons of my wife to the telephone and a rude reprimand of her. Despite the fact that she told you that she agreed to forget what was said, nevertheless Zinoviev and Kamenev heard about it from her. I have no intention to forget so easily that which is being done against me, and I need not stress here that I consider as directed against me that which is being done against my wife. I ask you, therefore, that you weigh carefully whether you are agreeable to retracting your words and apologizing or whether you prefer the severance of relations between us. [Com-mo-tion in the hall.]

"Sincerely:

LENIN.

"5 March 1923."

Comrades: I will not comment on these documents. They speak eloquently for themselves. Since Stalin could behave in this manner during Lenin's life, could thus behave toward Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya, whom the Party knows well and values highly as a loyal friend of Lenin and as an active fighter for the cause of the Party since its creation—we can easily imagine how Stalin treated other people. These negative characteristics of his developed steadily and during the last years acquired an absolutely insufferable character.

As later events have proven, Lenin's anxiety was justified: in the first period after Lenin's death Stalin still paid attention to his (i. e., Lenin's) advice, but later he began to disregard the serious admonitions of Vladimir Ilyich.

When we analyze the practice of Stalin in regard to the direction of the Party and of the country, when we pause to consider everything

Yagoda has definitely proved himself to be incapable of unmasking the Trotskyite-Zinovievite bloc. The OGPU is 4 years behind in this matter. This is noted by all Party workers and by the majority of the representatives of the NKVD." Strictly speaking we should stress that Stalin did not meet with and therefore could not know the opinion of party workers.

This Stalinist formulation that the "NKVD (term used interchangeably with 'OGPU')¹ is 4 years behind" in applying mass repression and that there is a necessity for "catching up" with the neglected work directly pushed the NKVD workers on the path of mass arrests and executions.

We should state that this formulation was also forced on the February-March plenary session of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in 1937. The plenary resolution approved it on the basis of Yezhov's report, "Lessons flowing from the harmful activity, diversion and espionage of the Japanese-German-Trotskyite agents," stating:

"The Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) considers that all facts revealed during the investigation into the matter of an anti-Soviet Trotskyite center and of its followers in the provinces show that the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs has fallen behind at least 4 years in the attempt to unmask these most inexorable enemies of the people."

The mass repressions at this time were made under the slogan of a fight against the Trotskyites. Did the Trotskyites at this time actually constitute such a danger to our Party and to the Soviet State? We should recall that in 1927 on the eve of the XVth Party Congress only some 4,000 votes were cast for the Trotskyite-Zinovievite opposition, while there were 724,000 for the Party line. During the 10 years which passed between the XVth Party Congress and the February-March Central Committee Plenum Trotskyism was completely disarmed; many former Trotskyites had changed their former views and worked in the various sectors building Socialism. It is clear that in the situation of Socialist victory there was no basis for mass terror in the country.

Stalin's report at the February-March Central Committee Plenum in 1937, "Deficiencies of Party work and methods for the liquidation of the Trotskyites and of other two-facers," contained an attempt at theoretical justification of the mass terror policy under the pretext that as we march forward toward Socialism class war must allegedly sharpen. Stalin asserted that both history and Lenin taught him this.

Actually Lenin taught that the application of revolutionary violence is necessitated by the resistance of the exploiting classes, and this referred to the era when the exploiting classes existed and were powerful. As soon as the nation's political situation had improved, when in January 1920, the Red Army took Rostov and thus won a most important victory over Denikin, Lenin instructed Dzherzhinsky to stop mass terror and to abolish the death penalty. Lenin justified this important political move of the Soviet State in the following manner in his report at the session of the All-Union Central Executive Committee on 2 February 1920:

"We were forced to use terror because of the terror practiced by the Entente, when strong world powers threw their hordes against us, not

¹The content of this parenthesis is an editorial note of the translator.

the Party. While he still reckoned with the opinion of the collective before the XVIIth Congress, after the complete political liquidation of the Trotskyites, Zinovievites and Bukharinites, when as a result of that fight and Socialist victories the Party achieved unity, Stalin ceased to an ever greater degree to consider the members of the Party's Central Committee and even the members of the Political Bureau. Stalin thought that now he could decide all things alone and all he needed were statisticians; he treated all others in such a way that they could only listen to and praise him.

After the criminal murder of S. M. Kirov, mass repressions and brutal acts of violation of socialist legality began. On the evening of 1 December 1934 on Stalin's initiative (without the approval of the Political Bureau—which was passed two days later, casually) the secretary of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee, Yenukidze, signed the following directive:

"I. Investigative agencies are directed to speed up the cases of those accused of the preparation or execution of acts of terror.

"II. Judicial organs are directed not to hold up the execution of death sentences pertaining to crimes of this category in order to consider the possibility of pardon, because the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee USSR does not consider as possible the receiving of petitions of this sort.

"III. The organs of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs are directed to execute the death sentences against criminals of the above-mentioned category immediately after the passage of sentences."

This directive became the basis for mass acts of abuse against Socialist legality. During many of the fabricated court cases the accused were charged with "the preparation" of terroristic acts; this deprived them of any possibility that their cases might be reexamined, even when they stated before the court that their "confessions" were secured by force, and when, in a convincing manner, they disproved the accusations against them.

It must be asserted that to this day the circumstances surrounding Kirov's murder hide many things which are inexplicable and mysterious and demand a most careful examination. There are reasons for the suspicion that the killer of Kirov, Nikolayev, was assisted by someone from among the people whose duty it was to protect the person of Kirov. A month and a half before the killing, Nikolayev was arrested on the grounds of suspicious behavior, but he was released and not even searched. It is an unusually suspicious circumstance that, when the Chekist assigned to protect Kirov was being brought for an interrogation, on 2 December 1934, he was killed in a car "accident" in which no other occupants of the car were harmed. After the murder of Kirov, top functionaries of the Leningrad NKVD were given very light sentences, but in 1937 they were shot. We can assume that they were shot in order to cover the traces of the organizers of Kirov's killing. [Movement in the hall.]

Mass repressions grew tremendously from the end of 1936 after a telegram from Stalin and Zhdanov, dated from Sochi on 25 September 1936, was addressed to Kaganovich, Molotov, and other members of the Political Bureau. The content of the telegram was as follows:

"We deem it absolutely necessary and urgent that Comrade Yezhov be nominated to the post of People's Commissar for Internal Affairs.

which Stalin perpetrated, we must be convinced that Lenin's fears were justified. The negative characteristics of Stalin, which, in Lenin's time, were only incipient, transformed themselves during the last years into a grave abuse of power by Stalin, which caused untold harm to our Party.

We have to consider seriously and analyze correctly this matter in order that we may preclude any possibility of a repetition in any form whatever of what took place during the life of Stalin, who absolutely did not tolerate collegiality in leadership and in work, and who practiced brutal violence, not only toward everything which opposed him, but also toward that which seemed to his capricious and despotic character, contrary to his concepts.

Stalin acted not through persuasion, explanation, and patient co-operation with people, but by imposing his concepts and demanding absolute submission to his opinion. Whoever opposed this concept or tried to prove his viewpoint, and the correctness of his position—was doomed to removal from the leading collective and to subsequent moral and physical annihilation. This was especially true during the period following the XVIIth Party Congress, when many prominent Party leaders and rank-and-file Party workers, honest and dedicated to the cause of Communism, fell victim to Stalin's despotism.

We must affirm that the Party had fought a serious fight against the Trotskyites, rightists and bourgeois nationalists, and that it disarmed ideologically all the enemies of Leninism. This ideological fight was carried on successfully as a result of which the Party became strengthened and tempered. Here Stalin played a positive role.

The Party led a great political ideological struggle against those in its own ranks who proposed anti-Leninist theses, who represented a political line hostile to the Party and to the cause of Socialism. This was a stubborn and a difficult fight but a necessary one, because the political line of both the Trotskyite-Zinovievite bloc and of the Bukharinites led actually toward the restoration of capitalism and capitulation to the world bourgeoisie. Let us consider for a moment what would have happened if in 1928-1929 the political line of right deviation had prevailed among us, or orientation toward "cotton-dress industrialization," or toward the kulak, etc. We would not now have a powerful heavy industry, we would not have the Kolkhozes, we would find ourselves disarmed and weak in a capitalist encirclement.

It was for this reason that the Party led an inexorable ideological fight and explained to all Party members and to the non-Party masses the harm and the danger of the anti-Leninist proposals of the Trotskyite opposition and the rightist opportunists. And this great work of explaining the Party line bore fruit; both the Trotskyites and the rightist opportunists were politically isolated; the overwhelming Party majority supported the Leninist line and the Party was able to awaken and organize the working masses to apply the Leninist Party line and to build Socialism.

Worth noting is the fact that even during the progress of the furious ideological fight against the Trotskyites, the Zinovievites, the Bukharinites and others—extreme repressive measures were not used against them. The fight was on ideological grounds. But some years later when Socialism in our country was fundamentally constructed, when the exploiting classes were generally liquidated, when the Soviet social structure had radically changed, when the social basis for

political movements and groups hostile to the Party had violently contracted, when the ideological opponents of the Party were long since defeated politically—then the repression directed against them began.

It was precisely during this period (1935–1937–1938) that the practice of mass repression through the government apparatus was born, first against the enemies of Leninism—Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Bukharinites, long since politically defeated by the Party, and subsequently also against many honest Communists, against those Party cadres who had borne the heavy load of the Civil War and the first and most difficult years of industrialization and collectivization, who actively fought against the Trotskyites and the rightists for the Leninist Party line.

Stalin originated the concept “enemy of the people.” This term automatically rendered it unnecessary that the ideological errors of a man or men engaged in a controversy be proven; this term made possible the usage of the most cruel repression, violating all norms of revolutionary legality, against anyone who in any way disagreed with Stalin, against those who were only suspected of hostile intent, against those who had bad reputations. This concept, “enemy of the people,” actually eliminated the possibility of any kind of ideological fight or the making of one’s views known on this or that issue, even those of a practical character. In the main, and in actuality, the only proof of guilt used, against all norms of current legal science, was the “confession” of the accused himself; and, as subsequent probing proved, “confessions” were acquired through physical pressures against the accused.

This led to glaring violations of revolutionary legality, and to the fact that many entirely innocent persons, who in the past had defended the Party line, became victims.

We must assert that, in regard to those persons who in their time had opposed the Party line, there were often no sufficiently serious reasons for their physical annihilation. The formula, “enemy of the people” was specifically introduced for the purpose of physically annihilating such individuals.

It is a fact that many persons, who were later annihilated as enemies of the Party [were] people had worked with Lenin during his life. Some of these persons had made errors during Lenin’s life, but, despite this, Lenin benefited by their work, he corrected them and he did everything possible to retain them in the ranks of the Party; he induced them to follow him.

In this connection the delegates to the Party Congress should familiarize themselves with an unpublished note by V. I. Lenin directed to the Central Committee’s Political Bureau in October 1920. Outlining the duties of the Control Commission, Lenin wrote that the Commission should be transformed into a real “organ of Party and proletarian conscience.”

“As a special duty of the Control Commission there is recommended a deep, individualized relationship with, and sometimes even a type of therapy for, the representatives of the so-called opposition—those who have experienced a psychological crisis because of failure in their Soviet or Party career. An effort should be made to quiet them, to explain the matter to them in a way used among comrades, to find for them (avoiding the method of issuing orders) a task for which they are psychologically fitted. Advice and rules relating to this matter are

ity—which resulted in the death of innocent people. It became apparent that many Party, Soviet and economic activists, who were branded in 1937–1938 as “enemies,” were actually never enemies, spies, wreckers, etc., but were always honest Communists; they were only so stigmatized and often, no longer able to bear barbaric tortures, they charged themselves (at the order of the investigative judges—falsifiers) with all kinds of grave and unlikely crimes. The Commission has presented to the Central Committee Presidium lengthy and documented materials pertaining to mass repressions against the delegates to the XVIIth Party Congress and against members of the Central Committee elected at that Congress. These materials have been studied by the Presidium of the Central Committee.

It was determined that of the 139 members and candidates of the Party’s Central Committee who were elected at the XVIIth Congress, 98 persons, i. e., 70 percent, were arrested and shot (mostly in 1937–1938). [Indignation in the hall.]

What was the composition of the delegates to the XVIIth Congress? It is known that eighty percent of the voting participants of the XVIIth Congress joined the Party during the years of conspiracy before the Revolution and during the Civil War; this means before 1921. By social origin the basic mass of the delegates to the Congress were workers (60 percent of the voting members).

For this reason, it was inconceivable that a Congress so composed would have elected a Central Committee, a majority of whom would prove to be enemies of the Party. The only reason why 70 percent of Central Committee members and candidates elected at the XVIIth Congress were branded as enemies of the Party and of the people was because honest Communists were slandered, accusations against them were fabricated, and revolutionary legality was gravely undermined.

The same fate met not only the Central Committee members but also the majority of the delegates to the XVIIth Party Congress. Of 1,966 delegates with either voting or advisory rights, 1,108 persons were arrested on charges of anti-revolutionary crimes, i. e., decidedly more than a majority. This very fact shows how absurd, wild and contrary to common sense were the charges of counter-revolutionary crimes made out, as we now see, against a majority of participants at the XVIIth Party Congress. [Indignation in the hall.]

We should recall that the XVIIth Party Congress is historically known as the Congress of Victors. Delegates to the Congress were active participants in the building of our Socialist State; many of them suffered and fought for Party interests during the pre-revolutionary years in the conspiracy and at the Civil War fronts; they fought their enemies valiantly and often nervelessly looked into the face of death. How then can we believe that such people could prove to be “two-faced” and had joined the camps of the enemies of Socialism during the era after the political liquidation of Zinovievites, Trotskyites and rightists and after the great accomplishments of Socialist construction?

This was the result of the abuse of power by Stalin, who began to use mass terror against the Party cadres.

What is the reason that mass repressions against activists increased more and more after the XVIIth Party Congress? It was because at that time Stalin had so elevated himself above the Party and above the nation that he ceased to consider either the Central Committee or

Congress accepted Lenin's New Economic Policy and the historical resolution called, "About Party Unity."

During Lenin's life, Party Congresses were convened regularly; always, when a radical turn in the development of the Party and the country took place, Lenin considered it absolutely necessary that the Party discuss at length all the basic matters pertaining to internal and foreign policy and to questions bearing on the development of Party and government.

It is very characteristic that Lenin addressed to the Party Congress, as the highest Party organ, his last articles, letters, and remarks. During the period between congresses the Central Committee of the Party, acting as the most authoritative leading collective, meticulously observed the principles of the Party and carried out its policy.

So it was during Lenin's life.

Were our Party's holy Leninist principles observed after the death of Vladimir Ilyich?

Whereas during the first few years after Lenin's death, Party Congresses and Central Committee plenums took place more or less regularly, later, when Stalin began increasingly to abuse his power, these principles were brutally violated. This was especially evident during the last 15 years of his life. Was it a normal situation when over 13 years elapsed between the XVIIIth and XIXth Party Congresses, years during which our Party and our country had experienced so many important events? These events demanded categorically that the Party should have passed resolutions pertaining to the country's defense during the Patriotic War and to peacetime construction after the war. Even after the end of the war, a Congress was not convened for over 7 years.

Central Committee plenums were hardly ever called. It should be sufficient to mention that during all the years of the Patriotic War not a single Central Committee plenum took place. It is true that there was an attempt to call a Central Committee plenum in October 1941, when Central Committee members from the whole country were called to Moscow. They waited two days for the opening of the plenum, but in vain. Stalin did not even want to meet and to talk to the Central Committee members. This fact shows how demoralized Stalin was in the first months of the war and how haughtily and disdainfully he treated the Central Committee members.

In practice Stalin ignored the norms of Party life and trampled on the Leninist principle of collective Party leadership.

Stalin's wilfulness vis-a-vis the Party and its Central Committee became fully evident after the XVIIth Party Congress which took place in 1934.

Having at its disposal numerous data showing brutal wilfulness toward Party cadres, the Central Committee had created a Party Commission under the control of the Central Committee Presidium; it was charged with investigating what made possible the mass repressions against the majority of the Central Committee members and candidates elected at the XVIIIth Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

The Commission has become acquainted with a large quantity of materials in the NKVD archives and with other documents and has established many facts pertaining to the fabrication of cases against Communists, to false accusations, to glaring abuses of Socialist legal-

to be formulated by the Central Committee's Organizational Bureau, etc."

Everyone knows how irreconcilable Lenin was with the ideological enemies of Marxism, with those who deviated from the correct Party line. At the same time, however, Lenin, as is evident from the given document, in his practice of directing the Party demanded the most intimate Party contact with people who had shown indecision or temporary nonconformity with the Party line, but whom it was possible to return to the party path. Lenin advised that such people should be patiently educated without the application of extreme methods.

Lenin's wisdom in dealing with people was evident in his work with cadres.

An entirely different relationship with people characterized Stalin. Lenin's traits—patient work with people; stubborn and painstaking education of them; the ability to induce people to follow him without using compulsion, but rather through the ideological influence on them of the whole collective—were entirely foreign to Stalin. He (Stalin) discarded the Leninist method of convincing and educating; he abandoned the method of ideological struggle for that of administrative violence, mass repressions, and terror. He acted on an increasingly larger scale and more stubbornly through punitive organs, at the same time often violating all existing norms of morality and of Soviet laws.

Arbitrary behavior by one person encouraged and permitted arbitrariness in others. Mass arrests and deportations of many thousands of people, execution without trial and without normal investigation created conditions of insecurity, fear, and even desperation.

This, of course, did not contribute toward unity of the Party ranks and of all strata of working people, but on the contrary brought about annihilation and the expulsion from the Party of workers who were loyal but inconvenient to Stalin.

Our Party fought for the implementation of Lenin's plans for the construction of Socialism. This was an ideological fight. Had Leninist principles been observed during the course of this fight, had the Party's devotion to principles been skillfully combined with a keen and solicitous concern for people, had they not been repelled and wasted but rather drawn to our side—we certainly would not have had such a brutal violation of revolutionary legality and many thousands of people would not have fallen victim of the method of terror. Extraordinary methods would then have been resorted to only against those people who had in fact committed criminal acts against the Soviet system.

Let us recall some historical facts.

In the days before the October Revolution two members of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party—Kamenev and Zinoviev—declared themselves against Lenin's plan for an armed uprising. In addition, on 18 October they published in the Menshevik newspaper, *Novaya Zhizn*, a statement declaring that the Bolsheviks were making preparations for an uprising and that they considered it adventurist. Kamenev and Zinoviev thus disclosed to the enemy the decision of the Central Committee to stage the uprising, and that the uprising had been organized to take place within the very near future.

This was treason against the Party and against the revolution. In this connection, V. I. Lenin wrote: "Kamenev and Zinoviev revealed

the decision of the Central Committee of their Party on the armed uprising to Rodzyanko and Kerensky. * * * He put before the Central Committee the question of Zinoviev's and Kamenev's expulsion from the Party.

However, after the Great Socialist October Revolution, as is known, Zinoviev and Kamenev were given leading positions. Lenin put them in positions in which they carried out most responsible Party tasks and participated actively in the work of the leading Party and Soviet organs. It is known that Zinoviev and Kamenev committed a number of other serious errors during Lenin's life. In his "testament" Lenin warned that "Zinoviev's and Kamenev's October episode was of course not an accident." But Lenin did not pose the question of their arrest and certainly not their shooting.

Or let us take the example of the Trotskyites. At present, after a sufficiently long historical period, we can speak about the fight with the Trotskyites with complete calm and can analyze this matter with sufficient objectivity. After all, around Trotsky were people whose origin cannot by any means be traced to bourgeois society. Part of them belonged to the Party intelligentsia and a certain part were recruited from among the workers. We can name many individuals who in their time joined the Trotskyites; however, these same individuals took an active part in the workers' movement before the revolution, during the Socialist October Revolution itself, and also in the consolidation of the victory of this greatest of revolutions. Many of them broke with Trotskyism and returned to Leninist positions. Was it necessary to annihilate such people? We are deeply convinced that had Lenin lived, such an extreme method would not have been used against many of them.

Such are only a few historical facts. But can it be said that Lenin did not decide to use even the most severe means against enemies of the revolution when this was actually necessary? No, no one can say this. Vladimir Ilyich demanded uncompromising dealings with the enemies of the revolution and of the working class and when necessary resorted ruthlessly to such methods. You will recall only V. I. Lenin's fight with the Socialist Revolutionary organizers of the anti-Soviet uprising, with the counter-revolutionary kulaks in 1918 and with others, when Lenin without hesitation used the most extreme methods against the enemies. Lenin used such methods, however, only against actual class enemies and not against those who blunder, who err, and whom it was possible to lead through ideological influence, and even retain in the leadership.

Lenin used severe methods only in the most necessary cases, when the exploiting classes were still in existence and were vigorously opposing the revolution, when the struggle for survival was decidedly assuming the sharpest forms, even including a civil war.

Stalin, on the other hand, used extreme methods and mass repressions at a time when the revolution was already victorious, when the Soviet state was strengthened, when the exploiting classes were already liquidated and Socialist relations were rooted solidly in all phases of national economy, when our Party was politically consolidated and had strengthened itself both numerically and ideologically. It is clear that here Stalin showed in a whole series of cases his intolerance, his brutality and his abuse of power. Instead of proving his political correctness and mobilizing the masses, he often chose the path of repres-

sion and physical annihilation, not only against actual enemies, but also against individuals who had not committed any crimes against the Party and the Soviet government. Here we see no wisdom but only a demonstration of the brutal force which had once so alarmed V. I. Lenin.

Lately, especially after the unmasking of the Beria gang, the Central Committee looked into a series of matters fabricated by this gang. This revealed a very ugly picture of brutal willfulness connected with the incorrect behavior of Stalin. As facts prove, Stalin, using his unlimited power, allowed himself many abuses, acting in the name of the Central Committee, not asking for the opinion of the Committee members nor even of the members of the Central Committee's Political Bureau; often he did not inform them about his personal decisions concerning very important Party and government matters.

Considering the question of the cult of an individual we must first of all show everyone what harm this caused to the interests of our Party.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin had always stressed the Party's role and significance in the direction of the Socialist government of workers and peasants; he saw in this the chief precondition for a successful building of Socialism in our country. Pointing to the great responsibility of the Bolshevik Party, as a ruling party in the Soviet State, Lenin called for the most meticulous observance of all norms of Party life; he called for the realization of the principles of collegiality in the direction of the Party and the State.

Collegiality of leadership flows from the very nature of our Party, a party built on the principles of democratic centralism. "This means," said Lenin, "that all Party matters are accomplished by all Party members—directly or through representatives—who without any exceptions are subject to the same rules; in addition, all administrative members, all directing collegia, all holders of Party positions are elective, they must account for their activities and are recallable."

It is known that Lenin himself offered an example of the most careful observance of these principles. There was no matter so important that Lenin himself decided it without asking for advice and approval of the majority of the Central Committee members or of the members of the Central Committee's political Bureau.

In the most difficult period for our Party and our country, Lenin considered it necessary regularly to convoke congresses, Party conferences, and plenary sessions of the Central Committee at which all the most important questions were discussed and where resolutions, carefully worked out by the collective of leaders, were approved.

We can recall, for an example, the year 1918 when the country was threatened by the attack of the imperialistic interventionists. In this situation the VIIth Party Congress was convened in order to discuss a vitally important matter which could not be postponed—the matter of peace. In 1919, while the Civil War was raging, the VIIIth Party Congress convened, which adopted a new Party program, decided such important matters as the relationship with the peasant masses, the organization of the Red Army, the leading role of the Party in the work of the Soviets, the correction of the social composition of the Party, and other matters. In 1920 the IXth Party Congress was convened, which laid down guiding principles pertaining to the Party's work in the sphere of economic construction. In 1921, the Xth Party

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *12/29/57*

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DATE: December 6, 1957

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
Nease ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

Soviet encyclopedia's reference to Khrushchev's secret speech at 20th Party Congress is described by Polish periodical as perhaps first public Soviet mention of it. If so, reference is additional evidence that Khrushchev is more confident than ever of position of power he now holds in Soviet Union.

Khrushchev Biography

A biography of Soviet Party leader Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev was published recently in the Large Soviet Encyclopedia. This biography presents a detailed picture of Khrushchev's political career. It describes him as an "outstanding figure of Communist Party and Soviet state" and as a "loyal disciple of V. I. Lenin." (The Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 11/27/57, p. 10)

Mentions Secret Speech

One notable inclusion in this biography is a reference to Khrushchev's now famous secret speech which triggered the de-Stalinization campaign. The biography says, "...at a closed session of the (20th Party) Congress, he delivered the report 'On the Cult of the Individual and Its Consequences.'" (The Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 11/27/57, p. 10)

Polish Observation 131 RECORDED - 20 *SE-BO 62-104045-9*

Noting the encyclopedia's reference to the speech, the Polish periodical Przekroj on September 15, 1957, commented, "This is probably the first public Soviet mention of the speech." (East Europe, 11/57, p. 13)

Position of Confidence

If the Polish periodical's observation is correct, reference to Khrushchev's speech in the Soviet encyclopedia is additional evidence that Khrushchev is more confident than ever of the position of power he now holds in the Soviet Union.

RECOMMENDATION: For the information of the Director.

AWG:let
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1 - Section tickler
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1 - M. A. Jones
1 - F. J. Baumgardner
1 - D. E. Moore

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Nease

1 - Mr. Mohr

b6
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G. I. R. -10

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN 18 12/13/57

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT 101-10

SUBJECT: THE VIEWS OF NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

DATE: December 11, 1957

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As 1957 draws to a close, it seems worthwhile to review some of the statements made by Soviet Party leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev who has emerged as the most powerful personality in the world communist conspiracy. Khrushchev, a voluble speaker and colorful phrasemaker, has demonstrated no loss of words during the past year. Although many of his statements have been made in the convivial surroundings of cocktail parties, because of his great personal power these utterances are no less important than his official speeches. Set forth below are succinct, pertinent quotations from Khrushchev on many of the major topics of interest in today's world.

Referral/Consult

Nuclear WarMilitary Strength

"We must have teeth so that wolves know they cannot attack peace-loving countries with impunity. The wolves may lose their skins and maybe even more-- their heads...." (Tass, June, 29, 1957).

Rockets

"...in our time, when rocket technology is being speedily developed, no distances guarantee any country against the action of atomic and hydrogen weapons." (East German radio broadcast, 8/8/57)

LLW:let

(10)

1 - Section tickler

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1 - M. A. Jones

1 - F. J. Baumgardner

1 - D. E. Moore

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EX-110 1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Nease
1 - Mr. Mohr

CENTRAL RESEARCH
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DEC 26 1957

Memo to L. V. Boardman
Re: The Views of Nikita S.
Khrushchev
Central Research Matter

Peaceful Coexistence

"We firmly uphold the Leninist position of peaceful coexistence. That is written into the decisions of the 20th CPSU Congress. We wrote these decisions and we shall implement them...." (Prague Radio, July 13, 1957)

Economic Competition

"The growth of industrial and agricultural production is the battering ram with which we shall smash the capitalist system, enhance the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, strengthen the socialist camp and contribute to the victory of the cause of peace throughout the world." (Pravda, March 10, 1957)

Socialist Unity Imperative

"It is no secret that the imperialists have tried, and will try again to attack the achievements of the workers. We must therefore strengthen international solidarity and the unity of the countries of the socialist camp." (Neues Deutschland, 8/14/57)

Proletarian Internationalism

"We must be true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, to the militant call, 'Workers of the world, unite!' " (Pravda, January 1, 1957)

Stalin

"...God grant that every Communist will be able to fight as Stalin fought." (Pravda, January 19, 1957)

Literature

"The Party is waging an uncompromising fight against the penetration into literature and art of the influence of alien ideology, against hostile attacks on socialist culture." (Kommunist, No. 12, 1957, pp. 20-21)

Press

"...the press is our main ideological weapon....Just as an army cannot fight without weapons, so the Party cannot successfully carry out its ideological work without such a sharp and militant weapon as the press. We cannot surrender the organs of the press to unreliable hands..." (Kommunist, No. 12, 1957, p. 23)

Memo to L. V. Boardman
Re: The Views of Nikita S.
Khrushchev
Central Research Matter

Education

Referral/Consult

Religion

"...we are atheists. Certainly we say the name of God, as in 'God's truth!' But that is only a habit. We could just as easily say 'I give you my word.' "
(Washington Post and Times Herald, 11/25/57, p. A-9)

Communism Inevitable

"We are convinced that sooner or later capitalism will perish, just as feudalism perished earlier. The socialist nations are advancing towards Communism. All the world will come to Communism. History does not ask whether you want it or not." * (TASS, June 29, 1957)

"We have already won over you...."
(U. S. News & World Report, 12/6/57, p. 98)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

*Underlining for emphasis

1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Boardman
2 - Orig & copy
1 - Yellow

The Attorney General

February 11, 1958

Director, FBI

MEMORANDUM OF JANUARY 22, 1958, BY NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

In accordance with our conversation yesterday, I am enclosing three copies of a speech made on January 22, 1958, by Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev. Khrushchev delivered the speech at a meeting of agricultural workers in Minsk, and it has been widely disseminated through various Soviet propaganda media.

Khrushchev's speech, while purportedly an analysis of the international situation, actually is a propagandistic vehicle which dredges up the typical communist line and parrots the current theme of Soviet foreign policy. In one package it wraps up Soviet moves for "peaceful co-existence," "peace," the growth of national liberation movements, ending the cold war, stopping the arms race, banning nuclear weapons, and German reunification. Khrushchev emphasized the Soviet Union's desire for a summit conference with Western countries, but stressed that:

1. Western acceptance of the status quo in communist Eastern Europe is a prerequisite for a summit meeting.
2. The issue of German reunification is barred as a summit topic of conversation.
3. The Soviet Union is willing to discuss an atom-free zone in Europe. (Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki first proposed this plan.)

Speaking from a position of strength, Khrushchev uses thinly veiled threats throughout the speech. He asserts that the Soviet Union is now capable of directing an intercontinental ballistic missile with a hydrogen warhead to any part of the earth. He states

Enclosures - 3

NOTE: Based on memo Belmont to Boardman 2/11/58 in captioned matter

CDF:aml/lmm

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clagett
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

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The Attorney General

that developments in science and technology have proved the superiority of the Soviet system, and he reminds the Western countries that the Soviet Union is not alone on the path to communism. Ridiculing what he terms are the efforts of the Western countries to minimize the achievements of communism, he declares that nothing can be done to alter the fact that a world system of socialism exists.

Khrushchev's speech contains numerous charges against the United States and other Western countries which, taken together, represent one of the strongest attacks made against the Free World recently by communist propagandists. He charges that:

1. It is the obvious intention of the "imperialist powers" to worsen international tension.
2. The "imperialist countries" are pursuing a policy of aggression pursued by Hitler and Mussolini.
3. The Western countries are doing everything possible to foment war hysteria for the purpose of making profits from the production of arms.
4. The Governments of the United States, Britain, and France have thus far done practically nothing in response to concrete peaceable steps taken by the Soviet Union.
5. The United States and some other countries helped Hitler attack the Soviet Union early in World War II.
6. The United States desires to ban weapons which threaten its territory while maintaining control of other weapons with which it would like to terrorize the world.
7. The United States and other Western countries use religious issues as a screen for imperialist aggressions.

Three additional copies of Khrushchev's speech are being obtained and will be forwarded directly to your secretary when available.

DAVID LAWRENCE

The Real Aims of the Communists

Talk by Khrushchev Cited as Belying
Protestations of Peace by Russians

Bulganin may write the letters to Eisenhower and Macmillan, but Khrushchev reflects the true attitude of the Kremlin toward a "summit" conference. There's a distinct difference between the polite language of diplomacy used by Bulganin and the hard-hitting, "give-'em-hell" style of the dictator of the vast Soviet Empire when he talks about America to the Soviet people.

Most significant is the speech made by Khrushchev in his role as the leader of the Communist Party to a conference of "leading workers of agriculture" at Minsk on last January 22. The full text has just become available here. The speech was delivered before America launched her globe-circling satellite but took into account that the United States also might soon have a "Sputnik" in the air.

The address, approximately 14,000 words, is plainly an attempt to make a comprehensive rebuttal to the viewpoints of Western countries. It reveals clearly that Western criticism gets under the skin of the Soviet spokesmen. They show irritation, seem to wince under the verbal blows, and they come up with fantastic distortions in an effort to hold up their end of the debate.

What happened in Hungary is still a sore point—and, of course, the West is blamed for exploiting it and even instigating it.

"Literally in three days," relates Khrushchev, "the counter-revolutionary bands in Hungary were routed and order was restored. . . . Of course, there still are serious economic difficulties which are due to the activities of counter-revolution."

In Poland, the Communist chief admits that "there still exist not a few difficulties" but says "measures are being implemented to strengthen

the people's democratic regime."

Much space is devoted in the speech to the scientific achievement represented by the launching of two "Sputniks," and the West is criticized for daring to imply that the Soviet leaders were trying "to frighten the governments of the Western powers."

Nothing could be further removed from the Soviet mind, argues Khrushchev, but a little later on in the same speech he repeats one of his "we-will-bury-you" threats. After pointing out that the West still has no rockets for its bases in Europe and will not have them for two or three years more, he remarks:

"We have these rockets today and they can be aimed at any area of the globe for dealing a crushing blow at the aggressors, if they should attempt to unleash a new war."

When the Communist leader defines an "aggressor," he appears to mean any country that doesn't bow in submission to Soviet demands. But immediately after a few paragraphs of defiance and scorn, the Kremlin chief changes his tune and says:

"Let us improve our relations, let us trade, let us develop the scientific, cultural and sports ties. Let us meet and discuss in a businesslike manner the urgent international problems."

The speech then sets forth the Soviet idea of "peaceful co-existence" — which would require withdrawal of all American forces from Europe and of all military aid, abandonment of all bases, a prohibition against testing and use of nuclear weapons—but there is not a word as to how the West is to be assured that the Soviet Union will keep agreements in the future when she has repeatedly violated them in the past.

The Communist Party boss

has a lot to say in scorn of Westerners because they declare they believe in God. Khrushchev doesn't like the "atheistic" label pinned on him by Western spokesmen but does nothing to indicate he or his followers have become believers in God. Instead he insists the Westerners don't believe in God either and cites local wars in recent years—as if self-defense has been held sinful by religion.

Most palpable are the omissions. After denouncing the one-time Fascist governments of Italy and Germany and accusing the West of having instigated an attack on Russia by Hitler in 1941, the Communist spokesman forgets altogether that there would not have been any World War II if Stalin and Molotov themselves had not made an alliance with Hitler in 1939 which gave military immunity to the Nazis on their own Eastern Front while they concentrated an attack in the West.

It is because of arguments of such duplicity that the world will be left to wonder what Khrushchev really has in mind. He repeatedly says the Soviet Union has perfected arms "not only to destroy these bases but also to strike a crushing retaliatory blow against more remote objectives."

Then why should Khrushchev worry any more about the NATO bases or Western military strength? Plainly the Communist leader's speech is full of inconsistencies. On the whole they emphasize that a "summit" meeting is not really desired for purposes of reaching any agreement on armament but primarily to demonstrate to the worried people behind the Iron Curtain that the Communist leaders are theoretically striving for "Peace"—a domestic propaganda game to quell unrest and the protests of those who suffer privation in standards of living as the rubles they are entitled to in wages are wasted on armament.

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W.C. Sullivan
B

Send copies
to A.G.Y.
Walsh
J.

Letter to A.G.Y.
Walsh with
1 copy each of
article sent 2/11/58
C.B.

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Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
FEB 10 1958
New Leader _____

Date _____

FEB 10 1958

65 FEB 14 1958

ENCLOSURE

The Attorney General

Section Ticker
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Brennan
February 11, 1958

Director FBI

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE CONCERNING SPEECH
BY NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

I am enclosing a newspaper article concerning a speech made January 22, 1956, by Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev which I believe will interest you.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Lawrence I. Walsh (Enclosure)
Deputy Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

On newspaper article by David Lawrence entitled "The Real Aims of the Communists," which appeared in The Evening Star, 2/10/58, the Director wrote: "Send copies to AG and Walsh. H."

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2/10/58

Khrushchev's speech of January 22, 1958, is 28 pages long. The beginning of the speech is marked with a paper clip and we have noted, by marking in red along the margins, those portions to which David Lawrence refers in his column today. In view of the length of the speech, we are attempting to secure additional copies, today via Liaison, so that we may send 6 copies to the Attorney General by cover memorandum.

V. A. H. Belmont

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

See that speech
is analyzed.

H.

Cover memo Belmont to
Boardman with enclosure
of letter to L.A.
2/10/58

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman *2/12/58*

DATE: February 11, 1958

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont *auto*SUBJECT: ANALYSIS OF JANUARY 22, 1958, SPEECH
OF NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Background

Reference is made to my note 2/10/58 concerning a speech made 1/22/58 by Nikita S. Khrushchev, copies of which we were attempting to secure for the Attorney General. On my note, the Director wrote: "See that speech is analyzed. H."

A Vicious Attack

Khrushchev's speech was analyzed by the Central Research Section. The speech was made by Khrushchev before agricultural workers in Minsk, Byelorussian Republic, and has received wide dissemination through various Soviet propaganda media. The speech purported to be an analysis by Khrushchev of the international situation, but actually amounted to a vicious attack on the U. S. and other Western countries opposed to communism.

A Loaded Package

Khrushchev's speech is a propagandistic vehicle which dredges up the typical communist line and parrots the current theme of Soviet foreign policy. In one package it wraps up Soviet moves for "peaceful co-existence," "peace," the growth of national liberation movements, ending the cold war, stopping the arms race, banning nuclear weapons, and German reunification. Khrushchev emphasized the Soviet Union's desire for a summit conference with Western countries, but stressed that:

1. Western acceptance of the status quo in communist Eastern Europe is a prerequisite for a summit meeting.
2. The issue of German reunification is barred as a summit topic of conversation.
3. The Soviet Union is willing to discuss an atom-free zone in Europe. (Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki first proposed this plan.)

Enclosure *sent 2/11/58*

REC-53

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Section Tickler
CDB:aml (5)

52 FEB 20 1958

16 FEB 12 1958

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Re: Analysis of January 22, 1958, Speech
of Nikita S. Khrushchev

Strong-Arm Methods

Speaking from a position of strength, Khrushchev uses thinly veiled threats throughout the speech. He asserts that the Soviet Union is now capable of directing an intercontinental ballistic missile with a hydrogen warhead to any part of the earth. He states that developments in science and technology have proved the superiority of the Soviet system, and he reminds the Western countries that the Soviet Union is not alone on the path to communism. Ridiculing what he terms are the efforts of the Western countries to minimize the achievements of communism, he declares that nothing can be done to alter the fact that a world system of socialism exists.

The Nature of the Attack

Khrushchev's speech contains numerous charges against the U. S. and other Western countries which, taken together, represent one of the strongest attacks made against the Free World recently by communist propagandists. He charges that:

1. It is the obvious intention of the "imperialist powers" to worsen international tension.
2. The "imperialist countries" are pursuing a policy of aggression pursued by Hitler and Mussolini.
3. The Western countries are doing everything possible to foment war hysteria for the purpose of making profits from the production of arms.
4. The Governments of the U. S., Britain, and France have thus far done practically nothing in response to concrete peaceable steps taken by the Soviet Union.
5. The U. S. and some other countries helped Hitler attack the Soviet Union early in World War II.
6. The U. S. desires to ban weapons which threaten its territory while maintaining control of other weapons with which it would like to terrorize the world.
7. The U. S. and other Western countries use religious issues as a screen for imperialist aggressions.

Referral/Consult

Memorandum to Mr. Boardman
Re: Analysis of January 22, 1958, Speech
of Nikita S. Khrushchev

RECOMMENDATION

That the enclosed letter containing an analysis of Khrushchev's speech be forwarded to the Attorney General with three copies of the speech for his additional information.

DEM

AS

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DS

WLB

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 21, 1958

Nikita S. Khrushchev

For record purposes, on February 19, 1958, there were delivered to the Attorney General's secretary three copies of Khrushchev's speech of January 22, 1958. These were additional copies that the Attorney General had been previously advised would be furnished to him when they were obtainable.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont ☒ _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Shortly thereafter, [redacted] in the Attorney General's office called to ask whether or not these documents were classified. She was informed that they were not classified but had been marked for official use only. She stated she was making this inquiry in view of the fact the Attorney General desired to furnish copies to a couple of the Assistant Attorneys General.

FCH:edm

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FEB 25 1958

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

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index title

Nikita Khrush-
chev

* Khrushchev On God
(Article By Frank Conniff In
Feb. 1958 of Catholic Digest)

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EX-135

62-104045-
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MAR 7 1958

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Catholic Digest

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FEB
1958

KHRUSHCHEV on GOD

PAGE 101



Pen Pals page 69

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107

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Father Bussard

PUBLISHER'S PAGE



Back a few months, an advertising agency in New York asked me if the readers of THE CATHOLIC DIGEST did much traveling. I said that I didn't know but I'd try to find out. So, with the agency's help, I mailed questionnaires to 5,000 of you.

When the questionnaires were returned, both the agency and I began to be surprised. First, 60% of you 5,000 people mailed the questionnaire back. (A return of 25% would have been good.)

Then we learned other things: 61% of all CATHOLIC DIGEST readers traveled; you went by car, plane, train, and ship; you went mostly with your family (83%); those who went abroad used 12 different airlines and seven ship lines; you went to 39 countries, and so on.

The advertising agency at once scheduled a page of advertising for the March issue and one for April, and said, "More later."

Now, at last, one agency has discovered that you are a responsive, alert, intelligent, and interested audience, and that you like this magazine because it has some of those same qualities.

Another thing I learned is that last year you visited 29 shrines at home and abroad. But I failed to ask one question: how many of you *would like* to travel to the great shrines of the world, to France to visit Lourdes, to Mexico to visit Guadalupe, to Canada for St. Anne's, to Rome for St. Peter's, and to scores of other places made holy by some new manifestation of God's love for all of us.

Perhaps I needn't have asked the question because a guess is just about as good. My guess would be just about all of you.

Obviously, everybody can't travel because somebody has to stay home. But everybody can do the next best: travel by book and pictures. And those who have traveled can freshen their remembrance the same way.

So we formed the Shrines of the World Club. You can read all about it by turning to page 128. We have done our best to make it attractive, interesting, and rewarding.

The persons I have shown the books to have been more than excited by them. The grownups have shown an interest in buying the whole series for children who are growing up, or will grow up. Grownups want the books for themselves, but, as is true of all really good things, they want to share them with others, especially with those they love most.

I hope you will all join the club, and I hope, too, that all of you will enjoy being in it as much as we have enjoyed creating it for you.

Paul Bussard

for WORD AND PICTURE Pilgrimage of Enchantment to OF LOURDES in FRANCE

Shrines of the World!

Invites You to Accept FREE 64-Page Large Size Travel Album (with Text and Pictures) PLUS 25 FULL-COLOR Pictures of LOURDES in FRANCE!

With All Your Family, Visit a Different Shrine and Country Each Month!

WHAT THRILLS await you! Your lifetime's greatest hopes fulfilled! EVERY month a new "Pilgrimage of Enchantment" to the most hallowed Shrines in the world where Our Lord has chosen to show the most miraculous manifestations of His love for all mankind! Think of all the far-off, wondrous sacred places—the exciting, colorful lands you've wished to see! Then fulfill your every wish. With all your family sail off on exciting travel adventures! Start this amazing "SHRINES OF THE WORLD" Series with your FREE Lourdes Pilgrimage TODAY!

See Most Beloved Shrines and Colorful Lands the World Over!

Just as with LOURDES IN FRANCE, each monthly Pilgrimage will include a beautiful illustrated 64-Page Album PLUS 25 separate magnificent pictures in all the glory of FULL LIVING COLORS, ready for mounting in your Album! See opposite page for description of FREE Lourdes Album. Then imagine how all your family will thrill each month as you all sail off to strange lands across the oceans...

To PORTUGAL to learn the wondrous story of the earthly visits of Our Lady of Fatima!... To exotic MEXICO to see the glories of Our Lady of Guadalupe and the heavenly gift of roses!... To CANADA to view at St. Anne de Beaupre the miraculous statue of the Grandmother of Christ!... To ITALY to tread the very footsteps of

Peter and Paul—to behold the magnificence of St. Peter's and Our Holy Father in gorgeous Full Colors!

To romantic IRELAND to Our Lady of Knock—to ARGENTINA and PERU and Lands below the Equator—to THE HOLY LAND itself to gaze with profound reverence upon the very spot where Christ was humbly born almost 2,000 years ago!

That's only the beginning! EVERY month SHRINES OF THE WORLD will take all your family off on another gay, inspiring travel adventure! Off to Spain — Switzerland — Germany — Belgium — Austria — England — Luxembourg! From sunny tropics to mountainous lands of perpetual snows — what an instructive, inspiring world itinerary!

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YOU STOP ANYTIME you wish by merely notifying us not to send further Shrine Albums. Even if you cancel at once, the Lourdes Album is yours to keep ENTIRELY FREE! With your Lourdes Album will also come the current Album — ON APPROVAL! Should you decide to

accept the current Album, or further Shrine Albums, you need remit only \$1.39 plus few cents postage for each one you accept. For the spiritual thrills of your life, mail Gift Card NOW for FREE Lourdes Album and FREE 25 FULL COLOR Pictures!

Cut Out and Mail FREE Gift Coupon!



Magnificent Basilica Commemorating the Visions at Lourdes. Below, American sailor prays at the Miraculous Grotto.

Above, the beautiful crowned statue of Our Lady of Lourdes!

Below, See Notre Dame in colorful splendor!

62-104045-16

They Find Homes for Large Families

Milwaukee volunteers use a workable approach to a grim problem

FAMILY FOUNDATION, INC., is a Milwaukee volunteer group whose aim is to acquire decent housing for distressed large families. Very few owners of rental property are willing to rent to a family of ten or 12. And today no one builds rental units for large families. In fact, parents with more than five children have little success in finding accommodations even in public housing.

Of course, the best solution is to buy a large house, but many couples with five or more youngsters can't save enough money for even a small down payment.

So a disproportionate number of large urban families live in crowded, substandard quarters. In some cases, illness has aggravated their problem of rearing a large brood on small income. Sometimes the family collapses. Then the children are sent off to relatives, to foster homes, or to institutions.

Family Foundation's plan is to buy decent buildings and move families



into them. Since it began in 1951, the foundation or its members as individuals have purchased two single-family houses and six duplexes. In 1951, donations to the foundation were about \$3,500; last year they were \$10,846.

The foundation now has down payments for two more properties, but is having trouble finding good duplexes. The price of housing and of mortgages keeps going up. The organization does not like to pay more than \$16,000 for a two-family dwelling. Its least expensive property, a single-family house, cost \$9,500; the most expensive, a duplex, \$15,500.

When a storm of protest arose, school officials of Delaware township, N.J., rescinded an order banning all Nativity pageants in the public school. Their earlier ruling followed complaints by three parents that such pageants violated the policy of separation of church and state. This dispute is the latest of a series of similar nature that has beset New Jersey during the last year.

of church and state" is the slogan under which secularists, whose purpose it is to evict religion from all areas of public life, have been able to establish an ideological predominance over large sections of the American people, even over many who sincerely regard themselves as religious.

We leave to the proper authorities the precise interpretation of the 1st Amendment and of the varying Supreme Court decisions relating to it. It is, however, simply a matter of fact that neither in the minds of the Founding Fathers, nor in the thinking of the American people through the 19th and into the 20th century, did the doctrine of the 1st Amendment ever imply an ironclad ban forbidding the government to take account of religion or to support its activities. Nor does the practice of the government today recognize such a ban.

The federal government has for

many decades been selecting, commissioning, and paying religious functionaries to carry on religious work, to wit, chaplains in the armed forces; and the states are doing the same in the matter of chaplains in prisons and other public institutions. The federal government pays the tuition and expenses not only of students in church-related colleges, but even of theological students in ecclesiastical seminaries—under the GI Bill of Rights, where money follows the student wherever he goes. The federal government imposes compulsory chapel attendance on the men at West Point, Annapolis, and the Air Academy.

This list of breaches in the "high and impregnable wall of separation between church and state," allegedly implied in the 1st Amendment, could be lengthened, but the point is already clear. Were each of these cases put in the abstract—the government financing religious indoctrination, seminary study, and so on—most Americans would be shocked and outraged; but confront them with the concrete cases, and they are hardly aware that anything relating to the "separation of church and state" is involved. Whatever they may think of the general principle, the actual practices seem to them self-evidently right and proper. Just try to abolish the chaplaincy (as was done in many European "laic" states), or to bar veterans studying in church schools from their benefits under the GI Bill of Rights on the

ground of the "separation of church and state," and see what happens!

In the mind of the American people, the "separation of church and state" does not mean forbidding the government to cooperate with religion. It does mean, most emphatically, that cooperation must not involve interference in the inner affairs of the churches, and that the government may not play favorites among the various religious groups (in effect, among the "three great faiths," Protestantism, Catholicism, and Judaism). And the government must not go "too far" in its assistance to religion, even on a nondiscriminatory basis.

How far is "too far"? No abstract answer is possible: "too far" means farther than, in the particular situation, public opinion thinks it right and proper to go. What public opinion thinks right and proper changes with time, place, and circumstance, and cannot be gauged by any general formula.

Public opinion thinks it is all right to appoint and pay chaplains in the armed forces, but not religious teachers in the schools. Public opinion thinks it is all right that money should follow the student to whatever (approved) school he chooses if he is a veteran, but not if he is a nonveteran. And so on. There is no principle by which one can distinguish what is right and proper in the public mind from what is shocking and improper; it is largely a matter of prejudice, tradition, con-

flicting group interests, and the momentary constellation of forces. But so is all public opinion and democratic politics.

It is precisely this ill-defined vagueness that makes our kind of democracy a livable system free from the suffocating uniformitarianism of the ideology-dominated state. To live in a democracy, we must learn to live with, and even to try to understand, the caprices of public opinion, however lacking in principle they may appear to be.

That is why, though I fully recognize the justice in principle of the Catholic claim to public support of parochial schools, even to the point of contributing to the tuition of pupils and the salaries of teachers, I would certainly not think it advisable to press such claims at present or in the foreseeable future. It does no good to point to the example of certain European countries, or certain provinces in Canada, where such things are done without any appreciable loss in democracy or freedom of religion; they are not America, where historical prejudice is decisive.

The possibilities are great if the limits are recognized. Allowing for local variations, it may, I think, be said that public opinion today concedes the propriety of extending various forms of auxiliary aid, or fringe benefits, such as school lunches and health services, bus transportation and textbooks, to nonpublic schools on a par with public schools. In this

"Is that enough?" he asked us.

It was indeed. We folded our notebooks and rose. For ten more minutes we chatted idly about the Russian Olympic team, the new Soviet jet planes, and various presents from visiting communists which littered his desk.

But the high point of our interview had been reached and passed. We had pinked the communist leader on a sensitive nerve. In the violence of his outburst against God and all His manifestations, Nikita Khrushchev revealed, wittingly or no, the last adversary and the last battleground on the communist mas-

ter chart for world-wide supremacy. Yes, the communist leaders think about God. If not as an omnipotent Deity, then as the focal point of a force that will never yield to naked materialism.

And, yes, they think about religion. If not as a belief they can follow, then as an organized discipline which even a communist can admire—and fear.

Believers the world over can be grateful to Nikita Khrushchev for his shameless candor when Bob Con-sidine raised the question of God in the world headquarters of the Communist party in Moscow, Russia.



THE PERFECT ASSIST

All her life my aunt had been a woman with a keen sense of humor and a cheerful outlook. But the long months of suffering that preceded her death wore away her good humor. She became abnormally crotchety, rejecting all soothing remarks with sharp contradictions.

During her illness, our pastor—who was used to my aunt's new disposition—frequently stopped in to see her. But one day his newly ordained assistant came instead. It was his first visit to our house.

He stayed only a short time. It was one of my aunt's bad days, and she didn't have much to say during his visit.

As he was about to leave, he said consolingly, "Have faith, and pray for the souls in purgatory."

I was horrified when my aunt sat up and retorted hotly, "I certainly will not say any more prayers for the souls in purgatory! I've said so many for them already that there can't be any souls left there."

The young priest was momentarily startled by this explosion. Then, God bless him, he smiled and said, "Well, if you have time, why don't you just keep on saying a few prayers anyway—and we'll build up a reserve stock for the ones that are coming."

Mary Casey.

[For original reports of strikingly gracious or tactful remarks or actions, we will pay \$25 on publication. In specific cases where we can obtain permission from the publisher to reprint, we will also pay \$25 to readers who submit acceptable anecdotes of this type quoted verbatim from books or magazines. Exact source must be given. Manuscripts cannot be returned.]

God. So, appealing to God, he sends his emissary to Turkey and other countries to engineer war. How can this be compatible with the conception of belief in God? No religion will bless such attitudes.

"That is where the discrepancy lies. Such people seek to present things as if their activities really proceed from divine commands. Whereas in actual fact they contradict the very principles of humanity and consequently the whole of human society."

We were stunned by the vehemence of the man. Three hours of a monotone recital had not prepared us for this sudden flare of emotion. Khrushchev ripped out a denunciation of priests throwing holy water on weapons, of priests who helped enslave colonial peoples, of priests who "left the Gospel for the people and took the riches for themselves." Gone was the aplomb of a world statesman. In its stead was pure, unalloyed hatred.

It was useless to point out that we had previously asked for some proof of the discredited Russian charges that America had attempted to foment war between Syria and Turkey. We could have guessed that comrade Khrushchev was now ready with an "old Russian proverb" tailored to the occasion.

(The Russians have proverbs for every situation. Once Gromyko threw an alleged Russian maxim at us to the effect that "it's difficult to hide a sin." I told him that I had

learned the same maxim at St. Peter's parochial school in Danbury, Conn.)

"I recall a story I once heard," Khrushchev said, "about robbers who killed and robbed a man. Among the loot they found a chunk of fresh ham. After a time, the robbers decided to take a rest and eat the ham. They had started distributing it among themselves when one of them asked what day of the week it was.

"He was told it was Wednesday or Friday. I can't remember the exact day named in the story. Then he declared he couldn't eat the ham, for the Orthodox Church prohibited meat on Wednesdays and Fridays.

"You see how it is," he cried triumphantly. "The robbers killed a man, took his life and everything he had, but did not eat the ham taken in the loot for fear of committing a sin!

"Don't the deeds of certain Western statesmen remind one of the sacrilegious people mentioned in the story? For they, shielding themselves with the name of God, quite often do things which bring death to thousands and millions of people."

Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev felt better. A lot better. He had vanquished "God" just as any self-respecting communist ought to do. The buoyancy returned to his voice, and again he was the genial communist overlord being patient with three Americans who stubbornly insisted on believing in the old truths, the ancient values, the God who will not be mocked.

area a better balance of justice may be attained, though not without a struggle.

Even more difficult, though offering good prospects of success, will be the struggle to obtain equal treatment for religious schools under whatever federal school-aid legislation comes to be enacted.

The public school needs competition for its own good and for the good of American democracy, to which an educational monopoly in the hands of the state is utterly abhorrent. The religious school has a strong case before the court of public opinion, if only it proves able to present it effectively.

Actually, the most serious threat to the public school is not the private or parochial school, but its own double failure in both education and religion.

Parents are deeply perturbed about why Johnny can't read, or write, or do almost anything else that used to be regarded as schooling; and they are deeply perturbed about the elimination of religion from education. Nor is it only Catholics who feel this way, but more than ever Protestants and Jews as well. "Unless religious

instruction can be included in the program of the public school," Henry P. Van Dusen, president of Union Theological seminary, declared not long ago, "[Protestant] church leaders will be driven increasingly to the expedient of the church-sponsored school."

Many people concerned about religion have come to the conclusion that with the fragmentation of religion in this country, the reintroduction of religion into public education in any significant way is no longer practicable, or indeed desirable. They are, therefore, fixing all their hopes and expectations on the religious school. Hence the phenomenal growth of church schools among Protestants and "day schools" among Jews in recent years.

The parochial-school issue, despite all the frictions and tensions to which it gives rise, can no longer be bypassed in any realistic assessment of the pressing problems of American democracy. And the present would seem to be the most favorable time in many decades for a sober and constructive approach by Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, united as men of faith and as Americans.

OUR ALL-AMERICA BASKETBALL TEAM

The Catholic Digest All-America basketball team will be presented in our April issue. Arthur Daley, New York Times columnist and Pulitzer Prize winner, assisted by a board of prominent coaches, is to make the selections. The team will represent our choice of the best among all students playing basketball for Catholic colleges; Catholics at non-Catholic colleges are not eligible for consideration.



The Disarming of Diablo

*It takes lots of nerve to shake
hands with an atomic bomb*

IT WAS PITCH DARK on Yucca Flat. The valley was waiting for the test atomic blast. "Fifteen seconds to zero time," the speakers intoned.

The countdown began. "Ten, nine, eight . . . zero"—and nothing happened. The atomic device, called Diablo, had not gone off. In its 500-

foot-high steel eyrie 13 miles north of the control point, a silent, thwarted envelope of nuclear energy still awaited release.

A new, excited voice replaced the recording on the loud-speakers. "Misfire! Misfire! Hold your positions!"

For only the third time in six years of testing at the Nevada proving grounds, where more than 50 atomic devices have been fired, one of the great weapons had not exploded.

Now it would be somebody's nerve-racking job to see that it did not go off unexpectedly. Five brave men accomplished it. Two, Walter Arnold, 36, and Forrest Fairbrother, 32, are engineers working for the University of California's Radiation laboratory at Livermore. A third, Bernard Rubin, 33, is a chemical engineer at Livermore. These men all worked on Diablo from the time of its inception.

The fourth man, Edmund Tucker, 37, works for Edgerton, Germeshausen & Grier, Inc., the firm responsible for the instruments that record the effects of most of the weapons fired by the AEC. Tucker's field job is to see that everything is tied in.

The fifth man was Robert Burton, 33, a Colorado electrical engineer. His firm, the Sandia Corp., is responsible for the triggering mechanisms,

are atheists. Certainly we use the name of God, as in 'God's truth.' But it is only a habit. We could just as easily say 'I give you my word.'

"We are atheists, but we have a tolerant attitude toward all people. There is no contradiction in this attitude. But if the acceptance of religion is intermingled with political activity that works against the Communist party, that is different.

"If they intrude on political activity, that is against our Constitution. We are not going to fight for God's body. We don't fight for a coffin so that other coffins will cover the globe. That's what the Crusades were fought for."

Now the mild voice was beginning to rise. The face was becoming flushed. At the mere mention of God, Nikita Khrushchev's mental brilliance, so incandescent in handling every other question, was drifting toward the "vulgar mediocrity" detected by Georges Bidault.

Mr. Hearst pointed out that there had never been a great country or civilization which hadn't believed in God, "or some kind of a Supreme Being."

The boss of the whole communist world shrugged and said contemptuously: "Let them believe what they want. It doesn't prevent us from co-existing."

Bill Hearst persisted. His two companions, Considine and myself, are lifelong Catholics. So is his wife. His two sons attend Catholic schools, and are being raised in the Catholic

faith. Every Sunday in Moscow he accompanied us to the Church of St. Louis for Mass. Bill Hearst is not a Catholic, but he thinks deeply and continually about religion and its meaning to the world.

"That is the intrinsic difference between us," he said. "When we give our word we think it is a pledge to God, but in your case the pledge remains on paper only. I hope there can be a common meeting ground between us on this some day."

This one stung. A dull brick color crept upward from Khrushchev's bull-like neck and slowly mottled the oval face. The communist leader had finally found an antagonist worthy of his anger, even if it were a Deity nonexistent by communist standards.

"We communists, the Soviet politicians, are atheists," he said with some heat. "We set high value on our pledges, our word, and we never break them. We communists are fighting actively to prevent another war. We are doing everything possible in order that there will be no new war."

The translator had hardly begun to read this back when Khrushchev abruptly intruded. He was baying at full cry by this time, and seemed to resent the necessity of waiting. He waggled the letter opener like a maestro directing the crescendo climax of a symphony.

"Now take Mr. Dulles, for instance," he said. "He is a religious man and very often he appeals to

We'll soon have more wonders to exhibit in addition to our moons. Missiles? We have enough to strike your cities from the face of the earth. War? Americans have never known war on their own continent, but the next war would be fought on their soil. Peace? The Soviet Union stands ready to conclude a pact of eternal friendship with the U.S. at any time. All this uttered in a mild voice, calmly, confidently, the words peppered with frequent darts of humor.

Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev is a squat little man of 63. His scalp is nude, the chill blue eyes are spaced close together, the face is mobile and expressive. The blocky build slumps untidily in his Italian-tailored suit. He speaks swiftly in gushes of words, waving a blue letter opener to punctuate his phrases. As a physical specimen he is unimpressive, but that is not the important thing about Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev. The man has a mind. A good mind.

On our second visit, comrade Khrushchev was as fresh as ever after three hours of it. He felt like trying a little joke.

"Mr. Hearst," he said, "I am a member of a trade union. You are working me overtime. You are exploiting me, and they say I am enslaved by a capitalist."

Big laugh, especially from comrade Leonid Ilychev, press director of the foreign ministry. Ilychev had sat at the master's side throughout and yakked up the gags like a Hollywood yes man.

NEW SPUTNIK LINE

Russian peasants are being told that earth satellites prove there is no God.

Here's a translation of one Russian radio broadcast intended for consumption in the Ukraine. "Now that the will of man has opened the road to the stars, it is impossible to believe the religious fabrications about God Almighty."

Soviets say they will push this line relentlessly from now on, and pay more attention to the atheistic education of children.

Nation's Business (Dec. '57).

Could nothing ruffle the massive calm of this dedicated communist?

The arms race, *l'affaire* Zhukov, NATO, sputniks, and similar topics—all had been answered in a well-modulated voice, in measured tones and without rancor.

Could, possibly, a question about the man's attitude toward God somehow penetrate the imperturbable façade and touch a chord buried deep below?

It could. And did.

"Mr. First Secretary," said Considine, "you have made several references to God, the human soul, and spiritual freedom under communism. How is it that any man who might believe in all those things is denied advancement in the Communist party?"

This was his answer: "Because the situation is incompatible. We

and Burton does the job manually. He surely ranks among the world's most experienced performers of this particular act, having armed about 20 atomic weapons.

Just a few hours earlier Burton had tightened the final connections. Fairbrother, Rubin, and Tucker were there, too, and had checked over the final assembly. (Arnold was back at the control point.) Everything seemed to be in perfect order.

During the final minute, one of the scientists in the control room stared at his instruments in disbelief. Suddenly, voltages which should have been high were dropping off. "It's not gonna go," the scientist said, his calm voice clearly audible in the room. "It's not gonna go."

There in the control room the men huddled around Dr. Gerald Johnson, a bespectacled physicist. Johnson was test director for the series of nuclear detonations.

Johnson's first thought was for the safety of exposed people. Orders were given almost immediately for evacuation of the observers near the control point, but it was decided, temporarily at least, to hold the 2,500 Marines present and a civil-defense test group of 17 exactly where they were.

Power had failed to reach the device. Now, before anything else was done, Diablo would have to be made completely harmless. One mistake had already been made; the dread possibilities of another were clear.

The disarmers were picked. "The

choice was completely logical," reports Rubin flatly. "We just decided how many people we'd need for what functions."

Fairbrother had gone to check his instruments, and when he returned Dr. Johnson spoke to him quietly. "Forrest, we've decided that you and Burton and Barney Rubin will have to climb up there and disarm it." Then Johnson asked a question he would never have put unless he felt that his order was extraordinary. "Is that all right with you?"

Fairbrother looked at Johnson. "If I'm going to climb that tower," he said, "I want something to eat first."

The climbers would need support at the tower base for communications and for possible extra help. Tucker and Arnold volunteered and were accepted. There was no difference in danger between their job and the job of the climbers. Most likely nothing would happen. But if the device did go off, with the explosive force of 10,000 tons of TNT, it would make no difference on which end of the tower a man happened to be standing.

After a light breakfast, the disarming party, accompanied by Drs. Johnson and Graves and two other scientists, left the control point in three cars. It was 7 o'clock. The three cars, traveling over 60 mph, sped down the single ribbon of asphalt leading toward the distant tower. Before the men left the control point, they cut off all power sent from there. Their first destination now was a timing

and relay substation. At this place they would further close off current and reconfirm their conviction that removal of an elevator winch had broken a key connection.

A blockhouse stood three miles from the tower. The instruments there indicated that a disconnection had prevented the final pulse from ever reaching the device.

The nine men left the blockhouse, and squatted in the shade along its west wall. Johnson went over the whole disarming procedure again with the group. Each man's task was very clearly defined. They had the necessary instruments and the rope for slings. It was too bad they would have to climb, but they could not use the elevator. Removing the winch had caused the trouble; putting it back before disarming and then applying power along the troublesome circuit was out of the question.

The men rose. It was time to get started. One man, Dr. Lewis Fussell, was to stay at the blockhouse. Johnson and two others would return to the control point and stand by the telephone.

Dragging rooster tails of dust, the two unmarked sedans sped down the sparsely graveled road, and stopped at the pencil-thin tower. Before the dust had settled, the five men piled out, three from one car and two from the other. Dressed in shorts and sport shirts, they looked like vacationers. A jack rabbit moved behind an electrical panel at the base of the tower. The men had noticed it the night

before, after the arming, and Edmund Tucker now said, "There's the luckiest rabbit in the world."

Rope was cut into three short sections which were attached as slings to three instrument cases. It was 7:30. The climbing sun gave little hint of the brutal heat it would throw forth later. On one of the main posts of the tower was a telephone box; Arnold, a bull-necked man with a crew haircut, rapidly dialed a number. He said, "We are at the base of the tower preparing to go through the procedure of disarming. I will report progress."

The tower ladder was built right into the tower; the rungs, a foot apart, were more than wide enough for easy handholds. The tower structure was sheerly vertical, 22 feet square at both top and bottom, but the ladder ran upward in 25-foot sections, and at the end of each section was a small, indented landing, big enough for a man to stand on before starting for the next level. Encircling the climbing side of the ladder was a welded gridwork which a man falling backward could reach for and hold. In an endless, sharp-edged ripple the ladder stretched up into the sky, almost as tall as the 39-story United Nations building in New York. Tucker and Arnold nodded brief farewells and Burton started up.

By the time Fairbrother started up, Burton was already 50 feet above him, on the second landing, and Rubin was resting on the landing

You must do your homework before you sit down opposite this formidable little man with the agile intelligence, and the homework consists of tedious hours laboring over provocative questions, rephrasing the language until it is honed to a sharpness which, you hope, will produce a minimum of propaganda and a maximum of fact.

For instance, we stopped at SHAPE en route to Moscow for an informative if informal afternoon with Gen. Lauris Norstad. In the course of the discussion a leading political advisor at the NATO nerve center came up with a great question to hurl at Khrushchev. "Ask him about Hungary," he said. "That'll get him. Ask him about Hungary."

We certainly intended to ask about this baleful blot upon the communist record, but past experience indicated his response to such a blunt frontal assault: an interminable propaganda wheeze about fascists, reactionaries, and their predatory designs upon peace-loving Hungarian progressives. We baited the question a little more subtly, hoping to entice Khrushchev into an exercise in words which—just possibly—would beam a little light on the Kremlin's real evaluation of the meaning of Hungary, to wit: inasmuch as the First Secretary claimed that Russia's relations with Poland and Yugoslavia had been adjusted satisfactorily, and without bloodshed, did he now think in retrospect that the use of armed force might

have been avoided in Hungary? (Perhaps he'll blame Zhukov and the army; maybe he'll be conciliatory about Cardinal Mindszenty: these were our thoughts.)

"Yes," he began, "things could have been different in Hungary."

So he was buying it. Inward congratulations on our cleverness. Now to scribble down the words which would capture the new communist line.

"But," the First Secretary went on, "the fascists, reactionaries, and counterrevolutionists began to destroy the peace-loving Hungarian progressives. . . ."

And you can imagine the rest. Comrade Khrushchev had paused for a moment while the mental gears meshed. With lightning brilliance he had shafted through the contrived wordage and got to the point.

We had used the same care in framing our question on God. It was agreed that a simple query about his religious faith, or lack of it, could be easily shrugged off. The goal was to get Khrushchev talking about God and religion and hope for the best.

It was two o'clock of a dark winter's day when Bob Considine dropped the loaded depth charge. For three hours Khrushchev had ranged over the whole global scene with his customary scatter-shot virtuosity. Arms? We have already won the arms race over you. Zhukov? A great military specialist who would soon be given a new post commensurate with his ability. Sputniks?

Mail displayed under the headline: "Khrushchev on God."

"Khrushchev on God" represented about 20 minutes of an exhaustive three-hour-and-35-minute interview, but it was the subject which arose wherever we went, in casual conversation or in the question-and-answer periods following speaking appearances. Men and women, young and old, rich and modestly placed—everyone desired an elaboration of Khrushchev's strictures against religion.

Not only that. In foreign lands where religion is strong the repercussions also eclipsed those touched off by Khrushchev's larger charges. Atheism is, of course, a taken-for-granted ingredient of the Marxist mishmash, but the communists cleverly conceal it when the tactical situation so dictates. In Italy, for instance, they have wooed some Catholics into the fold by muting their anticlerical pitch. As Prime Minister Zoli told us just before we flew to Moscow, the Italian communists are behaving "correctly" in the hope of lulling the gullible into slumber.

Now here was the Boss himself, openly mouthing his atheism, reviling organized religion and its storied history with a diatribe as uninformed as it was venomous. Intellectuals who have flirted with the far left must have been jarred by the low mental content of Khrushchev's blast.

Former French Premier Georges Bidault, a leading member of the MRP (Catholic) party, commented in a penetrating analysis, "In truth,

it is an antiquated point of view, that of elementary materialists of a century ago, and outside of servile communists there is nobody in the world of thought today who would dare express themselves in terms of such vulgar mediocrity."

In the feverish Middle East, right now the object of Moscow's ardent attention, reaction to Khrushchev's anti-God outpouring was unfortunate from a communist point of view. The Arabs are fervid in their Mohammedan faith, and the Kremlin has been careful not to grate against this passionate attachment to religion. Suddenly it began to dawn upon many observers that nobody had bothered to ask leading communists about their atheism in a long time and that the West had been ignoring a weapon beautifully tooled to embarrass Marxists in many pivotal sectors of the world.

In retrospect, we shouldn't have been too surprised at the world-wide ripples churned by the religious phase of our Khrushchev interview. It was no spur-of-the-moment whim which impelled Bob Considine to direct a barbed query at the world's No. 1 communist. Rather, it had been a stratagem carefully worked out in the skull sessions which precede these important Kremlin interviews. One of us had remembered that the religious issue seldom was raised in conversation with the top party leaders. The time might be ripe, we reasoned, to smoke Khrushchev out on the subject.

between. Rubin weighed 196; this could be a terrible climb for such a heavy man. And though the climbers had been cautioned that there was no hurry—in fact, they believed this themselves—there was an implicit urgency about the job waiting at the top, an urgency that would keep them straining upward. Arnold checked his watch; it was 7:35. He dialed the control point and reported that all the men were on the ladder.

At 7:40, on about the 150-foot level, the climbers first began to feel fatigue. It was mostly in their arms, which grew taut and trembled slightly. Fairbrother was sharply aware that he had been awake for more than 24 hours. Rubin, although he had suffered from asthma as a child, was breathing easily. In the lead, Burton concentrated on a cautious pace, and rested on each landing while the others did the same on landings below. But he was careful not to rest long enough for the mounting fatigue to lull and stiffen stretched muscles. Tucker and Arnold called up encouragingly from the ground.

After a period of worsening strain, the exertion had become almost mechanical. It seemed to take no effort of will to keep up the rhythm: up 25 steps, then rest, then up another 25. The sun had risen perceptibly at their sweating backs and cast westward an elongated tower shadow. Burton tracked the progress of the climb on the shadow.

Fairbrother thought momentarily

about his wife. Back at the control point, he had considered calling her, but then decided it would be better to get the job done first. Word of the misfire had probably spread by now, and he hoped she would not hear of the disarming party while she fixed breakfast in Livermore, Calif., for the two children. Even if his name were not mentioned she might guess his involvement. He looked up past Burton on the next level. Only six more landings to go.

At the 450-foot level was a broad platform with recording instruments on it. Burton waited there for the others to join him. After the three men had rested silently for a moment, they reviewed the procedure they would follow when they reached the cab, now only 50 feet away. It was almost 8 o'clock. All their extensive technical knowledge that nothing could happen did not completely suppress the insistent, ignorant hunch that something might.

Directly beneath the cab floor, at 493 feet, they took a last, long rest. For the first time, they sat and did nothing. They wanted to be in perfect control of themselves when they moved again. Now, the order of climbing would change. Rubin would go up first and open the cab door. He would check the room carefully with his detecting device. If all was well, as they kept reassuring themselves it must be, Burton and Fairbrother would follow.

Rubin's deliberate footsteps clanged softly on steel as he climbed the

ladder to the cab door. Finally there, he walked through and looked, not at the cab interior, but at the face of the instrument he had pulled around in front of him. There was no activity out of the ordinary.

The men who had followed him up entered quickly. They all looked around the cab, an equipment-cluttered room with a 22-foot ceiling. Sunlight poured in through the sides, which had been left open so that ultrahigh-speed, long-lens cameras miles away could record the extraordinary tumult in the cab in the almost infinitesimal moment between detonation and utter destruction. In the silence, the room looked much as it had looked the night before. Fairbrother picked up the phone and dialed. It was 8:05, just 35 minutes after they had started their climb.

"Gerry, we're at the top," Fairbrother said quietly. Rubin had gone to check his apparatus and Burton was ready to detach the cables. "Barney is completing his function," Fairbrother went on, "and Burton's at the patch cables."

This was the decisive act. With these cables detached, the device could not go off. "I looked first to see if they were connected the way I thought they were," says Burton. Then without hesitation, working with bare hands at about waist level, he loosened the screws that held the

locking rings about the two cables. This done, he pulled at one cable leading into the device with an even, steady pressure. It came free. Burton reached for the other. At the phone, Fairbrother's view of the device was blocked.

Again the even, steady pull. It was all over, and Burton said, "OK." While Fairbrother completed his function in the disarming, Burton took the phone and reported to the control point. When he hung up, he was grinning. "They say back there some reporter is calling from London," Burton drawled. "He wants to know all about the heroes."

They remembered Arnold and Tucker, who were waiting anxiously for word down below. Burton phoned to the bottom of the tower and reported their success. "Call for the winch," he said, "we'd like to ride the elevator down."

Then they relaxed and settled down to wait.

It was hot in the cab, and they hoped the elevator crew would bring water. Looking around the floor, Rubin was disappointed to find no paper he could use to make a sailplane to toss into the wonderful view.

Diablo finally exploded on July 15, two and a half weeks after misfire. The tower was demolished, and the fireball's light was visible 350 miles away.

You probably wouldn't worry about what people think of you if you realized how seldom they do. Mrs. S. Lee.

By Frank Conniff

Khrushchev on God

An interview with Russia's dictator brings out his views on religion



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, JR., Bob Considine, and I talked with Nikita Khrushchev for nearly four hours at Communist party headquarters in Moscow. Our visit had been exquisitely timed to coax forth the kind of hard news which excites study and speculation in foreign offices all over the world. The communists were celebrating the 40th anniversary of their October Revolution, magnetizing to Moscow party notables from the ends of the earth. Mao Tse-tung of China, Gomulka of Poland, Kadar of Hungary, and other seldom-viewed inhabitants of the communist stratosphere were on hand to be seen and studied.

We had reason to be pleased as we wearily deplaned at Idlewild airport in New York. Collectively, our interviews had projected a mosaic pattern of Soviet strategy in the early post-Sputnik era. Khrushchev had alternately threatened and cajoled; he had rung all the changes on the old propaganda themes; glowed with pride in the achievements of Russian science; and patronizingly joked

about America's tardiness in this crucial field. His subordinates dutifully took their cue, and echoed the master's estimate of the global situation. Marshal Malinovsky, in a moment of exuberance, had even gone so far as to claim that Russian soldiers were superior to American GI's because the latter "would not die for an ideal."

Somewhat to our surprise, we were to discover in the days following our homecoming that a story we had sent along as a "sidebar" to the chief lead on Khrushchev apparently had sunk deeper in readers' consciousness than any of our main articles. This was true not only in the U.S. but in other parts of the world. Newspaper readers were invoking the traditional privilege of focusing on the story which reached closest to their hearts. With unerring instinct they seemed to have concentrated on a secondary story which the London *Daily*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: February 26, 1958

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: "THE RISE OF KHRUSHCHEV"
 by MYRON RUSH
 BOOK REVIEW
 CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

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The Rise of Khrushchev is a recently published book, which traces the development of Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev's growing dictatorship in the Soviet Union. It emphasizes Khrushchev's use of trivial devices in the growth of the cult of the personality now centering about him. It is a particularly timely book, since it effectively counters the latest effort of the Soviet Union to prove that the cult of the personality and its consequences are not an inherent part of the Soviet system.

Rise of a Despot

The Rise of Khrushchev is a recently published book, which reveals the processes by which Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev has seized much of the despotic power once wielded by his predecessor, Joseph Stalin. It traces Khrushchev's rise to power from 1953 to 1957, showing it as a premeditated rise which developed in two stages. The first stage depicted in the book concerns Khrushchev's plan to cloak himself with Stalin's identity by reviving Stalin's methods--guarding the party's purity, scourging deviators, showing political wisdom in speeches and interviews, and presenting the legitimacy of his position. This was accompanied by a revival of typical Stalin phraseology--"capitalist encirclement," "belching forth of the right deviation," and similar phrases. But, as revealed in the book, Khrushchev, in mid-January, 1956, began to blunt the parallel with Stalin. The second stage thus began during which Khrushchev developed his own personality cult, making it possible for him to stand as a virtual dictator of the Russian empire.

A Shrewd Politician

The Rise of Khrushchev, while presenting the major moves which the Soviet leader has made to consolidate his leadership, is most interesting in its detailed analysis of Khrushchev's use of trivial devices to emerge as the outstanding figure from the "collective leadership" established after Stalin's death. It emphasizes, for example, that:

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1 - Section tickler
 1 - C.D. Brennan
 1 - M.A. Jones
 1 - F.J. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Boardman
 1 - Mr. Nease
 1 - Mr. Mohr

MCT 149

18 MAR 11 1958

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman
Re: "The Rise of Khrushchev"

1. As mere "first secretary" of the Central Committee in 1953, Khrushchev so coveted Stalin's former title of "general secretary" that he published widely a letter which incorrectly addressed him as "general secretary."
2. Khrushchev contrived a number of devices to distinguish himself from all other Presidium members: he secured extensive publicity for his pronouncements, including publication of minor addresses; he even resorted to such trivial devices as waving his hat in ceremonial photographs in order to stand out.
3. Fine distinctions, unfounded claims, and unjustified omissions served to create a myth of Khrushchev as "glorious" son of the people and to construct a "cult of the individual."

The Author

Referral/Consult

The author of The Rise of Khrushchev, Myron Rush, whose Russian-born parents became American citizens in 1913, is a native of Chicago, Illinois. In 1951, he obtained his Ph. D. degree in political science from the University of Chicago, having had a summer at the London School of Economics. He came to Washington, D. C. in 1951 and [redacted]

[redacted] The FBI's investigation of Rush under provisions of Executive Order 9835 disclosed no evidence of disloyalty. Since 1955, Rush has been with the Social Science Division of the Rand Corporation, sponsor of the project out of which grew his book -- The Rise of Khrushchev. There is no reference in the book to any person or country outside the Soviet orbit. (121-34919; 121-38951)

A Timely Book

Rush's book, ^{NIKITA} The Rise of Khrushchev, is most timely. The Soviet Union has just published an "official" biography of Joseph Stalin in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia* which reportedly is designed to prove that the development of the cult of the personality and its consequences are not an inherent part of the Soviet system. However, The Rise of Khrushchev effectively dispels this myth. It points out that Khrushchev is following the same pattern as Lenin and Stalin in his ruthless surge to power--a pattern based on the deprivation of individual freedom.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

WAC
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* (The New York Times, 2/23/58, p. 9)

The More It Changes

Nikita Khrushchev's "election" as Prime Minister of the Soviet Union does not alter the power structure because Khrushchev already had primary power. One guess is as good as another on why he wants the formal title of head of government to supplement his far more meaningful position as first secretary of the Communist Party: to permit him to participate on a basis of full equality for protocol purposes at any summit conference, or to allow him more flexibility for international maneuver, or perhaps to enable him to sign all those letters personally. The one thing certain is that Khrushchev has been the boss all along, particularly since the abortive coup last June and the ouster of Marshal Zhukov last October.

The departure of Marshal Bulganin, the amiable-appearing man with the white goatee, thus removes a fiction. As Prime Minister, Bulganin lent a certain air of respectability to Soviet actions; and perhaps in the past he exercised some restraint on Khrushchev. But he was basically a bureaucrat who, according to many reports, had long since been eclipsed in influence in the Presidium by such men as Anastas Mikoyan. Apart from other considerations in the change, Khrushchev cannot have forgotten the events of last June when Bulganin is said to have been fatally slow in giving Khrushchev his backing. Perhaps, after the fashion of one of the June "conspirators," Vyacheslav Molotov, Bulganin will now be named Ambassador to Inner Mongolia or Outer Space.

All of this will stir speculation about the rise of a new cult of personality similar to that under Stalin. There is no evidence that Khrushchev is or wants to be another Stalin; and visitors to the Soviet Union report a considerably greater degree of individual security now that the terror has diminished and the secret police have been bridled. But Lord Acton was right that power always corrupts. Megalomania is a strange disease, and there is always the possibility that events—Russia's formidable agricultural and other economic problems, or a serious challenge to his power, for that matter—could make Khrushchev into a replica of Stalin.

For the moment what is obvious is that the new office and formalization of responsibility for Khrushchev do not mean a great deal as such. The Kremlin leaders have changed Prime Ministers as it has suited their external objectives, as when Stalin was both party secretary and head of government, for purposes of negotiation, during World War II. More important is that Khrushchev has shown himself to be a man of enormous flexibility, vastly alert to events, grounded in Communist ideology but not bound by it. The West has yet to match him in agility.

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*Typical of the
post-ministry*

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Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date MAR 28 1958

EX-128

64 APR 7 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: July 24, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP
8:00 A.M., WRC, 7/24/58

Tolson	_____
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In connection with the possible visit to New York of Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Premier, the newscaster stated that it would pose one of the biggest security problems ever to confront the Nation and would involve security agencies such as the FBI, Secret Service, New York City Police Department, and Scotland Yard.

W. C. Sullivan

The newscaster indicated that Khrushchev wished to come to New York next Monday, July 28, but according to Western diplomats, this would not be possible because of the many problems that must be ironed out prior to his visit.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-14-2010

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Lenihan

62-111142-1

Date: August 6, 1958

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: SOVIET DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

We have received information from a source who has refused to permit us to divulge his identity. He, in turn, received this information from a source allegedly in touch with the Russians who has furnished both accurate and inaccurate information to him in the past.

The information furnished us indicates that the Russians are making arrangements for the visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to the United Nations Assembly and are expecting Khrushchev and his party to come to the United States in four airplanes. The information also indicates that the Russians are arranging for a helicopter to take Khrushchev from the airport where he arrives in the United States in order to avoid driving through New York City. The information also indicates that Cyrus Eaton, prominent Ohio industrialist, has invited Khrushchev to visit his home in Ohio while in the United States and that Khrushchev has accepted this invitation. In this connection, the information

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SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Source is [redacted]
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BY COURIER SVC.
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Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey

indicates that Khrushchev will use domestic air transportation from New York City to Cleveland and will then take a helicopter from the Cleveland Airport to the estate of Cyrus Eaton in Cleveland, Ohio. It is further indicated that Khrushchev will use domestic transportation in returning to New York City.

The information also indicates that, while Khrushchev is in the United States, the Soviets plan to have the

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For your information, this Bureau is unable to evaluate the reliability of the above information.

*1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army*

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

*1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force*

*1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency*

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

NOTE: Classified "~~Confidential~~" since this letter contains information having a bearing on the national defense of the United States.

~~- 2 -~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 6, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

_____ in the utmost
of confidence, _____

_____ reflects that as of today, August 6, 1958, the Russians are working out plans for Khrushchev's visit to the United Nations Assembly and expect four plane loads of Russians to come to the United States for the meeting.

Plans are being worked on now for a helicopter to take Khrushchev from the airport, wherever the Russians are permitted to land, direct to the United Nations in Manhattan in order to avoid driving through New York City. Further, that Cyrus Eaton has invited Khrushchev to visit his home in Ohio while in the United States and that Khrushchev will take domestic air transportation from New York to Cleveland and that a helicopter will take Khrushchev from Cleveland airport to Cyrus Eaton's estate in Cleveland and will return him upon completion of the visit to the Cleveland airport. Khrushchev will use domestic transportation back to New York. Greene did not have the date of this visit to Eaton.

While Khrushchev is in the United States, the Russians' plan
contemplates _____

_____ advised that while the above may sound fantastic, it cannot be in any manner discounted as his source, while not always accurate, has been, more often than not, reliable and accurate.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - W. C. Sullivan

JJM:sak
(5)

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 14 1958

11 AUG 12 1958

CRIME REC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

The Attorney General

May 18, 1959

Director, FBI

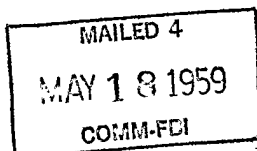
SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NIKITA
The 'New York Daily News' today published a most interesting and thought-provoking editorial concerning the possible visit to the United States by Premier Khrushchev. On the possibility that you did not have an opportunity to see this, I am enclosing a copy for your information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh - Enclosure
Deputy Attorney General

DWB:cr
(5)



REC-15

134

17 MAY 19 1959

MAY 19 2 59 PM '59
FBI
RECEIVED-READING ROOM

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

51 MAY 20 1959

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FBI

Date: 3/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____
Modem

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-OR)

SUBJECT: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENGLAND
MACMILLAN OKHRUSHCHEV CONFERENCE RUSSIA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING _____
b1
b7D

(C) Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a
letterhead memorandum, dated as above, reflecting
information furnished by _____ who is the source
referred to in the enclosed memorandum.

(C) Enclosed memorandum is being classified
"Confidential" since data reported from _____ could
reasonably result in identification of a confidential
informant of continuing value and compromise the future
effectiveness thereof.

62-104045-
NOT RECORDED
174 MAR 17 1959

REC-23

2 MAR 11 1959

ENCLOSURE

- (C) 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York _____
1 - New York (105-OR)

RAG:gak
(6)

EX-135

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Not reviewed for classification



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE 12-03-2010

Declassification for this copy only

Best available copy

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

62-104-05-

ENCLOSURE

May 18, 1959

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dick:

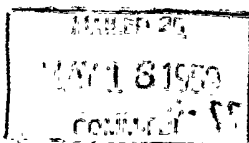
I noted in today's 'New York Daily News' an editorial relative to a proposed visit to the United States by Premier Khrushchev. In the event you may have missed it, enclosed is a copy for your ready reference. I thought it would be of interest to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Edgar

Enclosure



CBF:er
(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC- 44

EX 109

10 JUN 1 1959

May 18 2 59 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

COMPANY COMING—AND SUCH COMPANY

According to the Associated Press' John Scali, "the Eisenhower Administration appears reconciled to a possible visit by [Soviet Russian] Premier [Nikita S. Khrushchev] to the United States this year, perhaps this summer."



N. S. Khrushchev

Khrushchev could come here to open the Soviet exposition June 28 at the New York Coliseum, on the ground that Vice President Richard M. Nixon is going to open a similar American exhibit in Moscow in July.

Or the Geneva foreign ministers' conference now in progress may produce enough results to satisfy President Eisenhower that a summit conference is in order. San Francisco, Calif., is the city oftenest mentioned as the site for such a palaver of national leaders.

We condole with San Francisco or any other U. S. city chosen to be thus polluted by the presence of N. S. Khrushchev; and here is a rough idea of—

WHAT MANNER OF MAN

—this fellow is.

He was born in April, 1894, at a Ukrainian village named Kalinovka. His father was a Russian coal miner. As a youngster, Khrushchev tended sheep and pigs and mined coal.

He was a World War I draft dodger, operated obscurely in the Russian Revolution of 1917, and joined the Communist Party in 1918.

He Chose

J. Stalin

Khrushchev studied the arts of intrigue, double-cross and murder at one of the schools set up by V. I. Lenin for the training of Communists. He learned his lessons well.

After Lenin's death, Khrushchev figured that Josef Stalin would win out over Leon Trotsky in the struggle for control of the Communist machine. He snuggled up to Stalin, who duly won out, and just as duly rewarded Khrushchev with increasingly important political posts.

Khrushchev's most noteworthy pre-World War II achievement was the—

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News 33
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date 5-18-59

Let to Nixon 5-18-59 CBF
Let to AG 5-18-59 DWB
Perry

clean
Send copy to
ag & Walsh
5/18 and U.P.

ENCLOSURE

Khrushchev
Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
DeLoach ✓
Mohr ✓
Parsons ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
Trotter ✓
W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____
Beverly
B. J. G. G.
File 100

62-104045-23

PURGE IN THE UKRAINE

—of a lot of anti-Stalin Reds. This occurred in 1937 when Stalin was liquidating his enemies and fancied enemies by tens of thousands all over Russia.

Khrushchev, as a native of the Ukraine, conducted that part of the purge. On one occasion, he lured a lot of his intended victims to a lavish banquet, then called in the secret police to take them into custody.

A Professional Double-Crosser

This foreshadowed the historic double-cross in Budapest in 1956, when Hungarian rebel leaders Imre Nagy and Pal Maleter were promised Russian protection during truce negotiations. They were arrested as soon as they arrived to negotiate, and later were murdered by Khrushchev's bully boys.

Since the—

DEATH OF STALIN

—Khrushchev has been acting completely in character.

He heaped curses on the memory of Stalin, the man who befriended and elevated him. By one devious maneuver after another, he removed possible rivals for the mastery of the Kremlin—Lavrenti Beria, V. M. Molotov, Marshal Georgi Zhukov, and others. Khrushchev doesn't often kill such persons—yet. He lets them die slowly of frustration, heartbreak and fear.

U. S. Public Enemy No. 1

Like all Communists, Khrushchev is dedicated to the Red enslavement of the human race. The United States is his biggest target and the chief object of his hate.

Throughout his expected visit to this country, Khrushchev can be counted on to exhibit all the charm he has. Thereby, he will hope to kid the American people into thinking Communism means them no harm—and he will most likely succeed in fooling the same Big Business and Big Labor leaders who were suckered by Anastas Mikoyan, Khrushchev's top sidekick, on his recent U. S. tour.

We doubt that many everyday Americans will be fooled, or will show this thug, this tyrant, this killer, any cordiality. He is their mortal enemy, and we think the great majority of them are well aware of that fact.

It is to be hoped that as many Americans as can do so will show Khrushchev in every way they can think of that they do not welcome him, do not like him, and do not fear him.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 7/24/59

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Mr. Donahoe
 1 - Mr. Kuhrtz
 1 - Mr. Whitson

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W. C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____

SUBJECT: NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
IS - R

Referral/Consult

ACTION:

None. For your information.

LW:smk
(6)

REG-91

62-104045-24

JUL 28 1959

ESP

JUL 28 1959

65

JUL 28 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 20, 1959

FROM : Mr. J. F. Bland

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST
 Station WTOP, Washington, D. C.
 6:45 P.M., July 18, 1959

No mention was made of the Director or the FBI during captioned broadcast. Following are items of possible interest:

Item: White House Exclusive.

Eisenhower and Nixon are split over whether to invite Khrushchev to the United States. Nixon thinks it would be a very good idea but Eisenhower is dead opposed. When Nixon suggested he could relay the invitation to Khrushchev in Russia next week, Eisenhower stated it would show a sign of weakness at this time. So when Nixon arrives in Moscow he will have a message for Khrushchev but it will be the usual greeting of friendship and not the big invitation to come to Washington.

Comment:

Referral/Consult

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 2 - Mr. Evans

NOT RECORDED
 191 JUL 24 1959

JUL 23 1959
 10 33 AM '59

MCE/pmt
 (8)

53 JUL 30 1959

REC'D FBI
 REC'D RE-NOMI

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST

Referral/Consult

Item: Chicago.

A meeting of hate-mongers, some of them "Washington Nazi Government of the USA," met in convention in Chicago this month. George Lincoln Rockwell, the Hitler worshipper, turned up in Chicago with three storm troopers wearing fluorescent swastikas. There was considerable argument between Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling and Mrs. Lyle Van Hyning against Rockwell as to whether the convention should follow Hitler or Christ. In the end, six of the hate-mongers retired to a secret room to work on future strategy. They were John Casper, the convicted rabble-rouser; John McWilliams, an old friend of Father Coughlin; Max Nelson; Ed Fields of Kentucky, who has been trying to get into the white citizens councils; Rockwell; and Eustis Mullins, who forged the alleged will of Lizzie Stoffer (phonetic) in which she claimed President Eisenhower is her mulatto offspring. The convention decided to run a candidate for President in 1960, probably Admiral Crommelin of Alabama.

Comment:

We are aware that on 7/4/59 there was a meeting in Chicago attended by representatives of various right-wing groups, including Edward R. Fields, who is the active leader of the National States Rights Party, and George Lincoln Rockwell, leader of the World Union of Free

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont
Re: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST

Enterprise National Socialist. Both organizations are subjects of current racial matters investigations. The purpose of the meeting was to organize all right-wing splinter groups into a coalition movement to attain political power in 1960. It is noted that Admiral John G. Crommelin has previously been selected by the National States Rights Party as its candidate for President in 1960.

WLF
AB
JBR

✓

✓

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, HUMAN, AAG)
DATE 10-20-2010

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

5/22/59

AIRTEL

(S) TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]

(S) FROM: SAC, WFO [REDACTED]

(S) [REDACTED]
SI

b1

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a
letterhead memorandum reflecting information furnished by
captioned informant, and ten copies of a letterhead memo
of evaluation, both dated as above and captioned "NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV."

(S) The enclosed letterhead memorandum setting forth
the information furnished by the informant is classified
"Secret" since it contains information pertaining to [REDACTED]

The informant [REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED] furnished this
information to SA DONALD A. GRUENTZEL on 5/21/59.

(S)

[REDACTED]

3 - Bureau (Encls. 20)
2 - WFO
DAG:wpr
(5)

169-111-
NOT RECORDED
102 J. 459

AIRTEL

ORIGIN: FBI

2 ENCL. 100

JUN 5 - 1959 ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(S)

WFO

b1

(S)

will be

set forth in a separate communication.

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,HUMAN,AAG)
DATE 10-20-2010

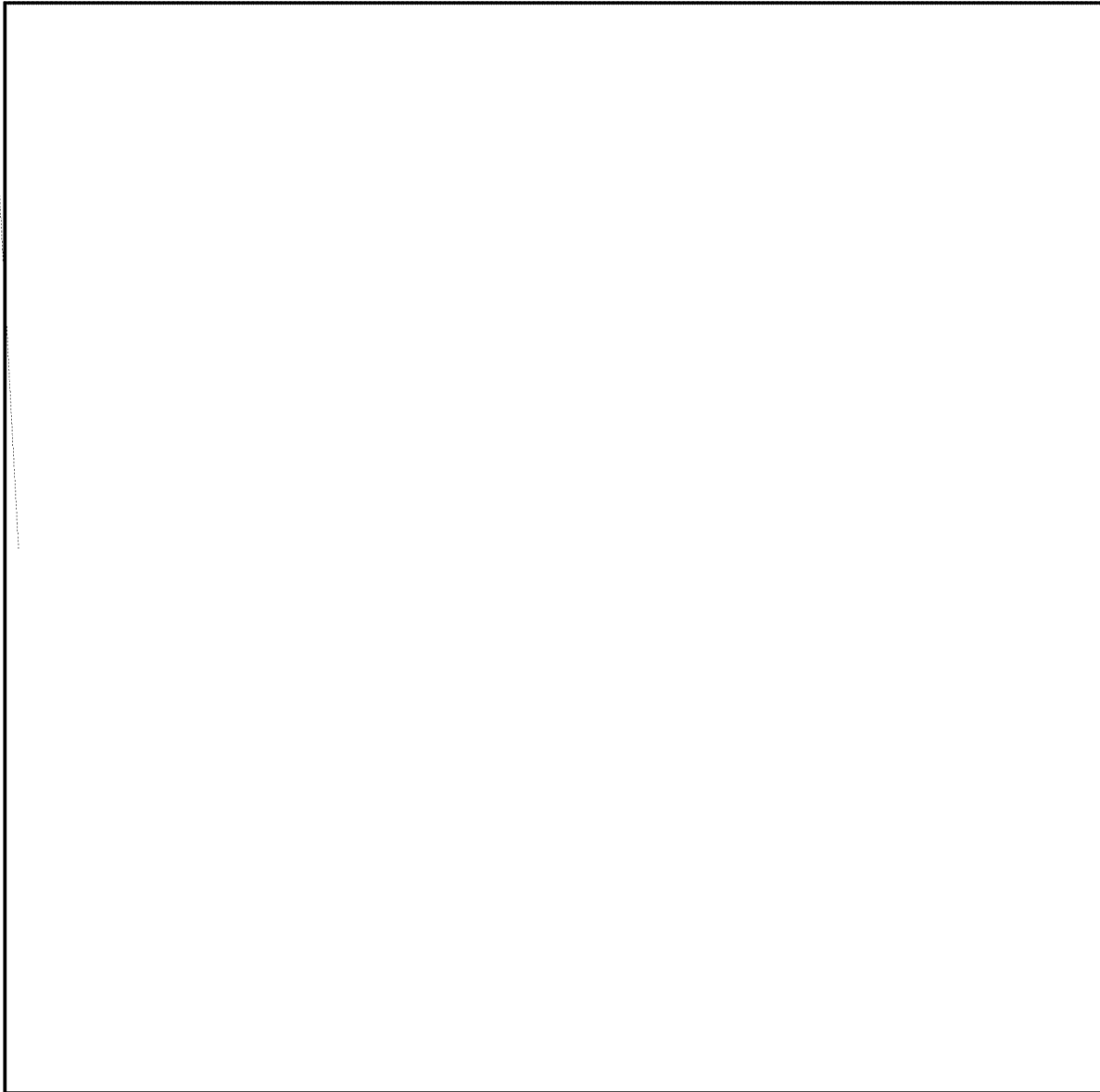
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 22, 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

IRMA L. ARNOLD

(S)



b1

~~SECRET~~

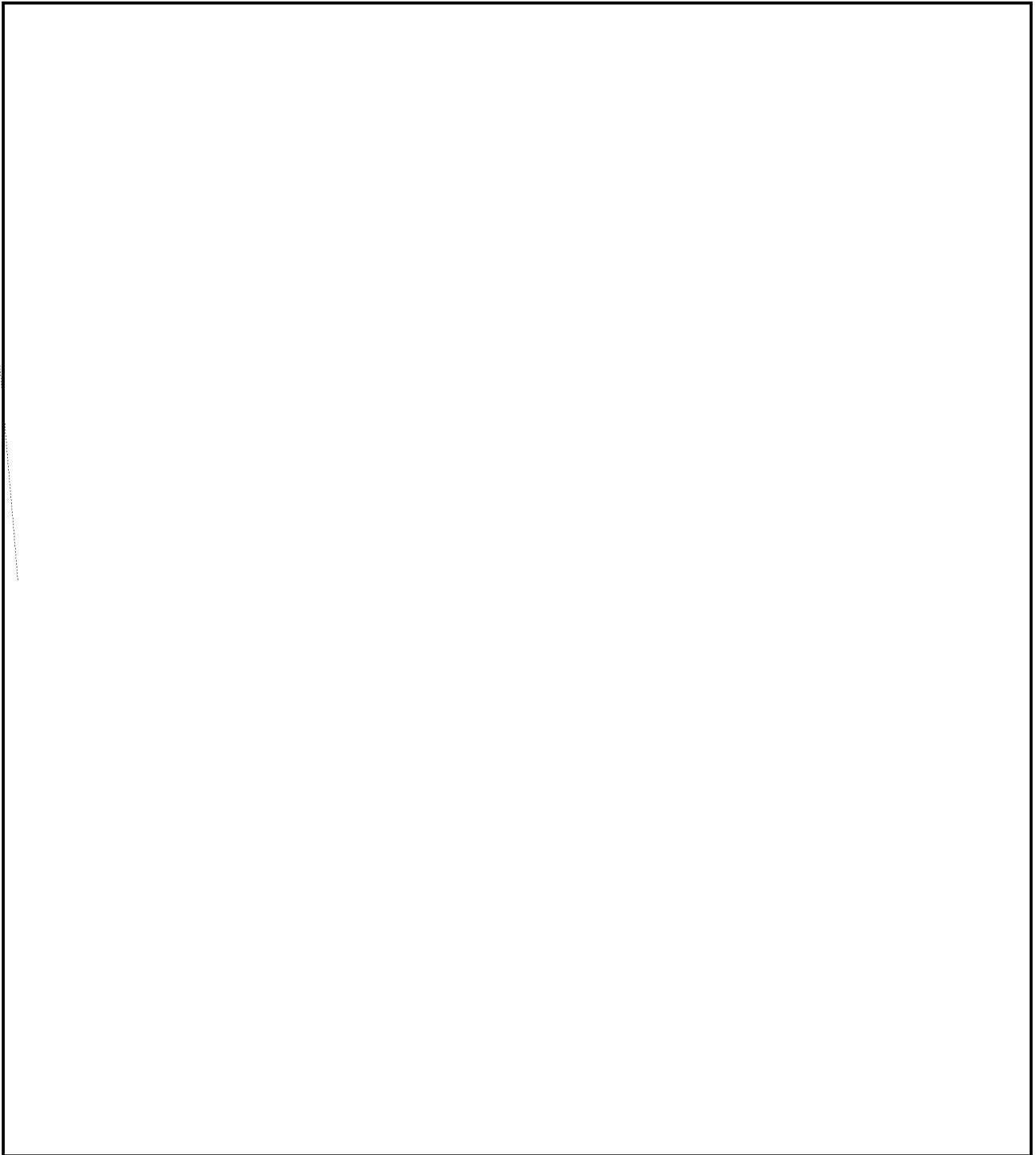
62-10411
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

REF: UNIDA 1, KODUJOLY

(S)



b1

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

RE: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

(S)

b1

~~SECRET~~

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

- 4 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 22, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

IRINA V. KALININ

The confidential source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, is an individual who has furnished reliable information in the past.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

7-24-59

J. Edgar Hoover
FBI
Washington, D.C.

Nikita S. Khrushchev

Handwritten signature/initials

Dear sir,

I know that your work, like my own, is concerned with the preservation of life rather than murder but circumstances alter cases. Our government has never to my knowledge used assassination as a diplomatic tool but I doubt if you or any other government leader would have any scruples about doing away with Mr Khrushchev if it could be made to look like he died of natural causes. If this could be accomplished, and repeated every two or three years as new Russian leaders seized control, the Russian government would be chronically paralyzed and we could prolong the Cold War until the Russian government collapsed in Civil War.

How could this be accomplished? With radioactive isotopes! For at least ten years doctors have been using such isotopes for a variety of illnesses. As a poison these compounds have several advantages:

(1) They can be incorporated into almost any food or drink without changing its physical properties in any way.

(2) A lethal dose can be put in one drink or one sandwich.

(3) If the proper isotope is used all trace of it will have disappeared before symptoms develop.

(4) There can be a long delay, up to 30 or 60 days, before symptoms develop. This makes it impossible to determine when the poisoning occurred.

(5) Death would be from leukemia or aplastic anemia, both naturally occurring diseases.

It is useless to discuss the presently used isotopes because the number and variety available is endless. It is almost true that an isotope can be created for any specific purpose. For this purpose we would want an isotope with an extremely short half-life and which would localize in the bone marrow. This should not be difficult. There are only two problems: (1) Getting the poison into the victim. This should not be difficult. (2) Allaying suspicion until radioactivity had disappeared. This shouldn't be difficult either.

There has been talk recently that Khrushchev would like to visit this country. If we got him here it would be easy to load him up with radioactivity. In future years we could let our allies in on the plot and any Russian leader visiting an allied capital would have a very short life expectancy. Give it some thought.

Sincerely,

Autostat copy of incoming referred to the Sec. of State 8/3/59 Jem. With Hqs. been notified of the referral.

EX 109

REC-62

62-184045-25

AUG 5 1959

REC-1

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

REC-84

Date: 8/7/59

Transmit the following in (PLAIN) TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-new)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
UNITED STATES, 9/59
IS-R

[redacted] NYC, (protect identity) who is a
[redacted] advised on 8/6/59, that he may possibly be
asked to [redacted]
[redacted] during the forthcoming proposed visit of Soviet
Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV.

b6
b7C
b7D

By separate communication, captioned [redacted]
[redacted] information concerning the
above is being furnished the Bureau. In view of the
proposed visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the US in 9/59, it is
deemed advisable to open a separate case to serve as
a repository for information developed by the NYO
concerning this visit. All information developed in
this regard will be furnished the Bureau expeditiously.

3-Bureau (RM)
1-Washington Field (Info) (RM)
1-New York (105-new)

WFW:mtj
(6)

REC-84

AUG 10 1959

b6
b7C

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 7/31/59

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: SOVIET DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Nikolai Khrushchev

Supervisor [redacted] of the Washington Field Office
 this morning furnished data which had been received from [redacted]
 This source advised that at [redacted]

[redacted] said he
 wanted to make one point clear. He felt it should be decided
 as soon as possible as to the date when "our friend" will be
 coming over so that there will be no leak. He asked [redacted]
 to let him have an approximate date as soon as he learns anything.

b2
 b6
 b7C
 b7E

The precise meaning of this is not clear; however, it
 ties in with the fact that on [redacted]

[redacted] It is also well known that
 Khrushchev wants to come to the United States to visit President
 Eisenhower and it can be reasonably speculated from [redacted]

[redacted] does not want it leaked to the press until a date
 has been fixed and a Presidential announcement made.

ACTION:

For information.

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - [redacted]

SBD:bbr.
 (5)

23 AUG 4 1959

162-104045-
 NOT RECORDED
 46 AUG 4. 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-30092

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 6, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: NATHAN SHUSTER
 4013 DORCHESTER ROAD
 BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
 COMPLAINT

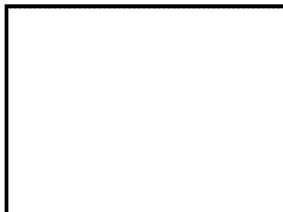
Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Captioned individual telephoned the Director's Office at 2:00 p.m. today and upon referral spoke with SA [REDACTED], Crime Research Section.

b6
 b7C

Shuster stated he is 61 years old, was born in Odessa, Russia, and speaks Russian fluently. He wondered if he could be deputized by the FBI during the forthcoming visit to the United States by Nikita Khrushchev to help the FBI handle Khrushchev's visit.

Shuster was advised this did not fall within the responsibilities of the FBI, but that he might like to contact the State Department and offer his services there.

RECOMMENDATION:

1 - Mr. Holloman

JRH:td

(3)

REC-30

62-104045-27
 25 AUG 7 1959

53 AUG 13 1959

CRIME REC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/6/59

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-new)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV,
September 1959
IS - Rb6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The source designated in enclosed letterhead memo is [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past on Hungarian activities.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)(REG.)

1 -SF
WAC/lp
(3)ACCT
REF
DATE
HOW FOR
BYStill
8-13-59
Routing slip

REC-91

62-104045-28

18 AUG 10 1959

ESP/SEC.

ENCLOSURE

57 AUG 14 1959



8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-06-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
August 6, 1959

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV,
September 1959

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 6, 1959, advised that the San Francisco Hungarian "Freedom Fighters" were planning some kind of a demonstration in San Francisco, should the Soviet Premier visit this city. This would be an orderly affair with signs and placards, but no egg throwing or fighting, such as prevailed during the visit of ANASTAS MIKOYAN. The press and police would be advised in advance of the plans.

It was desired by the "Freedom Fighters" that older Hungarian colonists join in the demonstration, but when the source doubted that any would, these older persons were accused of not understanding the situation since they had not had to live under the Soviet regime.

Nothing definite has been determined to date beyond the above, due to lack of knowledge as to KHRUSHCHEV's exact plans.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-104045-28
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Liaison Section
Mr. Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-14-2010

BA
August 10, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which has been obtained from an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

Arnold Johnson, national legislative director and member of the International Affairs Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, was instructed by the Resident National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, on August 6, 1959, to obtain from top CP leaders detailed information concerning the cities that Nikita S. Khrushchev plans to visit during the course of his forthcoming visit to the United States.

According to this informant, the desired data will pertain to the leading industry in each city, the names and backgrounds of city and state officials, names of politicians and information concerning trade union activities. Johnson has been instructed to obtain every possible detail from public source material so that Khrushchev will be well informed on each city.

The informant related that in connection with this mission Johnson was in Chicago on August 6, 1959, and August 7, 1959, where he made arrangements to obtain the necessary information. He was scheduled to proceed to Los Angeles, California, on August 7, 1959, where he would stay approximately one and one-half days and then proceed to San Francisco. Johnson is expected to return to Chicago on August 11, 1959.

son _____
mont _____
Loach _____
Guire _____
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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

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2 AUG 18 1959
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable Christian A. Herter

Informant is of the opinion that the National Office of the CP, USA, was requested to obtain the afore-mentioned data for the use of Nikita S. Khrushchev

b7D

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as unauthorized disclosure of the source of this information could adversely affect the national defense.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. Decker
- Liaison Section

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-14-2010

August 10, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

I thought you would be interested in the following information which has been obtained from an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

Arnold Johnson, national legislative director and member of the International Affairs Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, was instructed by the Resident National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, on August 6, 1959, to obtain from top CP leaders detailed information concerning the cities that Nikita S. Khrushchev plans to visit during the course of his forthcoming visit to the United States.

According to this informant, the desired data will pertain to the leading industry in each city, the names and backgrounds of city and state officials, names of politicians and information concerning trade union activities. Johnson has been instructed to obtain every possible detail from public source material so that Khrushchev will be well informed on each city.

The informant related that in connection with this mission Johnson was in Chicago on August 6, 1959, and August 1959, where he made arrangements to obtain the necessary information. He was scheduled to proceed to Los Angeles, California, on August 7, 1959, where he would stay approximately one and one-half days and then proceed to San Francisco. Johnson is expected to return to Chicago on August 11, 1959.

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SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE 2

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

Informant is of the opinion that the National Office of the CP, USA, was requested to obtain the afore-mentioned data for the use of Nikita S. Khrushchev

b7D

Sincerely,

~~10/10/55~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as unauthorized disclosure of the source of this information could adversely affect the national defense.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Decker

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 09-14-2010

August 10, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Major General Wilton B. Persons
The Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Persons:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in the following information which has been obtained from an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past.

Arnold Johnson, national legislative director and member of the International Affairs Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, was instructed by the Resident National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, on August 6, 1959, to obtain from top CP leaders detailed information concerning the cities that Nikita S. Khrushchev plans to visit during the course of his forthcoming visit to the United States.

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AJD:fbm:pat SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2.

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12 AUG 12 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐

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Major General Wilton B. Persons

Informant is of the opinion that the National Office of the CP, USA, was requested to obtain the afore-mentioned data for the use of Nikita S. Khrushchev

b7D

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified inasmuch as unauthorized disclosure of the information could reveal the source and adversely affect national defense.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BULLETIN
FLORIDA COALITION
of
PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

August 10, 1959

The following is a Waynesville, N. C. press release of August 5th from the Tampa morning Tribune -

"TAMPAN ISSUES STATEMENT -

"Lowry Calls Khrushchev Visit A 'Catastrophe'

"Retired Lt. Gen. Sumter L. Lowry of Tampa, Fla., said today the impending visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the United States 'is a catastrophe from which we may never recover.'

"Lowry, who is spending the Summer here, issued a statement in which he said there should be a nationwide protest to the government against the Khrushchev visit.

"He also called on churches and their ministers to carry on a 'holy crusade against the visit of this evil man.'

"Here is Lowry's statement:

"The United States has suffered its worst defeat in the present crisis with Russia. The decision of our government to invite Khrushchev to visit our country is a catastrophe from which we may never recover.

'AT WAR WITH RUSSIA'

'We are at war with Russia - deadly and final - Khrushchev is their leader - he has openly and repeatedly put our country on notice that their major and continuing objective is the conquest of the United States and the destruction of our people.

'There is no evidence, whatsoever, that the Russians have retreated one step in their aim of world conquest - there is no reason to believe they will.

'A LIAR, A THIEF . . .'

'Khrushchev, as a man, is a liar, a thief and a murderer. No matter how you dress him up or how wide his smile, that's what he is. He has never repented of his evil ways nor does he intend to. Bringing him to the United States will not change him one iota. Yet, knowing all this, our government has invited him as a guest.

'In the final analysis this war between the United States and Russia is a contest between the forces of good and evil - between God and the devil. If there ever was a holy war, this is it. Yet, our people are asked to compromise with evil as a way to destroy evil. This cowardly idea has never worked and it never will.

'CUNNING PROPAGANDA'

'Khrushchev's visit to the United States has been the objective of the Russian high command for a long time. By a cunning propaganda build-up in America they have sold our government on the idea that it is a good thing for us. The very fact that Russia wanted this visit should have been notice enough that it was bad for the United States. It will prove a great victory for the forces of evil.

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'The invitation for Khrushchev to visit America will have a profound effect on the morals of our people. Even if our President denies that the Khrushchev visit is

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✓ J. J. J.

endorsement of Communism or of Khrushchev as a man, nevertheless the people will reason that if it is proper to consort with and embrace the leader of the forces of evil then it must be proper to overlook his conduct and to accept his code of morals.

'CRUEL HOAX'

'The whole affair is a cruel hoax perpetrated against the kind and trusting people of America. It will have a great effect on the stamina of our people and our will to continue the fight on Communism.

'But some good may yet be salvaged. It will give the Christian people of America a chance to show the world that we do not intend to lower our moral standards by association with evil.

'There should be a nationwide protest to our government against the Khrushchev visit.

'Stoney Silence'

'Everywhere that Khrushchev appears in public he should be met by stoney silence and empty streets.

'The dollar-hungry business leaders should stay away from the friendship dinners that will be given him.

'The publicity-seeking politicians should, for the sake of their children, refuse to be photographed with Khrushchev.

'The civic clubs all over America should show their mass contempt for him.

'Every patriotic society and individual should fight his visit with all their strength.

'HOLY CRUSADE'

'But above all the churches and the Christian leaders should carry on a holy crusade against the visit of this evil man.

'This is a God-given chance for the preachers of America to perform a great service to God and country.

'Every man and woman in America should openly and vigorously repudiate the idea that evil can be overcome by compromise.

'The visit of Khrushchev to America may be pleasing to some people, but it will certainly be a sad day for the relatives of the American fliers shot down by Khrushchev's planes and for the hundreds of fine American soldiers still held captive in the Communist prisons. Yes, it will be a black spot on the honor of our country.'

At the same time the following could be found in "Letters to the Editor" of the Orlando Sentinel, over the signatures of Annalee Stratemeyer and George E. Stratemeyer, retired Lt. General, U. S. Air Force --

"NIKITA SHOULD NOT VISIT U.S."

"Editor: We have sent the following letter to Sens. Holland and Smathers and Rep. Herlong."

'We were amazed to hear that Eisenhower has invited Khrushchev to visit our U.S.A. What right has a president to invite a godless butcher to visit our country?

'The president does not represent the people. The Congress is supposed to do that. And we demand that you as our representatives take some action to stop the desecrating of our beloved country.

UNITED STATES DAY
October 23



The Only Flag
TO WHICH WE PAY ALLEGIANCE,
either National or International!

AVAILABLE 103 BOULDER BUILDING, TULSA, OKLA.

ENCLOSURE 62-104045-33

UNITED STATES DAY OBSERVANCE, OCTOBER 23

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS IN ACTION

American citizens who appreciate our Constitutional form of government and love our American Way of Life are uniting to better inform themselves of the dangers confronting the Republic, to awaken their uninformed fellow-citizens, and to become active in support of their heritage.

They are cooperating in one or more of the Patriotic Organizations, such as: The United States Day Committee; The American Coalition; We, The People; The Congress of Freedom; For America; The Minute Women; Pro America; The Americanism Committee of the American Legion; and various other patriotic groups.

They are organizing into local community groups to sponsor conservative patriotic persons and measures:

1. To become active in the nomination and election of persons to local, state and national office who are pledged to Our American Way of Life—such as Free Enterprise, Individual Freedoms, States' Rights, and the sole right of Congress to pass Federal laws, with the Supreme Court confined to interpreting laws within the limitations of our Constitution.
2. To sponsor and support legislation in City, County, State and Nation, that is calculated to carry out our objective of promoting and strengthening our Constitutional rights and freedoms—personal, state, and national, and
3. To contact their lawmakers in local, state, and federal government, and let them know their stand on any and all important legislative questions before them—in order that the elected officials may know the mind of their constituents.

LISTED BELOW ARE SOME OF THE IMPORTANT ISSUES WHICH SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY PATRIOTIC CITIZENS' GROUPS.

1. The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act—insist that it be strengthened rather than weakened as our enemies are now trying to do. One of the United States' greatest dangers is the opening of this flood gate to undesirable and subversive persons who want to enter our country. This immigration law is our first line of defense.
2. Legislation in our states to make it easier for patriotic, independent candidates or parties to get on County, State and Federal ballots.
3. Measures to stop the Federal government from taking over more and more of the rights of individuals and powers of local governments. The closer government is to the people the more control they will have over it. Americans scattered throughout cities, towns and rural areas of our nation have little control over a power-hungry bureaucracy centered in Washington, D. C. Though not elected by the people, they are promulgating without authority a great many more rules and regulations affecting the lives of the citizens than all the laws passed by elected representatives.

4. A constitutional amendment to take the federal government out of corporate activities. The Federal bureaucracy is now in over 700 different businesses in competition with private enterprise. This is unfair competition which is completely out of keeping with our Constitution. Businesses run by the Federal government do not pay taxes and they operate at losses, equal to approximately one-half of our annual budget or the equivalent of all personal income taxes.

5. A movement to greatly reduce the Federal income tax or eliminate it altogether. This could easily be done if the Federal government were taken out of business enterprises. No other one thing could give a greater boost to the welfare of our people and the economic stability of our country.

6. The Bricker Amendment, or a similar one, to limit the making of laws by Presidential agreements or treaties without approval of at least a two-thirds majority of the entire membership of the Senate.

7. Legislation to protect our Nation from Supreme Court decisions which destroy the Constitutional rights of the States, and which sets Communist conspirators free to work for our destruction, and takes away from our citizens the right to protect themselves against such enemies.

8. Elimination of "Foreign Aid" to Communist, Socialist and Neutral Nations. Some of these are solidly in the Kremlin's camp and none are really on our side. To continue this useless support on borrowed money will bankrupt our nation. Foreign Aid should be restricted to those nations that will take a firm stand against the international communist gangsters.

9. Measures to stop the State Department and other Administration officials and even Congress itself from surrendering the rights of the United States citizen and our national sovereignty to the alien-controlled United Nations or any other form of World Government.

10. The adoption of measures to give encouragement to the freedom-loving, enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain. These peoples would be greatly encouraged and helped if our Nation would break off diplomatic relations with their slave masters and discontinue any moral or financial support to them.

The above are but a few of the issues on which there is a rising tide of Americanism. An increasing number of our people are becoming awake and alarmed, and they are going into action. Many more must be awakened if we are to preserve our freedoms.

AMERICA IS COUNTING ON YOU IN THIS CRISIS

A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS OF FREEDOMS LOST:

1. Under The Status of Forces Agreement, the United States soldier has lost his rights as a citizen. Many have been thus imprisoned by foreign governments under foreign laws.

2. Private citizens may be committed to insane asylums by Federal Judges for political reasons and without just cause or trial by jury.

3. The interests of American manufacturers and laborers who work in their factories have been jeopardized by GATT, an agency entered into by the State Department affecting the tariff laws. Many factories have been injured or closed, putting many workmen out of employment as a result of this agency, because they could not compete with nations that pay 21 cents an hour as against \$1.02 paid American workmen.

4. The States are being deprived of their Constitutional rights by Federal Courts. By a decision, *Pennsylvania vs. State Nelson*, the States were deprived of their right to protect themselves against subversives. This in spite of the specific reservations to the States or the people, all rights not specifically delegated to the Federal government. If this right can be merely taken from the States, what rights can they hope to retain?

5. The United States has lost the right to win a war. We furnished 90% of all the allied men fighting in the Korean War, yet the United Nations refused us the victory. For the first time in history, we not only lost a war, we lost face with the peoples of the world.

6. The Federal Government has usurped the right to tax our people to support foreign governments and to draft our citizens to serve in foreign armies—even under the direction of our enemies. The Federal Government not only taxes us to carry on the legitimate costs of our own government, but through taxation forces us to contribute to a world-wide "give away program." Millions of us feel that much of this so-called "foreign aid" is not helpful to either the peoples or the governments to which it is given. Yet we are forced to contribute to it.

7. Every citizen, including the farmer, has lost the right to direct his own business affairs. Behold the farmer who planted six acres more of grain than the government told him to. He is being punished even though he fed it all to stock on his own farm. No longer is "a man's home his castle" or is the soil he has earned by the sweat of his brow really his own!

The above illustrations are only a few of the many that could be given to show how the individual, the state and the nation are losing their constitutional rights, either to the Federal Government or to Internationalism. And these are not mere statements. Every one of them, and more, can be proven by the facts in the case.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WILL PERISH UNLESS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BECOME INFORMED

The enemies of this nation are succeeding because the overwhelming majority of the American people are uninformed as to (1) the nature of our enemies, (2) their deceitful strategy, and (3) the extent to which their policies have been and are continuing to be adopted in our country.

If you are one of those Americans who are not informed on the issues which are briefly presented in this leaflet, write to your Senator and Representative in Washington for reports of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Un-American Activities Committee. Also read some of the books and publications listed below, or some of the many other books and periodicals of similar nature which present a factual study of conditions as they actually exist. Become an informed American and join in the fight for our nation's survival.

BOOKS:

"WHILE YOU SLEPT," \$2.50, and "THE DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC," \$3.00, by John T. Flynn; and "COLLECTIVISM ON THE CAMPUS," \$5.00, by E. Merrill Root. Devin-Adair Co., 23 East 28th St., New York 10, N. Y.

"COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA IN THE SCHOOLS," \$2.50, by Verne Kaub, and "CONQUEST OF THE AMERICAN MIND," \$5.00, by Felix Wittmer. Meador Publishing Company, 324 Newberry St., Boston 15, Mass.

"THE TWENTY YEAR REVOLUTION FROM ROOSEVELT TO EISENHOWER," \$4.00, and "THE UN RECORD," \$3.95, by Chesley Manly. The Henry Regnery Co., 20 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

"THE YALTA BETRAYAL," \$1.25, by Felix Wittmer; and "THE PEOPLE'S POTTAGE," \$3.00, by Garet Garrett. The Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.

PERIODICALS:

	Annual Subscription
"AMERICAN MERCURY," 250 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.	\$ 4.00
"FREE ENTERPRISE," 111 W. Wabash, Chicago 2, Ill.	3.00
"THE SOUTHERN CONSERVATIVE," Flatiron Bldg., Ft. Worth	5.00
"THE TABLET," 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00
"CHRISTIAN ECONOMICS," 26 West 58th St., New York, N. Y.	1.00
"THE DAN SMOOT REPORT," P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas	10.00
"HUMAN EVENTS," 480 First St., SE, Washington 3, D. C.	11.00
"NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL LETTER," Empire State Bldg., New York 1, N. Y.	10.00
"EXCLUSIVE," (Fulton Lewis, Jr.) Special Reports, Inc., 1627 K St., NW, Washington, D. C.	28.00

UNITED STATES DAY OCTOBER 23

WHAT CAN PATRIOTIC AMERICAN CITIZENS DO?

We favor friendly relations and cooperation with all peaceful nations, but we believe, any change in our Constitution should be reserved to the people of the United States alone. Our central purpose, therefore, is to preserve intact the sovereignty of the United States as an independent nation under the Constitution without limitation by treaty or Executive agreements, or Super Government.

CAN THIS BE DONE?

The answer rests with the patriotic men and women and young people throughout the United States of America. Concerted action alone can win.

STUDY TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT:

1. Dangers inherent in the United Nations. Even under its present charter and its agencies, the U. N. is undermining the American way of life. Some members of the Supreme Court, followed by Federal Judges, have acknowledged the supremacy of the U. N. over established law. Proposed amendments to the U. N. Charter would definitely take away the sovereignty of member nations, including the U. S. Be informed and inform others.

2. The danger in well planned propaganda against American ideals and the patriotic persons and organizations that defend the United States—propaganda in text books, comic strips, news articles, TV programs, radio announcers, subversive organizations, and fellow-travelers in high places in Church and State.

DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT! SUPPORT PERSONS AND MOVEMENTS:

1. Attend public meetings and speak your mind.
2. Vote your convictions on all issues.
3. Write letters to news columns.
4. Write letters to your Congressmen:
 - a. Approving patriotic efforts;
 - b. Disapproving un-American stands.
5. Join with other patriotic persons in the community to preserve American ideals in community, state and nation.

HELP RALLY THE FORCES IN YOUR COMMUNITY TO OBSERVE UNITED STATES DAY OCTOBER 23

Groups of America-loving people everywhere should band themselves together to observe this day in their communities

- by doing anything and everything possible to rekindle in the hearts of the people their love and enthusiasm for their own United States;
- by having meetings, parades, and radio programs;
- by helping organize our young people for activity in patriotic programs;
- by taking the message of their country's greatness to schools, colleges;
- by forming committees to take the lead in arranging programs locally.

In order to make our efforts uniform and effective nationally, please write to the National Headquarters for additional copies of this pamphlet and flag stickers.

THE UNITED STATES DAY COMMITTEE, Inc.

P. O. BOX 353, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

W. L. FOSTER, Chairman

W. E. GARRISON, Executive Secretary

COST OF THIS PAMPHLET:

Single Copies to Individuals, Free. In Bulk, \$1.50 per hundred, inc. postage. Flag Stickers, 75 cents per hundred.



UNITED STATES DAY

October 23

UNITED STATES DAY STANDS FOR ALL THAT IS GOOD IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY AND CAN BE OPPOSED BY NONE EXCEPT THE ENEMIES OF OUR AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE.

It is an opportune time to reawaken our people to the fundamental principles underlying our nation's greatness and to the influences that are working as termites to undermine the very foundations of our inherent, God-given rights.

It is not an accident that we have the highest standard of living of any nation in the history of the world and that we have been the envy of the people of all the other nations of the world. WHY? STUDY OUR HISTORY, THE KIND OF PEOPLE WHO ESTABLISHED THIS REPUBLIC, AND THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT THEY ESTABLISHED — A REPUBLIC IN WHICH THE POWER RESIDED IN THE PEOPLE AND THE STATES RATHER THAN IN A POWERFUL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Our Constitutional form of government and our Christian ideals are being deliberately undermined and alien ideologies pressed upon the American people. A great many of the principles of Socialism and Communism have already been adopted in this country, by Acts of Congress, by the Supreme Court, and the Executive branch of government; and many more are being promoted by leading personalities. There is a strong possibility that many more will become law unless checked. DO WE WANT THIS? STUDY THE HISTORY OF EVERY NATION, PAST AND PRESENT, THAT HAS ADOPTED SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, OR ANY OTHER FORM OF STATISM, AND SEE THE TRAGIC END! WHO AMONG OUR LEADERS TODAY ARE FAVORING SOCIALISTIC LAWS OR ARE SOFT TOWARD COMMUNISM AND OTHER FORMS OF SUBVERSION? WILL AMERICANS CONTINUE TO FOLLOW SUCH LEADERSHIP?

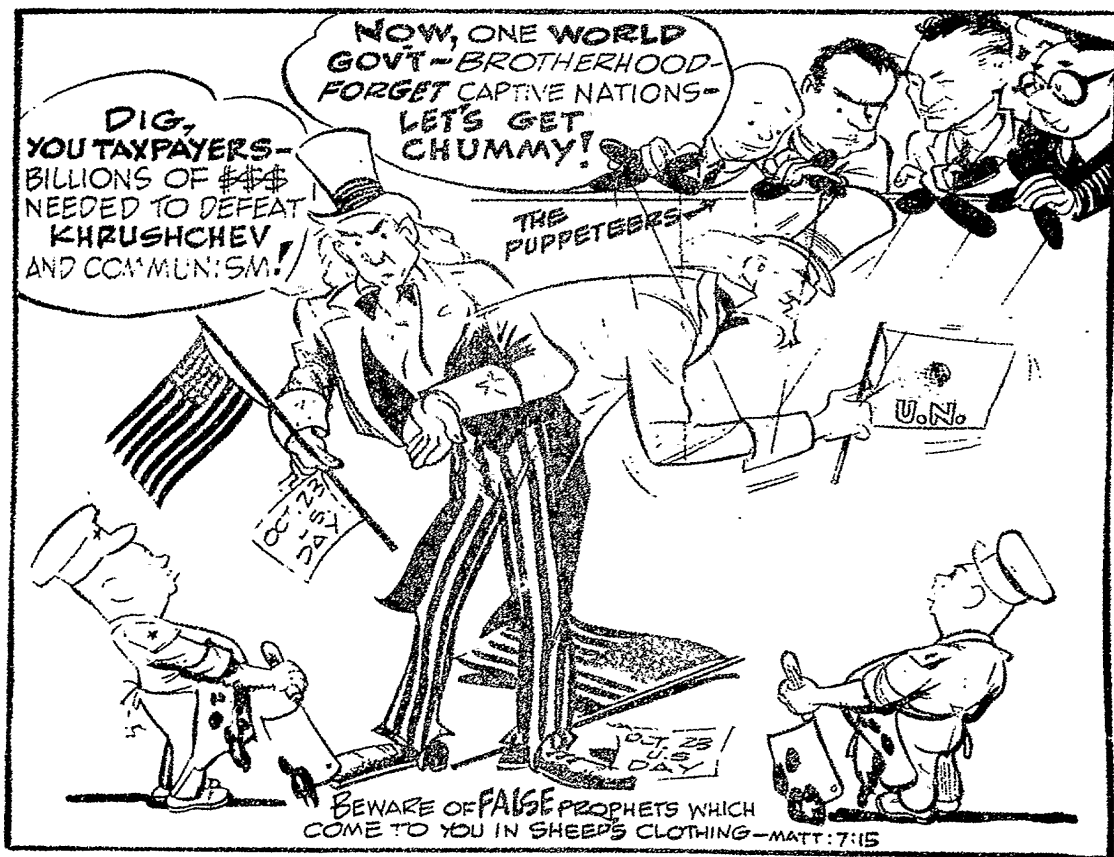
The Federal Government now controls over 40% of the land of the United States and is engaged in over 700 enterprises in competition with Free Enterprise. The number is constantly increasing. DO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE KNOW THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NOW INTERFERES WITH THEIR PERSONAL, SOCIAL, DOMESTIC, AND ECONOMIC LIFE? UNITED STATES DAY PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE NATION COULD HELP TO INFORM THEM AND PERHAPS CAUSE A RETURN TO THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED BY OUR CONSTITUTION.

By Executive agreements and treaties with other nations, many of the rights and privileges of the American citizen have been surrendered contrary to the intent of the Founding Fathers. Under present practices and judicial interpretations our most basic rights could be given away with the approval of the President and only two of the ninety-eight Senators. A HORRIBLE THOUGHT? YES, BUT IT COULD HAPPEN!

If the American people knew this, perhaps they would demand an Amendment requiring at least a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Senate before any treaty or Executive agreement could become law.

In the opinion of many of the best legal experts of the nation, a great many of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court have been contrary to the intent of the Constitution and have favored Statism and even Communism. DO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE REALLY KNOW ABOUT THIS?

GIVE AMERICANS THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL
KEEP OUR COUNTRY FREE!



The Attorney General

August 17, 1959

Director, FBI

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

On August 12, 1959, [redacted]
registered [redacted] who has volunteered
information regarding [redacted] in the past,
advised a representative of this Bureau that he
had received the following information from [redacted]

Reportedly, following his forthcoming
visit to the United States Soviet Premier Nikita
Khrushchev [redacted]

[redacted] was unable to furnish any
additional details or any further information
concerning the original source. He promised to
keep this Bureau advised of any additional data
he might obtain and you will be advised if further
details are secured.

REC-77

This information has also been made available
to The Assistant to the President, Major General Milton E.
Persons; the Honorable Richard M. Nixon; the Internal Security
Division of the Department of Justice; the Department of
State; the Central Intelligence Agency and the intelligence
branches of the Armed Forces.

25 AUG 17 1959

Deputy Attorney General

RDC:egw

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAC)
DATE 10-20-2010

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(00: 30)

(C) [redacted] All fifth graders at Washington were told about the exploded bombs. They are identified by [redacted] in their reports as a person relative of a Communist.

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NOT RECORDED
172 AUG 19 1959

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WFO 105-19396

(C) As previously pointed out in realtel, no evaluation is being given to [redacted] due to the limited contact with him.

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(C) WFO is hereby opening a [redacted]
(C) For this reason [redacted] identity has been concealed. Bureau is aware that [redacted]

(C) [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
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DATE 10/1/00



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AUGUST 14, 1951

VICTOR V. ROTH

Referral/Consult



(C)



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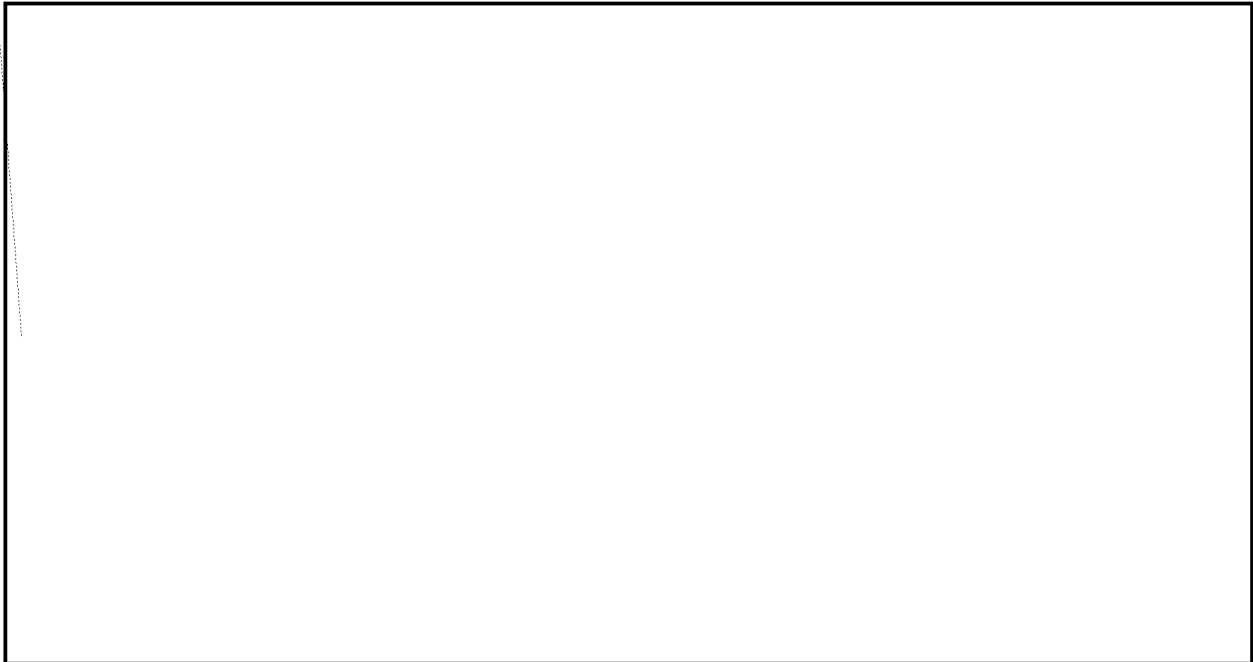
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ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: HENRY V. FOMIN

(C)



b1

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

- 2 -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

VICTOR V. POHLY



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This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

CONFIDENTIAL

62-124043-

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8/12/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-10023)
FROM: SAC, WFO (105-524)

[REDACTED] WASHINGTON, D. C.

"KHRUYIS"

KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memo captioned and dated as above. Two copies are being furnished for information of NY in view of its interest in activities of [REDACTED] and visit of the Soviet Premier.

Source of the information is [REDACTED]

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It is to be noted that discussions concerning the contents of the letterhead memo were in such guarded terms that it was impossible to ascertain positively if it concerns the coming visit of the Soviet Premier. It is felt that if an approach is made to KRUSCHEV, the State Department, if it has not already been consulted, would like to be advised since an approach of KRUSCHEV

The memorandum was classified confidential since it reveals FBI investigative interest in [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and since data reported could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

3-Bureau (Encl-8) - (1-62-104045-Khrushchev)

2-New York (Encl-2)(105-1198)(RM)

(1-Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to US 9/59)

2-WFO

(1-Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to US 9/59/KOS)

MPC:wlw

(7)

ENCLOSURE

1-62-104045-
NOT RECORDED
136 AUG 18 1959

FILED IN 105-108-245



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 10, 1955

[REDACTED] WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[REDACTED] an informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Maryland, businessman and [REDACTED] concerning an approach which was to be made to an unidentified visitor to the United States.

According to the informant, [REDACTED] has indicated that three persons would make the approach to "the gentleman" here on behalf of the entire committee. The three persons were named as [REDACTED]

The above named persons are possibly identical with [REDACTED] who according to the 1957 issue of [REDACTED]

who according to 1956-1957 issue of "Who's Who in America" was [REDACTED] described before.

According to the informant, [REDACTED] (possibly [REDACTED] who was in [REDACTED] was quite concerned whether [REDACTED] intended to make the approach to the visitor on behalf of [REDACTED] independently. [REDACTED] however, desired that the approach be made by a delegation composed of the three persons named before.

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Informant learned that [REDACTED] had not expressed his views in his discussion with [REDACTED] without first receiving instructions from the [REDACTED] It was said that this matter had been placed before every level in the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the informant also learned that approval of the [REDACTED] had been received and that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] matter and have him turn to "both places" and commence

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

62-104045-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] WASHINGTON, D.C.

connections at once. Informant was unable to identify "the visitor," however it was known to the informant that [redacted] was about to return to the United States from a trip to [redacted] [redacted] in connection with discussions on the flight of [redacted]

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b7C
b7E

It is also to be noted that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev is scheduled to visit the United States in September, 1959.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-12-59

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

C
KHRUSHCHEV, NIKITA

Page 14320, Congressman Lane, (D) Massachusetts, spoke concerning the invitation to Khrushchev to visit the United States. Mr. Lane stated the right hand of the administration knows not what its left hand is doing. While the right hand was writing, "We shall not give up an inch on Berlin," the left hand was penning an obsequious invitation for Khrushchev to honor us with his presence. The House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation suffered in silence before this contradiction in national policy. These two groups, so ably led by Representative Francis B. Walter, of Pennsylvania, and by J. Edgar Hoover, have protected the United States from espionage and subversion for many years. Now the administration, anxious to placate and please the leader of communism, has in effect declared that their efficiency in ferreting out the spies, the fellow travelers, the spies, and the traitors is no longer necessary. He went on to state "This raises questions, not only concerning the President's judgment in this matter, but the larger question of his powers, actual or implied. And it raises serious doubts whether he and his advisers understand the menace that is communism, and

Original filed in:

whether they are able to cope with it. The House Committee on Un-American Activities and the FBI must be discreet on this startling development, but it is safe to assume from their knowledge of the subtle methods by which communism infiltrates a country, that they must deplore the President's reckless invitation to Khrushchev.

62-104045-
NOT RECORDED

149 AUG 25, 1959

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-11-59 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

83 AUG 5 1959

ORIGINAL FILE IN 62-104045-149

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 10, 1959

FROM : Mr. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER
 "MEET THE PRESS"
 AUGUST 9, 1959

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W. C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

On August 9, 1959, former President Herbert Hoover appeared on the television program "Meet the Press." Mr. Hoover was interviewed by four newspapermen including Bob Considine.

Mr. Hoover began the program by reading a short statement which concerned the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev to the United States. He described it as an opportunity to lessen tension between U. S. and U. S. S. R., but warned that previous activities and threats on the part of Khrushchev made it dangerous for us to raise our hopes too highly in this regard. Hoover was questioned on a great range of topics, from farm surpluses to the future of our Nation. He expressed great confidence in our Nation's future and indicated that the terrible dangers of communism would be overcome when an aroused citizenry determines that greater effort is necessary to meet the challenge. Hoover deplored the present day trends in progressive education and indicated that our shortage of trained engineers and students in engineering schools are directly attributable to the fact that students are permitted to choose their courses in high school. They choose the easier courses and are ill-prepared for the stiff scholastic work required in engineering schools he concluded.

Hoover commented upon the refusal of the Senate to approve the nomination of Admiral Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of the Department of Commerce by noting that a majority of the members of the Atomic Energy Committee, had voted in favor of Strauss. This, despite the fact that Strauss' critics had claimed that his secrecy and high handedness had occurred while he was a member of the Atomic Energy Commission and was dealing directly with this Committee.

Hoover refused to be drawn into any discussions regarding possible Republican candidates for the next presidential election and declined to discuss politics in general. He did note, humorously and unequivocally, that he would not be a candidate in 1960.

RWK:jc
 (3)

NOT RECORDED

191 AUG 18 1959

23 AUG 17 1959

b6
 b7c

SENT DIRECTOR
 8 10 59

CRIME RE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62

Jones to DeLoach Memo

No mention of the FBI was made during this telecast.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

*✓ 10/14/81
8/13*

1

SAC, WFO (orig and 2)

August 14, 1959

Director, FBI (62-104045)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

Re SAC Letter 59-50, paragraph H,
captioned "Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Sergeyeovich
Khrushchev to the United States."

In view of previous demonstrations by
individuals connected with the American Hungarian
Federation, Inc., WFO file 100-1656, Bufile 100-143751,
you should closely follow the activities of this group
through your informants and sources as set out in the
above-mentioned SAC Letter.

Activities of other similar groups known
to your office should be closely followed and the
Bureau should be promptly advised of any contemplated
demonstrations or threats against Khrushchev or his
party.

NOTE:

Captioned organization was founded in 1907 and
is described as being anticommunist. WFO has previously
received information from the president of this organization
regarding anticipated picketing of this group. Demonstrations
in Washington, D.C., by this group have been peaceful in the
past.

1 - Bufile (100-143751)(American Hungarian Federation, Inc.)

JPP:11g
(6)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____

62 AUG 19 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

10 AUG 17 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - [redacted]
2 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

Best available copy

Date: June 14, 1959

Office of Security
Department of State

11-22-94 SP8 MAC/KSR
(JFK)

From: [redacted] Director

Subject: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(Nationalities, Intel)

[redacted] who has in the past indicated
the source of this source regarding [redacted]
provided the following data to a representative of this
Bureau:

[redacted]

On 6/11/59, [redacted] learned from [redacted]
that [redacted] had been in [redacted] [redacted]
and after [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

concerning this matter or to contact further regarding the
original source of this information. He promised to
advise this Bureau if he obtained any additional information
and the principal source will be kept advised of the
progress of this investigation.

- 1 - SAC, ISD Form C-6 (N), same data
- 1 - CA-200-210 [redacted]
- 1 - 2-1423 [redacted]

DDG:bad:sen (13)

REC-56

NOTE: See memo Donahoe to Belmont 8/12/59 entitled "Alleged
Proposed Meeting Between Soviet Premier Khrushchev and
[redacted]"

62 AUG 20 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

b6
b7C
b7D

REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 28 AM 59

*Office of Security
Department of State*

*1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force*

*1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency*

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

*1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army*

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

Robert W. Kane
& Company



PUBLIC RELATIONS CONSULTANTS

30 Amherst Street

Manchester, New Hampshire

Telephone NAtional 2-1012

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Rye, N.H.

Herbert A. Philbrick, former FBI counterspy, today urged a national boycott of the proposed Khrushchev tour of the United States.

The author of "I Led 3 Lives", once an underground fighter against the communist conspiracy, now a Rye businessman, also advocated that Congress "be adjourned so that our representatives can leave the capitol while Khrushchev is there."

Philbrick, a strong foe of the red menace, urged every American to "immediately order his or her elected representative to avoid any public meeting with the red ruler." Philbrick referred to Khrushchev as "a man whose life is smirched by a record of applied terror, torture, brutality and murder."

Speaking against Khrushchev, Herbert Philbrick said, "his hands drip with the blood of millions of innocent victims whose only crime was their belief in God and Freedom."

Khrushchev does not represent the suffering oppressed; he represents the oppressors, the tiny three per-cent of ruthless gangsters who control by force," Philbrick stated.

Philbrick, who rose to fame as an FBI counterspy in the fight against communism, also urged that streets along the route of the Khrushchev tour be abandoned, that the buildings be draped in black, and that American flags be at half-staff in mourning for the victims of totalitarianism.

REC- 89

EX-140

NOT RECORDED

AUG 17 1959

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

50-21 1959

THE PUBLICITY OF THE STATEMENT BY SENATOR J. EDWARDS BROWDER

"I am in full accord with those who condemn the Khrushchev visit to this country as a national disgrace. The facts about Khrushchev are known. His entire life is marked by a record of applied terror, torture, brutality and murder. His hands grip with the blood of millions of innocent victims of Red Fascism, victims whose crime was their belief in God and Freedom. Khrushchev does not represent the suffering oppressed; he represents the oppressors, the tiny three per-cent of ruthless gangsters who control by force.

Accordingly, the American people, who believe in freedom for all peoples of all nationalities, can best serve the cause of freedom by shunning Khrushchev as they would a plague. The streets along the route of the Khrushchev tour should be completely abandoned. Buildings, if draped at all, should be draped in black. Our flag, during the time the Dictator is in this country, should be at half-staff in mourning for the victims of totalitarianism. Each and every American should immediately order his or her elected representatives to avoid any public meeting with the Red Ruler, and should be warned that to disregard the will of the people on such a grave issue could well mean the end of their political careers.

I am in accord with the suggestion of Senator Thomas J. Dwyer that Congress be adjourned so that our representatives can leave the Capitol while Khrushchev is there. Publicity-seeking opportunists should be warned in advance that any attempt to use the Khrushchev visit will be regarded as an act of profane collaboration.

By conducting ourselves in this manner, we can demonstrate to the world the love of Americans for Freedom, our number of fellow Americans who have died or who are still imprisoned today by the

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *WAB*

DATE: August 3, 1959

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN *WAB*cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. WhitsonSUBJECT: VISIT OF PREMIER *Nikita* KHRUSHCHEV
TO UNITED STATES

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

The Washington Field Office reported [redacted]

[redacted] that he thought it had been agreed that Khrushchev would come to the United States on September 15th, but preferably on September 12th or 13th. [redacted]

[redacted] that in prior discussions, the dates which had been mentioned for the visit were tentative dates and thus it was the proposal of the President of the United States that Khrushchev arrive on September 22nd. [redacted] stated he thought it would be embarrassing to introduce a new date for the proposed visit at this stage in the proceedings. [redacted] stated that he would take it up with President Eisenhower and would advise [redacted] if there were any change in the date of September 22.

b2
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 b7C
 b7E

ACTION:

This is for your information [redacted]

had discussed [redacted]

4/3

WAB:td

(3)

JP

with The President & Sept 15th OK
 (per WFO)

REC- 65

62-104045-39

24 AUG 18 1959

EX. - 133

memo Branigan - Belmont
 8-5-59

62 AUG 20 1959

8-5-59

UT / [signature]

62-104045

5-88

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. E. MOORE

DATE: August 17, 1959

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT TO U.S.

SAC Harvey Foster called on the afternoon of August 17, to advise the New York Police Commissioner, Steve Kennedy, stated he was going to call the State Department and suggest that State call a meeting of the agencies who will have the responsibility of protecting Khrushchev during his visit. Kennedy had in mind such agencies as State Department, New York Port Authority, New York Transit Authority, New York State Police, and New York City Police.

SAC Foster said that Kennedy thoroughly understands that the FBI does not participate in such protection activities. SAC Foster was passing this along purely for informational purposes.

REC- 65

62-104045-410

b6
b7c

12 AUG 18 1959

EX - 133

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Branigan

AHB:ef
 (3)

62-104045

85 C
57 AUG 21 1959

August 14, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Major General Wilton B. Persons
The Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Persons:

On August 12, 1959, [redacted] who has in the past volunteered information to this Bureau regarding [redacted] furnished the following data to a representative of this Bureau:

According to [redacted] that following his forthcoming visit to the United States Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev plans to visit [redacted] Reportedly, an

[redacted] unable to furnish any other specific details concerning this matter or to comment further regarding the original source of this information. He promised to advise this Bureau if he obtained any additional information and you will be advised if further pertinent data is received.

This information is being made available to the Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force and the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

RDC: bwd: sen (4)

NOTE: See memo Donahoe to Belmont 8/12/59 entitled Proposed Meeting Between Soviet Premier Khrushchev and [redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *Kege*

DATE: August 14, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLOACH *5*

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
McGuire	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
W.C. Sullivan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holloman	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBJECT: RELEASE HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES *Nikita Khrushchev*

There is attached a copy of a release concerning a letter dated August 13 which Congressman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, has sent to the President in connection with Khrushchev's visit to this country directing the President's attention to two phases of the total war which the international Communist conspiracy is waging against the free world with the United States the principal target." This letter will not be released until it has the White House approval.

ACTION: That this letter be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for ~~information~~ *information*

CDD:FML

(4)

1--Mr. Belmont (with copy of letter)

1--Mr. Jones " " "

Enclosure

b6
b7C

58/14

REC-6 62 104045-42

EX-1

12 AUG 18 1959

62-104045

5-29

85
AUG 24 1959

1 ENCLOSURE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following is the text of a letter dated August 13, 1959, addressed to The President, from Congressman Francis E. Walter (D.Pa.), Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities:

Dear Mr. President:

In anticipation of the proposed conferences between yourself and Soviet Premier Khrushchev, your attention is respectfully directed to two phases of the total war which the international Communist conspiracy is waging against the free world with the United States the principal target.

The first phase is the extensive current Communist espionage operations in this country which contradict Khrushchev's frequent declarations to the world that the Soviet Union has no aggressive designs and wishes only peaceful cooperation between the free and Communist worlds.

Early this year the Committee on Un-American Activities published a report entitled, "Patterns of Communist Espionage," which thoroughly documents the wholesale espionage operations implemented by blackmail and subversion which are being conducted on American soil now by Communist agents. I am enclosing a copy of this report which I earnestly commend for your perusal prior to the conferences with Khrushchev.

The second phase of the total war which the international Communist conspiracy is waging to which I respectfully direct your attention is the flood of Communist propaganda which is being sent into the United States at an ever-increasing rate.

62-104045-42

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/13/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, San Francisco (105-7543)

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
September 1959
IS - R

DISCUSS TO
STAGE

Attached hereto are ten copies of letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter.

This information has been furnished to the Security and Investigation Office, U.S. Department of State, in San Francisco.

AGENCY *State, Secret Service*
REQ. *8-17-59*
DATE *8-17-59*
HOW *Routing slip*
BY *V. J.*

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (AM REG)
- 2 - San Francisco
(1-105-7537)

HFC:cs
(5)

62-104045
REC- 23

EX-140

AUG 15 1959

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7c

Approved: *W. B. N.*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

ESP/SEC.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

422 Federal Office Building
Civic Center
San Francisco 2, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

August 13, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV,
September 1959

Information has been received from a [redacted]
[redacted] California, a [redacted] for the Adco
Company, 7500 14th Avenue, Sacramento, California, alleging
that [redacted] had overheard the owner of Doc's Fruit Stand
in Sheridan, California, state that some of the Hungarian
refugees were going to try and kill NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV during
his U.S. trip and that this individual knew a Hungarian refugee
who was going to get a high-powered rifle and hide along
KHRUSHCHEV's route and kill him.

b6
b7c

A pretext interview of "DOC" RICE, owner of Doc's
Fruit Stand in Sheridan, California, revealed that RICE is a
rabid-talking individual who makes statements such as, "All
Congressmen are crooks" and "I wouldn't vote for a candidate
for that party if they were running Christ right off the cross."

RICE stated during this pretext interview that he
would gladly kill NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV himself if he could do it
without getting caught and if he would not have to go to too
much expense and energy to do so.

He also advised that he thought that probably the
Hungarian refugees would try to kill KHRUSHCHEV during his
U.S. trip. He claimed not to know any Hungarian refugees
personally but that he had met one a year ago who had stopped
at his fruit stand while en route to Seattle, Washington, who
had stated, "If I ever get a chance, I would like to shoot
KHRUSHCHEV or any other Soviet official by lying in wait for
them with a high-powered rifle." RICE commented that this trip
of KHRUSHCHEV's would give these Hungarian refugees an excellent
opportunity and he hopes they get their chance

b6
b7c

Stall, Secret Service att
8-17-59
8-17-59
8-17-59

ENCLOSURE

61-15452-12

Re: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV

RICE is described as follows:

Duc *File*

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	73 years
<u>Born</u>	<u>Colusa, California</u>
Height	6'
Weight	220 lbs. or more
Build	Heavy with large frame
Hair	Brown
Peculiarities	Large bulbous nose with 1" scar near tip
Scars and marks	Tattoo on right forearm; little finger and ring finger amputated from left hand; scar inside upper left arm
Former employment	Claims to be a retired chiropodist and to have worked for the Emporium department store in San Francisco

J. APPROX *1*

SAC, New York

August 14, 1959

Director, FBI (62-104045)

✓
KHRUVIS
TS - R

Re SAC Letter 59-50, paragraph H,
captioned "Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Sergeyevich
Khrushchev to the United States."

In view of previous demonstrations by
the following Hungarian-emigre groups and individuals,
you should closely follow their activities through
your informants and sources during Khrushchev's visit
to the U.S. as set out in the above-mentioned SAC Letter:

Federation of Hungarian Former Political Prisoners
New York file 105-33017
Bufile 105-74323

[redacted]
New York file 105-1474
Bufile 105-66528

Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation
New York file 105-26581
Bufile 105-61288

REC- 23

EX 109

American Hungarian Federation, Inc.
New York file 100-20147
Bufile 100-143751

b6
b7C

[redacted]
New York file 105-0-6381
Bufile 105-71802

Hungarian Committee
New York file 105-31199
Bufile 105-71762

[redacted]
New York file 105-19463
Bufile 100-387658

- 1 - Bufile (105-74323) (Federation Hungarian Former Political Prisoners)
1 - Bufile (105-66528) [redacted]
1 - Bufile (105-61288) (Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation)
1 - Bufile (100-143751) (American Hungarian Federation, Inc.)
1 - Bufile (105-71802) [redacted] 1 - Bufile (100-387658) [redacted]
1 - Bufile (105-71762) (Hungarian Committee)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ (SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

SAC, New York
RE: KHRUVIS
62-104045

Activities of other similar groups known to your office should be closely followed through informants and sources and the Bureau should be promptly advised of any contemplated demonstrations or threats against Khrushchev or his party.

Seven extra copies of this letter furnished to you for your files on the above-mentioned groups and individuals.

NOTE:

Above-mentioned groups and individuals have been actively engaged in picketing in NYC in vicinity of the building of the USSR Delegation to the UN. During some of the picketing, trouble has flared up between marchers and police when marchers tried to break through police and reach Soviet Delegation entrance.

8-17-59

b6
b7c

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

REC-57

From: Director, FBI (100-104045) - 46

RE: JAMES

Re Airtel 8-13-59.

You are instructed to furnish information contained in memo forwarded with reairtel to appropriate contact on the M.C.D. The information has been furnished to Secret Service and the State Department by the Bureau. The highly delicate source must be protected so paraphrase data accordingly.

1 - MO (105-31081)

VT:cgw
(5)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

57 AUG 21 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/13/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KIRUVIS

Enclosed are six copies for the Bureau and two copies for New York of a letterhead memorandum based on information furnished by a highly confidential source (documentation - anonymous), captioned, [REDACTED] and dated 8/13/59.

The memorandum is classified confidential because of the sensitive nature of the investigative technique used and because it reveals [REDACTED]

Reference is made to the case entitled [REDACTED]

WFO records reflect that [REDACTED] subject of the attached letterhead memorandum, is apparently identical with the subject of above-mentioned case.

WFO files indicate [REDACTED] has been in contact with the [REDACTED] on several occasions in the past, dating back to 1948. Reasons for such contacts have been reported by a highly confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to include attempts to determine

ENCLOSURE

- 4 - Bureau (6 Encls)
 - (1 - 100-363233)
- 2 - New York (2 Encls) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-92611)
- 3 - WFO
 - (1 - 100-16597)
 - (1 - 105-9335)

GAT:teb
(9)

C C - Wick

Being disseminated to State
EX-124 and Secret Service
NY will advise NY/CPB. 10/4/59

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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COPIED COPY FILED IN

whereabouts of [redacted] whom subject believed was slain by the [redacted] of his inability to collect on a five hundred dollar loan and his unfavorable opinion of capitalistic countries judges and the capitalistic system; [redacted]

[redacted] named [redacted] for the alleged purpose of stopping Russians who have been deceived by the capitalistic propaganda from going home and telling how they have been exploited in America.

It is noted that the above informant has previously advised WFO that [redacted]

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Reference is made to NY let to Bureau, 12/18/57, in the above-mentioned case reflecting that Agents of the NY Office ~~have~~ interviewed subject on 10/27/50, 1/14/54, and 1/1/55, and had determined that subject was a chronic letter writer, having written to many government officials and to Soviet and Satellite representatives in this country.

Agents expressed the opinion that [redacted] was unable to furnish information of a specific nature, always relating disjointed and incoherent stories, and that he bordered on being a psychopathic case.

Above data are being furnished to the Bureau and New York Office for information and ~~possible~~ dissemination in accordance with SAC Let 59-50 (II).



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-20-2010

Washington, D. C.
August 13, 1959

[redacted]
An informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 13, 1959, that he had learned that [redacted]

[redacted] that he has read in the newspapers of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's forthcoming visit to the United States and that, in the interest of common decency, Khrushchev should not come to this country. [redacted] labeled Khrushchev a mad dog and stated that mad dogs, as a rule, are shot down on sight.

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According to informant, [redacted] referred to Latvian sharpshooters, veterans of the Riga front in World War I, whom he described as excelling as firing squads that shot down Russian mad dogs before. [redacted] cited the exploits of the Latyshkie Strelki, a crack Latvian Division of sharpshooters, and his brother who [redacted] [redacted], stating they defeated the three crack Russian Divisions of Generals Dutov, Markov, and Kornilov in 1918 thereby saving Lenin's life. [redacted]

[redacted] Latvian sharpshooters were responsible for executing the Russian Czar and his family at Yekaterinburg-Sverdlovsk on July 29, 1918.

[redacted] indicated that Latvian people thus had their revenge for the actions of Russian cadets in killing some fifty Latvian men and women and wounding two hundred, all of whom were demonstrating at a bridge at Riga during the 1905 Latvian revolution.

[redacted] that he was particularly incensed over Premier Khrushchev's coming to the United States after the treatment afforded [redacted] father, whom he described as an active 1905 Latvian revolutionary who served Soviets as a specialist in 1918. He stated his

AGENCY *Dept. Security*
REQ. REC'D
DATE FOR *8-14-59*
HOW FORW *ROUTING SLIP*
BY *vi*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

father, while living in Yekaterinburg-Sverdlovsk, died around 1924 and, inspite of his being an old Bolshevik with many years of faithful service to the Leninist cause, was buried like a dog.

[redacted] that a bullet through Khrushchev's bullet head should put decency at ease and stated they should tell their boss Nikita that he, [redacted] and other New Yorkers would love to see Khrushchev ride down Broadway in an open car.

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[redacted] address is known [redacted] New York, New York, the office of New York Local 88 of the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organization. [redacted] describes himself as a master mariner, a veteran of World Wars I and II, a person versed in geopolitics and capable of speaking in five languages, including Russian.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 -



August 17, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dich:

On August 12, 1959, [redacted]
[redacted] who has volunteered
information regarding [redacted]
advised a representative of this Bureau that he
had received the following information from [redacted]

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Reportedly, following his forthcoming
visit to the United States Soviet Premier Nikita
Khrushchev [redacted]

[redacted] was unable to furnish any
additional details or any further information
concerning the original source. He promised to
keep this Bureau advised of any additional data
he might obtain and you will be advised if further
details are secured.

RDC:hrt
(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

68 AUG 20 1959

Aug 17 12 10 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

This information has also been made available to The Assistant to the President, Major General Wilton B. Persons; the Attorney General; the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice; the Department of State; the Central Intelligence Agency and the intelligence branches of the Armed Forces.

Sincerely,

ED:AL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

- 1 - Belmont

DATE: August 12, 1959

- 1 - Donahoe

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Liaison

- 1 - [redacted]

SUBJECT: ALLEGED PROPOSED MEETING BETWEEN
SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV
AND FIDEL CASTRO

At 5:15 p.m. today [redacted] who has been volunteering information regarding [redacted] telephonically contacted the Bureau and spoke to SA [redacted] after learning that you were unavailable. [redacted] wanted to report receipt of following item of information which he had received from [redacted]

Allegedly, following his visit to the U. S. which commences about 9/15/59. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev will [redacted]

No information has been received to date indicating Khrushchev plans to [redacted] [redacted] was unable to furnish any other specific details but promised to contact Bureau if he secured any other information, including more details as to identity of original source.

ACTION:

This information is being furnished to State, CIA, and military agencies by letter under date of 8/13/59, openly attributing the information to [redacted] who did not require protection.

RDC:jlw
(4)

SENT DIRECTOR
8-12-59

23 AUG 18 1959

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-537

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/7/83 BY SP1/BJP/STP

WHITE HOUSE
8/17/59
REC-73 62-104045-46
Dend. to 2-13-59
A.G.
H

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-04-2010

The Attorney General

August 18, 1959

Director, FBI

REC- 5262 - 104095 - 47

CYRUS S. FATCH

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

(ESPIONAGE)

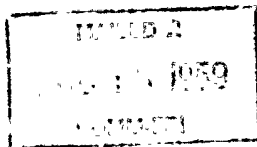
Enclosed is a memorandum concerning
Cyrus S. Fatch which I thought might be of interest
to you.

I have also furnished copies of the attached
memorandum to the Vice President; Major General Milton B.
Perrens, The Assistant to the President; and the
Secretary of State.

Inclosure

NOTE: Classified "Confidential" since this is transmitting
communication so classified.

VT:hrt
(4)



AUG 18 1 47 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-20-2010

FBI

~~Secret~~

Date: 8/15/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

Classified by 1259 JJP/52P
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
8-5-78

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Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for Cleveland an information copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "CYRUS S. EATON" dated as above.

(U) The first confidential source mentioned therein is a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous). The second confidential source mentioned therein is [REDACTED]

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(U) The enclosed letterhead memo has been classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as it reflects investigative interest in [REDACTED] and could reasonably result in the identification of confidential sources of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

C C - Wick

- 5- Bureau (Encls. 7) ENCLOSURE
(1- 100-363673) (M.A. MENSNIKOV)
(1- CYRUS S. EATON)
1- Cleveland (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
3- WFO
(1- 105-28659) (CYRUS S. EATON)
(1- 105-24305) (MENSNIKOV)

REC- 52

62-104045-47

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MPH:dab
(9)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [REDACTED]
DATE 8-24-78 [REDACTED]

25 AUG 19 1959

BEING DISSEMINATED

TO WHITE HOUSE, AG

+ STATE + VP

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge ~~Secret~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-363673-100-127094-



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~Secret~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 15, 1959

CYRUS S. EATON

The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, lists Mikhail A. Menshikov as Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' (USSR) Embassy, Washington, D.C. U

(U) The 1958-1959 edition of "Who's Who in America" describes Cyrus S. Eaton as an industrialist, banker, and farmer with offices in the Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio. S

(U) On August 11, 1959, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past learned that Cyrus S. Eaton was pleased to receive the "good news" that a strong delegation of scientists from the Soviet Union will attend the Pugwash Conference during August, 1959, and it was Eaton's desire to thank Ambassador Menshikov for his assistance in this regard. S

(U) Source continued by stating that Eaton has asked Ambassador Menshikov to let him, Eaton, know what he can do to make Soviet Premier Khrushchev's visit to the United States "a happy and most successful one." S

(U) Source further learned that Eaton informed Menshikov that if it is possible for Premier Khrushchev to visit Cleveland, Ohio, he, Eaton, will be delighted to arrange to have Khrushchev received enthusiastically by the most influential people of Ohio, and to arrange for Khrushchev's examination of everything he might wish to see. S

(U) Source also learned that Eaton suggested to Menshikov for Menshikov's consideration the following places which Premier Khrushchev might wish to see during his visit to the United States: S

1. A "quiet weekend" at Eaton's Arcadia Farms.
2. Inspection of "our great" modern Chesapeake and Ohio Railway terminal facilities at Newport News, Virginia, described as the most modern coal and iron ore loading and unloading installation in the western world.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 8-24-78 Bof
DATE 8-24-78

Classified by 1259 JSP/SRP
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
8-5-78

~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

62-104045-47

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CYRUS S. EATON

~~Secret~~

3. A visit to Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad's "Greenbrier Hotel," at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, a hotel at which many Presidents of the United States, and Latin American countries, as well as prominent governmental officials, have been guests.

(U) According to source, Eaton informed Menshikov that West Virginia is a state in which "we have considerable influence with public officials." Eaton feels that a visit to White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, could either be a quiet one or a select group might be assembled, whose comments and attitudes would be constructive. Such a group, according to Eaton, might include Governor Underwood of West Virginia, a Republican and "a friend of ours" who has just returned from the Soviet Union, also the two Democratic United States Senators and any of the Congressmen from West Virginia "would be happy to attend a dinner or luncheon under our auspices." In addition, source learned that Eaton informed Menshikov that West Virginia is the largest coal producing state of the Union, that John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America and "perhaps the most forceful labor leader in America" would probably accept Eaton's invitation as would heads of the Railroad Brotherhoods. ~~S~~

(U) [redacted] a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned from [redacted] who identified himself as [redacted] of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, that certain competitors of Cyrus S. Eaton are trying to get Premier Khrushchev to visit one of their coal mines since Khrushchev is a former miner. If this happens, according to [redacted] Eaton will be placed in an embarrassing position since he, Eaton, is considered a friend of the Soviets and was one of the first individuals to come forward in favor of this exchange. ~~S~~

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(U) This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned. ~~S~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

~~Secret~~

Honorable _____

Senator _____

Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

The Khrushchev - Eisenhower exchange visit:

- ___ 1. Lowers resistance to Godless International Communism by our own citizens.
- ___ 2. Gives the impression to non-committed nations that "hob-nobbing" with the enemy is accepted behavior.
- ___ 3. Flaunts in the faces of captive nations the idea that we have turned our backs on them and now entertain their jailkeepers.
- ___ 4. Brings in couriers with orders for the 2,250,000 Communists and their dupes active in the United States (F. B. I. figure) and countless trained espionage agents traveling with Khrushchev's entourage.
- ___ 5. Shouts to the world that our great moral example has been cast aside to entertain infamous criminals and murderers.
- ___ 6. Shows unrealistic judgement of enemy and stupidity of United States foreign policy resulting in loss of respect for us by other nations.
- ___ 7. Compares to inviting your neighbor who is known to be a sex fiend into your home, hoping that if you talk enough to him and are nice enough to him, he won't molest your daughter.
- ___ 8. Signifies peace, peace at any price, a Communist peace, which really means according to Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev, "a state of affairs under which there is no opposition to Communism"--SURRENDER.

Respectfully,

Name

Address

Honorable _____

Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Senator _____

The Khrushchev - Eisenhower exchange visit:

- ___ 1. Lowers resistance to Godless International Communism by our own citizens.
- ___ 2. Gives the impression to non-committed nations that "hob-nobbing" with the enemy is accepted behavior.
- ___ 3. Flaunts in the faces of captive nations the idea that we have turned our backs on them and now entertain their jailkeepers.
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- ___ 8. Signifies peace, peace at any price, a Communist peace, which really means according to Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev, "a state of affairs under which there is no opposition to Communism"--SURRENDER.

Respectfully,

Name

Address

Khrushchev is COMING!

Our President is GOING!

Our great Nation is little by little SURRENDERING

The headlines proclaim: "President in Dramatic Act to Aid Peace". What does peace mean to our enemy? Peace according to Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev means, "a state of affairs under which there is no opposition to Communism". Is this surrender the kind of "peace" YOU want?

This is truly a non-partisan issue; it is an AMERICAN issue! Won't you get on your good ole American high-horse and join with us by protesting to your elected representatives so that they will know how their constituents really feel?

Please check any or all of the items you feel express your views, clip along dotted lines and send to each of your two senators and your congressman.

Honorable _____
Congressman
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

The Khrushchev - Eisenhower exchange visit:

- ___ 1. Lowers resistance to Godless International Communism by our own citizens.
- ___ 2. Gives the impression to non-committed nations that "hob-nobbing" with the enemy is accepted behavior.
- ___ 3. Flaunts in the faces of captive nations the idea that we have turned our backs on them and now entertain their jailkeepers.
- ___ 4. Brings in couriers with orders for the 2,250,000 Communists and their dupes active in the United States (F. B. I. figure) and countless trained espionage agents traveling with Khrushchev's entourage.
- ___ 5. Shouts to the world that our great moral example has been cast aside to entertain infamous criminals and murderers.
- ___ 6. Shows unrealistic judgement of enemy and stupidity of United States foreign policy resulting in loss of respect for us by other nations.
- ___ 7. Compares to inviting your neighbor who is known to be a sex fiend into your home, hoping that if you talk enough to him and are nice enough to him, he won't molest your daughter.
- ___ 8. Signifies peace, peace at any price, a Communist peace, which really means according to Lenin, Stalin and Khrushchev, "a state of affairs under which there is no opposition to Communism"--SURRENDER.

Respectfully,

NOT RECORDED

AUG 17

Name

Address

For additional copies, send 5¢ for each set to: Committee Against U.S.A. Surrender
P. O. Box 73
San Marino, California

OR AUG 17 1959

Permission is granted to reprint this in its entirety, provided nothing is deleted or appended.

62-104045

5-09

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-20-2010

FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: 8/14/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

"KHURVIS"
IS - R

Declassify on: OADR 5/9/86

(U) Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memo captioned "ELDER SOLOMON LIGHTFOOT MICHAUX", dated as above. (S)

(U) The confidential source mentioned therein is [redacted] suggested MICHAUX write Ambassador MENSNIKOV setting forth his proposal. MICHAUX indicated he would [redacted] to determine if [redacted]

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[redacted] was unable to furnish the information re this matter. (S)

(U) WFO indices reveal a file on "ELDER LIGHTFOOT SOLOMON MICHAUX, et al.; SM-C", WFO file 100-28088, Bufile 100-404896. (S)

(U) WFO file on MICHAUX reveals that MICHAUX, accompanied by two other individuals, traveled to Nome, Alaska, 6/13/53, for the purpose of chartering a plane to take them to the International Date Line. They intended to drop from the plane. (S)

(U) ④ - Bureau (ENCLOSURE)
(U) (1 - 100-404896) (MICHAUX) (S)
3 - WFO
(U) (1 - 100-28088) (MICHAUX) (S)
(U) (1 - 105-24305) (MENSNIKOV) (S)

REC- 99

EX 109

AUG 19 1959

MPH:emc
(7)

C - Wick

AGENCY

State Secret Service

NO. 1234

8-19-54

Routing Slip -

Approved: *JNG*

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

62 AUG 24 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

WFO 105-31081

~~SECRET~~

(U) a Russian language bible, which would be carried by the prevailing current to the Siberian coast. The file also reveals that the August 21, 1953, edition of "The Washington Post" reported that ELDER MICHAUX had on August 30, 1953, at a revival at Griffith Stadium in Washington, D.C., urged the Russian people to revolt against communism and bring God back to Russia." Bulet to Anchorage dated 10/15/53, advised that Bufiles reflect numerous references to ELDER LIGHTFOOT SOLOMON MICHAUX indicating that he has been a long-standing friend of the Bureau, that he is very anti-communistic, and has been very active in religious affairs in Washington, D.C. (S)

b7E

(U) The enclosed letterhead memo has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reflects investigative interest in a [redacted] and could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. (S)

THE ABOVE IS FURNISHED FOR INFO.

—

~~SECRET~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-20-2010

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 14, 1959

(U) ELDER SOLOMON LIGHTFOOT MICHAUX (S)

(U) The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List", published by the United States Department of State, lists Mikhail A. Menshikov as Ambassador [redacted]

(U) [redacted] a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned from [redacted] that Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux

to discuss the possibility of introducing Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to a large meeting of colored people who would be gathered at Griffith Stadium, Washington, D.C., in order that they can see that he, Khrushchev, is "our friend." (S)

(U) Source also learned that Michaux, after discussing [redacted] plans to discuss it with the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, who according to Michaux is a friend of his. Source further learned that Michaux indicated he feels sure the details of this matter could be worked out with the State Department. (S)

(U) Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux has, during a number of interviews with the press, described himself as Pastor of the Radio Church of God, Washington, D.C. (S)

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

#264,229
Classified by SP6 BJA/GEL
Declassify on: OADR 5/9/86

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104045-48

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b7E

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/18/59

FROM : *99K2*
SAC, BALTIMORE (105-2642)SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES
IS - R
KHRUVIS

Attached herewith for the Bureau are the original and four
copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding above caption.
The information contained therein was furnished to the
Baltimore Office by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7D

The above four letters are enclosed herewith for the
Bureau's information. Baltimore is retaining photostatic
copies of same.

Baltimore files reflected that [REDACTED] has furnished
information of value to the Bureau in the past in a
National Bankruptcy Act case and a check case. He is
currently being evaluated for consideration for develop-
ment [REDACTED] Baltimore files contain no derogatory
information concerning him.

Attached letterhead memorandum is classified confidential
since it reveals our investigative interest in a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore
AM:car
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 42

18 AUG 20 1959

EST. SEC.

2 AUG 20 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Baltimore, Maryland
August 18, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES
IS - R
KHRUVIS

On August 14, 1959 [redacted] The
Delsam Company, 3316 Old Capitol Trail, Marshalon,
Delaware, advised the Baltimore Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation that he had recently sent a
letter to Nikita Krushchev, Kremlin, Moscow, Russia,
through Mikhail A. Menshikov, USSR Soviet Embassy,
1125 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., in which he
extended an invitation to Krushchev to visit his firm
The Delsam Company, during his forthcoming visit to
the United States. He stated that the invitation was
sincerely inspired, that it was not a political stunt,
and that he was not seeking any publicity or notoriety.

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b7c

[redacted] advised that if Krushchev visited his firm,
he felt it would illustrate to him how small business
plays an important part in American industry, based
upon the owner's own initiative and free competition. He
commented that his firm manufactures and designs cutlery
specialties, and he considered it unique in the sense
that he handled considerable volume with limited capital,
yet furnished employment to many.

[redacted] advised that his parents were immigrants from
Russia, his mother being born near the Polish border,
and his father being born in Odessa. He said that he
has also advised Mr. Robert D. Murphy, Under Secretary
of State, United States Department of State, Washington,
D. C. of the above mentioned invitation.

The files of the Baltimore Office of the Federal Bureau
of Investigation contain no pertinent references
regarding [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (62-104045):

4 Letters

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b7C

The Deisam Co., 3316
Old Capitol Trail,
Marshallton, Delaware;
Original & 4 copies of
letterhead memo

FROM SAC, BALTIMORE (105-2642)

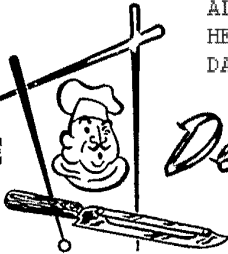
RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KURSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES
IS - R
KHUVIS

REGISTERED MAIL

ENCLOSURE

62-1040045-49

THE



Delsam COMPANY

P. O. BOX 1827 • WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE • TELEPHONE WY 8-5491

August 14th
1959

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Wilmington Delaware

Gentlemen:

Enclosed are copies of letters I have sent to
Mr. Krushchev and to Mr. Murphy.

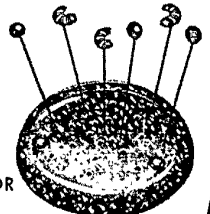
It is entirely probable that nothing will come
of this; but I wanted you to have a record of
this for your file.

Sincerely yours



b6
b7C

ni



August 14th
1959

Honorable Mikhail A. Menshikov
U.S.S.R. Embassy
1125 16th St N.W.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a letter we have addressed to Mr. Krushchev which we trust you will enclose in your diplomatic pouch and mail to him.

The letter was written after careful deliberation. We seek no publicity or notoriety. Instead, it was prompted by a sincere desire to show Mr. Krushchev something of unusual interest.

His visit here will be extremely informative from a stand-point of 'small-business' in our Country; and you may be sure he will be treated with the greatest respect and sociability.

I will be indeed be most grateful if you will mail the enclosed to his attention.

Respectfully yours

[Redacted Signature]

THE DELSAM COMPANY

m

COPY

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August 14th
1959

Honorable Robert D. Murphy
Under Secretary of State
United States Dept. of State
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are copies of letters I have addressed to Mr. Krushchev and to Mr. Menshikov, which will explain the purpose of this letter.


The letter to Mr. Krushchev was sincerely inspired, and in no way to be construed as a publicity of political stunt. Loving my Country as I do, once the idea occurred to me, it was unthinkable that I not write it.

I have a modest, well-regarded business, selling cutlery specialties of my own design and patent. These are made in factories under my own licens, delivered to Wilmington and shipped to every possible market. We also assemble, pack and ship carving boards to wholesalers, premium jobbers and department stores throughout the United States. Our business is unique in the sense that we are able to do considerable volume with limited capital, yet furnishing employment to many, with few employees of our own. Any resultant publicity would be of no material or personal interest.

Our business is typical of American initiative, free enterprise and competitive effort. If given the opportunity, I would like to explain our part in industry and how we work together... how big industry helps us and how we do the same. If give the time, I would explain that we too, eat Russian 'dishes', enjoy the same food; and would like to live at peace with them. That I as an individual believe in their right to believe in Communism, provided they allow me to believe in the principles for which my Country stands. In essence, I believe my message as a 'small-fry' could not fail to impress him.

To repeat, I seek no personal publicity. This is the first letter of its kind I have ever written. Yet, I would subject myself to all the excitement that goes with such occasions if I could instill our guest with the sincerity of our objectives and our way of life.

Respectfully yours


THE DELSART COMPANY



cc: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b6
b7C

August 14th
1959

Honorable Nikita Krushchev,
U.S.S.R. Kremlin
Moscow,
U.S.S.R.

Dear Sir:

Permit me sir, to extend my own cordial welcome on your forthcoming visit to the United States.

Since your visit to our Country will be directed largely to our major farms and industry, I should like to invite you to take time in your busy schedule to visit my own small business, which is typical of many in our land. In seeing a business such as mine, you will observe for yourself how private individuals may start their own business on modest capital, receive assistance from our financial institutions and become successful. I am sure you will find it very interesting to see how such small factories play an important part in American industry, based upon the owner's own initiative and free competition.

My parents were immigrants from Russia. My Mother was born near the Polish border and my Father was born in Odessa. I believe my own experiences here will give you some indication as to how we feel about our opportunities in a nation where our ideologies seem to conflict with your own.

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If you would like to see how we live, my small household would be honored to have you accept our invitation to lunch with us. We too enjoy marinated herring, cold borsht, boiled beef with horse-radish and black bread. [redacted] happens to be an excellent cook.)

If you should honor our city with your presence, I would urge you to visit the duPont Company, one of the world's largest producers of chemicals and plastics. Their re-search laboratories are world renown, and merit your interest.

I am sure your visit to Wilmington would not only be informative and friendly, but would cast a new light on your conception of our people, their ability and their purpose. I do hope you will accept our kind invitation.

Respectfully yours

[redacted]
The DELSAM COMPANY

COPY

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 10, 1959

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: NEW YORK POST

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

At 12:55 PM today, ASAC Schmit of the New York Office called to advise that [redacted]

[redacted] his office urgently asked him to find out the procedure in extending an invitation to Khrushchev when he arrives in the United States. [redacted] said his publisher is most anxious to extend this invitation to Khrushchev for lunch. [redacted] said "his paper is the most liberal one in the country."

[redacted] told [redacted] to write a letter to the Ambassador in Washington, D. C. extending the invitation and the letter would be forwarded to Moscow. [redacted] gave [redacted] the Ambassador's address in Washington at the request of [redacted]

For information.

AHB:td (4)

162-104045-
NOT RECORDED

184 AUG 25 1959

23 AUG 24 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

SENT DIRECTOR

8-10-59

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-62381)

8/18/59.

SAC, WFO (105-22305)

HANNY STUART^{1/} "KHURUVIS" (Bufile 62-104045)
IS - R IS - R

REFERENCE

Blairstel to Bureau, 8/2/57, and WFOairtel to
Director dated 7/9/57 captioned "HANNY STUART; IS-R."

[redacted] advised that on this date
an individual who identified himself as HANNY STUART of
4841 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, [redacted]

b2
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[redacted] THIS
to
KEMUSICHU to show him "the black side of the picture"
when he comes to Detroit because he will be shown the
"bright side of the picture." STUART advised informant
he believed such knowledge would add greater understanding
between the American and Soviet people. [redacted]

STUART advised the informant that this would be fine and
added, "Just don't pass it on to the FBI." STUART concluded his
remarks to the informant by stating that he was a retired man
[redacted] several times in the past when he
"got liquored up" and [redacted] was of the opinion that
this individual was intoxicated at the time of this present
contact.

It will be recalled in referenced WFOairtel that
HANNY STUART of 4841 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit,
Michigan, was [redacted]

At this time he had [redacted]
[redacted] and stated he does not like "those people like President
EISENHOWER" because he does not think the [redacted]
[redacted] as people are supposed to believe.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Detroit (105-2393) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

PJO:njr
(5)

162 1 1 1
NOT RECORDED
28 AUG 20 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WFO 105-22305

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[redacted] that one HARVEY or
HARVEY STUART, of an unidentified city, but believed
[redacted] to be Detroit. [redacted]

[redacted] on an occasion in March and in April, 1959, and Referral/Consult
was also apparently intoxicated on these occasions. It
was this individual's desire that [redacted]

In view of the above, the current contact of
HARVEY STUART [redacted] is being furnished
for information. The information furnished [redacted]
if subsequently used in a communication to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, should be suitably paraphrased to protect
the identity of the informant and classified "Confidential"
as it [redacted]

b2
b7E

[redacted] In addition, the information should be classified
"Confidential" inasmuch as data furnished by [redacted] could
reasonably result in the disclosure of the identity of a confi-
dential informant of continuing value and compromise his future
effectiveness.

Best available copy

100-1

100-1-1 (100-1-1)

100-1-2 (100-1-2)

100-1-3 (100-1-3)

100-1-4 (100-1-4)

100-1-5 (100-1-5)

ENCLOSURE

100-1-6 (100-1-6)

(10)

85-13
205 1000

62-164445

NOT RECORDED
158 24 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-1-1

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
August 18, 1959

Re: Enver Nazimovich Mamedov

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 15, 1959, that Enver Nazimovich Mamedov advised as to what materials he needs for the issue number ten of the magazine which he hopes to have ready prior to September 10, 1959.

Mamedov stated he needs the cover with Khrushchev's photograph, biographical data concerning Khrushchev and statements of Khrushchev concerning internal policy, agriculture, manufacturing, education, literature, science, criticism and self-criticism.

Mamedov indicated he needs all available photographs of Khrushchev, particularly the ones that have not been published. Mamedov requested material concerning Soviet-American relations, the basic economic problem in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and how the same is met by peaceful economic competition.

According to the informant, Mamedov also requested material showing that the Soviet people greet the exchange of visits. This material is to include statements of workers, scientists and housewives.

The informant advised that Mamedov indicated he would not travel to the USSR prior to publication of the issue.

The August 3, 1959 issue of the "New York Times", a New York, New York daily newspaper, reflects that Enver Mamedov is editor of the Soviet-English language magazine "U.S.S.R."

ENCLOSURE

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

62-104045-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enver Nazimovich Mamedov

The "Diplomatic List", published by the United States Department of State, lists Enver N. Mamedov as Information Secretary, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D.C.

The August 4, 1959 issue of the "New York Times" reflects that Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of the USSR will visit the United States in September, 1959, by invitation of the United States Government.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The U.S. and Free World continue to lose MORE when we stand too much on protocol (Diplomatic Etiquette) when dealing with such fiends as:-

1. Count Johann Von Bernstorff
2. Franz Von Rintelen
3. Alphonse Scarface Capone
4. J. Willinger - Kurt Frederick Ludwig
5. Joe Stalin
6. Nikita Khrushchev.

because these men are capable of doing THE things (least expected of them) which we as gentlemen CANNOT do.

Therefore the Visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the U.S. is doubly loaded with potentials for subverive elements to explode after all the hand-shakes and ballyhoo have languished.

Look at the number of useful American lives which have been sacrificed needlessly because some one at the top did not act courageously when dealing with Franz Von Rintelen.

Why not devise some "Accident" to happen in a way which will permit your G-men to examine closely the contents of containers & baggages brought in by Moscow's number one subversive Porter, Nikita Khrushchev.

After you have made your surprise checks over the "Gifts" which have been brought over to wreck your country, it is easy to explain away Protocol in the same way as the Communists treated us at PANMUNJOM Peace Talks in Korea.

PROTOCOL is not for Thugs and Criminals. It is not in their Nature to carry a clean Bill of Travel. Please note.

REC- 55

Your friend Nth. 15 AUG 19 1959

Overseas.

BEHIND THE KHRUSHCHEV HAND SHAKE IS THE SHADOW OF SINISTER
& DIABOLICAL SCHEMES HATCHING.

No reply is necessary.

50. 10 1959

62-104045

b6
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

Jun 19 7 40 PM '59

REC'D
COURAGE '59

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address:



b6
b7C

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN
ANY ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE
SURCHARGED OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL



Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
F. B. I.,
WASHINGTON, D.C.
U.S.A.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 16
Page 23 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 24 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 25 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 26 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 109 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 110 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 111 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 112 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 113 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 114 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 115 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 116 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 117 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 147 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 169 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 173 ~ Referral/Direct

FBI File Number 62-HQ-104045
Section 2

August 19, 1959

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-104045)

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
KHROVIS

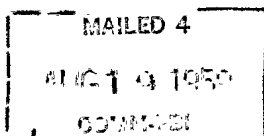
Re SAC Letter 59-59H.

You should consider feasibility and means of effecting photographic coverage of the visiting party commencing as they disembark from plane. Coverage, of course, should be discreet and, if possible, should include both still and movie photographs.

It is desired that photographs be obtained of all members of the official group but particularly important that photographs of individuals carrying luggage, packages or brief cases be obtained.

New York should make survey of airport and airport area and formulate plans for effecting photographic coverage. Advise Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory, of results of your survey and detailed nature of your photographic coverage plans by 9/1/59.

1 - Mr. Belmont, Room 1742



WDG:mb
(7)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC- 26

62-104045-51

12 AUG 20 1959

62-104045-51

50 AUG 24 1959

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

NY 17, N.Y.

[Redacted]

August 19, 1959.

NEW YORK 17, New York
His Eminence Richard Cardinal Cushing
Cardinal's Residence
2101 Commonwealth Avenue
Brighton 35, Massachusetts.

W. J. Brennan

[Redacted]

Your Eminence:

Nikita Khrushchev

I dislike exceedingly bothering you with correspondence but thought you would be interested in the enclosed copy of a letter I received yesterday from Rabbi Benjamin ~~Schultz~~, Executive Director and Secretary of the American Jewish League Against Communism. I have placed with him the details of your two booklets dealing with the subject of Communism which I know he will heartily appreciate.

With every good wish.

Sincerely,

W. J. Brennan

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECEIVED
REC-37

62-104045-52

12 AUG 20 1959

13 25 28
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

62 AUG 26 1959

62-104045

RECEIVED
62-104045

✓
AMERICAN JEWISH LEAGUE AGAINST COMMUNISM, INC.

220 WEST 42nd STREET — NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Longacre 5-7549

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

President

ROY M. COHN

Vice-President and Treasurer

RABBI BENJAMIN SCHULTZ

Executive Director and Secretary

EDWARD CLAMAGE, Chicago

VICTOR EMANUEL, New York

BENJAMIN GITLOW, Crampton, N. Y.

JOSEPH JONES, Detroit

HERMAN KAMINS, New York

RABBI EDWARD LISMAN, New York

EUGENE LYONS, Pleasantville, N. Y.

MORRIS RYSKIND, Beverly Hills, Cal.

DR. IRVING P. SCHWARTZ

Queens College, N. Y.

August 11, 1959

[Redacted]
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear [Redacted]

I admire the balanced analysis on the subject of the Khrushchev visit, which is contained in your letter of August 8th to His Eminence, Cardinal Cushing.

I will tell you very frankly that I don't like this visit. Nor do I like the idea of Jewish organizations flaunting their projected "meeting" with Khrushchev here -- which will be followed, I know, by an announcement that the great Soviet leader stated that everything is going to be all right. This whole business bids fair to be a definite defeat for our side.

Nevertheless, the deed is done. I heartily join with you, [Redacted] in your solemn hopes. "All we can do is pray to the Almighty that his visit will not turn out the wrong

Cordially,

13/co

Rabbi Benjamin Schultz

b6
b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/19/59

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-7537)

SUBJECT:

KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the proposed visit of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV to San Francisco in September 1959.

Source referred to is [REDACTED]

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b7D

The State Department, Security Office, San Francisco, has been advised by letter of the contents of the attached memorandum.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)(AM REG.)

1 - San Francisco

TDM/lp

(3)

AGENCY
REQ. RECD
DATE
HOW ICN
BY*State Secut Service*
8-27-59
36 p -

REC-26

62-104045-54

18 AUG 21 1959

ENCLOSURE

AUG 27 1959

EST. SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
August 19, 1959

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO SAN FRANCISCO,
SEPTEMBER 1959

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 18, 1959, advised that on August 16, 1959, representatives of 17 White Russian organizations met at the Russian Center, 2450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, and decided to organize a peaceful demonstration in protest of KHRUSHCHEV's visit to San Francisco. The demonstration will be held several days prior to KHRUSHCHEV's arrival in San Francisco, probably on Saturday, September 19, 1959.

The demonstration will consist of a funeral procession composed of a truck bearing a casket and floral pieces. This will be followed by numerous mourners carrying banners and placards, indicting KHRUSHCHEV with the responsibility of ordering the starvation of three million Ukrainians in the 1930s, with ruthlessly suppressing the Hungarian Revolution and with illegally holding numerous American airmen captive. Emphasis will be on conducting a solemn peaceful demonstration and the source commented that this should provide a necessary emotional outlet for Russian emigrants who otherwise might engage in unruly or even violent activities against KHRUSHCHEV.

Source further advised that the White Russian Monarchist organizations are planning their own demonstration to be held on the day that KHRUSHCHEV arrives in San Francisco. This will consist of pickets carrying placards and the distribution of anti-communist literature. The Monarchist will be under the leadership of Colonel NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH NIKOLAEV, who is the local head of the veterans' organization of the Russian Imperial Army and Navy with headquarters at 1516 Fell Street, San Francisco.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

6-144-54

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

REC-34

Date: 8/19/59

Transmit the following message via AIRTELAIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-6513)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

On August 18, 1959, [redacted] who has furnished
reliable information in the past, orally advised that [redacted]

[redacted]
Illinois, regarding her interest in participating in the plans
of a group of Hungarian displaced persons in the Chicago area
to participate in an anti-Soviet demonstration to take place
during the visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, Premier of the Soviet
Union, to Chicago.

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b6
b7C
b7D

The source said that [redacted] did not furnish any of the
details of the planned demonstration as the source indicated that
she was not interested in participating in such activity.

The "Chicago Sun-Times" dated August 19, 1959, on page
5, columns 2 and 3, contains an article indicating that Chicago
has been tentatively dropped from a list of cities to be visited
by KHRUSHCHEV during his tour of the United States.

According to the article, the State Department indicated
that Chicago may be returned to the schedule. No official
explanation was given for the change in KHRUSHCHEV's itinerary;
however, it was reported that the State Department is insisting
that he make a choice between Chicago and Des Moines.

Any additional information received concerning KHRUSHCHEV's
visit will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

LOPEZ

- ③ - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - Chicago

JPM:bpw
(4)

REC-34

EX 109

62-104045-55
15 AUG 20 1959Approved: L/JP

Special Agent in Charge

Ser [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 8/18/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

From: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

Subject: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Referral/Consult

On 8/17/59 the NYO was advised by b6
b7C

REC-94

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045)(RM)
1 - Washington Field (105-31081)(Info)(RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:kos
(6)

7 AUG 20 1959

Approved: di/gam
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 8/19/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: 0 KHRUVIS

On 8/19/59, [redacted]
NYCPD, was contacted and furnished the following information
concerning the forthcoming visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the US:

[redacted] said he had no definite knowledge of official plans at present concerning visit. He stated that KHRUSHCHEV, unlike MIKOYAN and [redacted] is an official guest of the US Government, and will be treated accordingly. He expects that KHRUSHCHEV will arrive in the US on 9/15/59, and will stay in Washington, D.C., as President EISENHOWER's guest until 9/17 or 9/18/59, when he will come to New York. If given usual treatment afforded guests of US Government, KHRUSHCHEV may be invited to stay in Presidential Suite 35A at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, NYC. He will probably be accompanied by his wife and daughter. Suite is large enough to accommodate family plus couple of secretaries and personal assistants. [redacted] said NYCPD could afford good security to KHRUSHCHEV at Waldorf. Probably on 9/17 or 9/18/59, KHRUSHCHEV will speak before the UN, NYC.

[redacted] said he has suggested to State Department that the Soviets send the US beforehand an advance Soviet security man to inspect accommodations that KHRUSHCHEV may utilize, so that any possible difficulties or complications could be handled beforehand with NYCPD.

[redacted] said he would keep NYO currently advised of all data bearing on proposed visit.

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:ajc
(6)

REC-47

62-104045-57

4 AUG 21 1959

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b7C

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

1 -

b6
b7C

8-21-59

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

RE: ~~CG-47~~ From: Director, FBI (62-104045) 58

RE: ~~CG-47~~

Re Newark airtel 8-17-59.

Furnish pertinent information contained in memo forwarded as enclosure to reairtel to appropriate source NYO.D. Information has been disseminated to State and Secret Service by Bureau.

1 - Newark (105-7623)

VT:cgw
(5)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/17/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-7623)

RE:) KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES", dated as above, which information was obtained from [redacted] confidential source of information.

On 8/14/59, [redacted]

[redacted] N. J. advised SA [redacted] that since the announced visit of NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV to the United States in 9/59, the newspaper has received many letters and telephone calls concerning this matter.

On 8/3/59, the "New York Journal American" newspaper inquired of the position of "Svoboda" and the Ukrainian National Association regarding the visit of KHRUSHCHEV. [redacted]

[redacted] "vehemently opposed the visit of the 'Hangman of Ukraine'"; however, are urging that the Ukrainian emigres do nothing in anger of the opposed visit and urged that there be no violent demonstrations.

[redacted] the Ukrainian National Association has been requested by the Governor of North Dakota to forward him three or four questions, which the association would like

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 2 - Newark
- (1 [redacted])

JJR:emg
(5)

AGENCY [redacted]
REV. [redacted]

8-20-59
[redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C
b7D

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

UG 13-1959

ESU/SEC

NK 105-

to have the Governor discuss with KHRUSHCHEV [redacted]
[redacted] is in the process of preparing these questions.

Concerning interviews with people in the United States who were personally acquainted with KHRUSHCHEV, [redacted] stated that he has learned [redacted]

[redacted] Chicago 34, Illinois, that there is a woman, name unknown, living in Chicago who was supposedly the personal housemaid of KHRUSHCHEV when he lived in the Ukraine. [redacted] said that this woman's comments are going to be incorporated in a special edition which "Svoboda" is preparing for distribution on the day KHRUSHCHEV arrives in the United States.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised that he will keep the Newark Office aware of any pertinent data which he receives concerning KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States.

The Bureau and interested offices will be immediately advised upon the receipt of pertinent information concerning captioned matter.

An informational copy is being made available to New York inasmuch as organizations mentioned in letterhead memo have offices in New York City.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

August 17, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA
SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE
UNITED STATES

A source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on August 14, 1959 that the Ukrainian language daily newspaper "Svoboda", an anti-Communist newspaper, has taken the stand that it is vehemently opposed to the visit to the United States of the Soviet Dictator Nikita S. Khrushchev. This source stated that Ukrainian people and people of Ukrainian descent regard Khrushchev as the "Hangman of Ukraine".

The source advised that although "Svoboda" and the Ukrainian National Association were not in agreement with the visit, they were fully aware of the motives which prompted the invitation and subsequently will print nothing that will tend to incite the passions of the emigres to commit violence. This source added that "Svoboda" has advocated and will continue to advocate, until Khrushchev returns to his home country, peaceful demonstrations by the Ukrainian American people and urged Ukrainian Americans to give demonstration by their silence.

This source said that he feared that the visit of Khrushchev to the United States may leave the people of the "captive nations" morally depressed and consequently regard the United States with disfavor.

The source added that since "Svoboda" has made known their position concerning the visit of Khrushchev, hundreds of letters and many telephone calls, some complimentary and others expressing their disfavor, have been received. Anonymous telephone calls have been received from alleged readers accusing "Svoboda" of compromise with Khrushchev and encouraging the Ukrainian people to assassinate Khrushchev.

The source said that some of these latter callers appeared to be fanatical in their expressed hatred for Khrushchev and his followers. The source was of the opinion that the

ENCLOSURE

majority of the letters and calls received had been complimentary concerning the position of "Svoboda" and he was of the opinion that only a small group of Soviet emigres advocated violence in connection with Khrushchev's visit to the United States.

The source advised that he was of the opinion, upon receipt of letters and telephone calls that there were two groups of Soviet emigres in the United States who may encourage violent demonstrations, namely the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia and the Georgia National Alliance. Both of these above groups have offices in New York City.

The source added that on September 14, 1959, the day before Khrushchev's visit, "Svoboda" will print an eight page special edition in the English language setting forth a factual history of Khrushchev and a documentation of his activities and statements as they may pertain to the people of the United States.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON
Reference Slip

TO THE FOLLOWING IN ORDER INDICATED

1. Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

2.

3.

4.

(Note - When reference slip is used for transmittal purposes and concurrence or noting is indicated, place initials on transmitted papers rather than on this form.)

REMARKS:

For your information.

no ack rec
8/18/59
5- [signature]

From Secretary's Office, Eximbank


Date 8-17-59

175-835

July 30-1959

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Krushchchev

Please excuse me for sending you another note to let you know that both me and my Daughter  would like to go to new york. If it would be your wishes and don't bust up the money until we get there spoiling the Interest. If you are pleased we can sell out our Cottage and the Price of that will take both of us to new york. Please let us know some way. And excuse me for troubling you again. And many Thanks for helping us Out of It.

Yours Sincerely

no all
rice
CRIME REC.

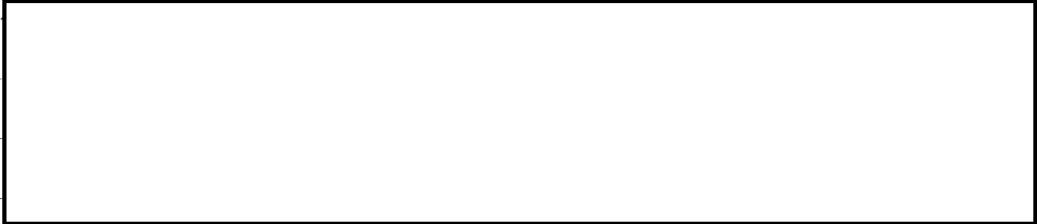
I am giving you the number
of the money I paid in towards
The American Farming

250 Million Dollar

(\$89,285,000 credit still

available to me at The Export
Import Bank of Washington

I want no body signatures
But for my own I paid
into that for a long time
and I had to take my husband
home where he did not want
to buried new York

I Depend on you
Mr Kushchev
With many Thanks
And the very best of good
luck. You are working very
hard to try and get every
thing to rights both you
and 

Excuse me again for troubling
you I know you are busy.

Nikita^o Khrushchev

b6
b7C

REC- 92

62-104045-59

85
12 AUG 16 1959

EX - 124

12 AUG 21 1959

F B I

Date: 8/14/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

IS-R

(Bufile: 62-104045)

(WFO: 105-31081)

IS-R

(Bufile: 105-69694)

(WFO: 105-25327)

Attached hereto for the Bureau are six (6) copies
of a letterhead memorandum captioned [REDACTED] and
two (2) copies are being designated for AQ.

The information set forth in attached letterhead
memorandum was furnished telephonically to SA [REDACTED]
by [REDACTED] on 8/14/59.

The confidential informant referred to in the
attached letterhead memorandum [REDACTED]

Two (2) copies of this communication and letterhead
memorandum are being furnished the AQ Division due to the
interest of that office in the [REDACTED]

The attached letterhead memorandum has been classified
"Confidential" since it reflects investigative interest in a
[REDACTED]

- ④-Bureau (Encls. 6)
2-Albuquerque (Encls. 2) (RM)
2-WFO

DAB:ec

(8)

ENCLOSURE

AIRTEL

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

BRANIGAN

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-17174

61



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-20-2010

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 14, 1959

[REDACTED]

The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List", published by
the United States Department of State indicated [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
of the home at [REDACTED]
resides, [REDACTED] on the
previous evening regarding some furniture he was having
refinished.

[REDACTED] there
is no longer any reason to rush delivery of this furniture
since his vacation plans have been canceled due to the
expected arrival of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev
in the United States during September, 1959.

b6
b7C
b7E

[REDACTED] he now
expects to [REDACTED] for a vacation on
about October 1, 1959, and laughingly added, "After this
is over I will probably need the vacation."

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ENCLOSURE

62-104245-61

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/14/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E L A I R M A I L
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-22936)

KHRUVIS
IS - C
CINAL

Re SAC Letter 59-50, 8/11/59.

There are enclosed herewith letterhead memoranda containing information furnished by [redacted] and confirmed [redacted] regarding invitation extended by CP, USA, to NIKITA KHRUSCHEV to address CP, USA, 40th Anniversary Celebration in Chicago, 9/26/59.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed letterhead memoranda classified confidential since information reported by [redacted] and [redacted] could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof; and since it reveals our investigative interest in [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Encl-5)(RM)
1 - Cleveland

EBB/pan
(4)

REC-93

62-104045-62

AUG 17 1959

Approved: *WAM*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

57 SEP 1 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
August 14, 1959

NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, has reported that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 10, 1959, Anthony Krchmarek, Chairman, Ohio CP, announced that the 40th Anniversary Celebration of the CP, USA, would be held at the Midwest Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on the weekend of September 26, 1959. Krchmarek stated that the CP, USA, had extended an invitation to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who was expected to be in the United States at that time, to appear and speak before the delegates to the Celebration. Krchmarek stated he wanted car loads of CP delegates from Ohio to attend the celebration.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

62-104045-62

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8-21-59

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (105-37245)

From: Director, FBI (62-104045) - 63

KHRWJTS

b6
b7C

Reurairtel 8-13-59.

Byairtel 8-17-59 instructed you to furnish information contained in memo forwarded with JFOairtel 8-13-59 to appropriate contact on NYCPD. You are authorized to make similar data available to NYCPD through [redacted] in the future.

VT:cgw
(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 8/18/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVISRe WFO airtel of 8/13/59, with enclosure concerning
Captain [redacted]

In view of the vehemence expressed by [redacted]
regarding KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US, and in view of his
apparently erratic nature, he can be reasonably considered
as an individual, potentially dangerous to KHRUSHCHEV's
safety in the US.

In view of this, and coupled with the Bureau's
responsibility to make this type of data available to
interested agencies, the Bureau is requested to authorize
the NYO to make this data, and data of like nature in
similar situations, available to the NYC Police Department
through [redacted] with whom
cordial liaison has already been established. [redacted] will
be in charge of all arrangements of the NYCPD to insure
KHRUSHCHEV's safety while in NYC.

b6
b7C
A

4-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
(1-100-363233)
2-Washington Field (105-31081) (RM)
(1-105-9335)
1-New York (100-92611)
1-New York (105-37245)

VJC:paf
(9)

REC- 63

7 AUG 20 1959

Approved: 7/ec Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN /

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/ERP/KM

F B I

REC-63

Date: 8/20/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

OKHRUVIS

[redacted] an employee of the Library of Congress, advised on 8/17/59, that he had read in "Novoye Russkoye Slovo," Russian language newspaper published in New York City, that the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was planning a demonstration during Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the U.S. in September, 1959, and that [redacted] at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., [redacted] of the Committee, was advocating moderation in the protesting, such as the tolling of church bells, men wearing black ties, women dressed in black or a simulated funeral procession. [redacted] stated that the headquarters for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America was in New York City and that any demonstration would undoubtedly be in New York City.

[redacted] stated he had no knowledge concerning the plans of the Committee other than what he had read in "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" and he could not recall the issue of this publication in which he had seen the information.

- ③-Bureau
 2-New York (RM)
 1-Newark (Info) (RM)
 1-Pittsburgh (Info) (RM)
 1-Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
 2-WFO
 (1-65-5100) (COSSACK)

b6
b7CCVB:cak
(10)AIRTEL

REC-63

12 AUG 31 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

WFO 105-31081

The New York Office, office of origin concerning the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, should contact its informants and sources familiar with Ukrainian activities to develop any information concerning the plans of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. There is no information in WFO's files identifiable with [redacted] Copies of this airtel are being furnished for information to Newark, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, which offices have large numbers of Ukrainians living in their field divisions.

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Liaison

b6
b7C

EX-124

REC- 19 62-104045-65

Date: August 24, 1959

To: Mr. John W. Hanes
Administrator
Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

Classified by 9803 RDD/JAN
Declassify on: OADR
3-12-93 FOIPA# 35967

(U) A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on [redacted] had been informed by [redacted] that he had arranged for an individual, presumably Khrushchev, to appear at the UN on September 18, 1959, and will try to hold to a 3 p.m. time. [redacted] a dinner was planned on that date for 8 p.m. [redacted] that the speech to be delivered by the individual be followed by a one and one-half hour reception given by the Soviets followed by the dinner. [redacted] that in this way all UN activities would be confined to one day. [redacted] that everything be held to a minimum since only one and one-half days are available. (C)

b6
b7C
b7E

(U) [redacted] informed [redacted] [redacted] Secretary General of the UN [redacted] had arranged for a dinner to be held at the UN at 8 p.m. on September 18, 1959, for approximately 150 to 200 people. (C)

The above is furnished as a matter of possible interest to you.

NOTE: Classified Confidential in view of the nature of the source through which the info was obtained.

BY COURIER QXD
18 AUG 24
1959

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

50 AUG 28 1959
MAIL ROOM [] TELETYPE UNIT []
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAB
OT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-20-2010

F B I

Date: 8/17/59

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

9803 RDS-JAN

OIPAH 359,677

(U)

[redacted] that he has arranged for an unidentified individual, presumably KHRUSHCHEV, to appear at the UN on the 18th, presumably September, and will try to hold to 3:00 p.m. and that a dinner was planned on that date for 8:00 p.m. [redacted] that the speech by the above be followed by a one and a half hour reception given by the Russians and then the dinner, explaining that in that way, all UN activities would be confined to one day. [redacted] everything be held to a minimum since only one and a half days are available. [redacted] the speech will be translated simultaneously and would take no longer than he will speak, and promised to keep [redacted] on learning more of the details. (S)

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

(U)

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] [redacted] stated that the time of the appearance has been set for 3:00 p.m. or 3:15 p.m. on the 18th, and that a dinner has been arranged by HAMMARSKJOLD to be held at the UN at 8:00 p.m., same date, for approximately 150 to 200 people. (S) For info.

3- Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1- New York (105-37245)

RGP:ech
(5)

EX-124

25
2 AUG 19 1959

b6
b7C

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/18/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR-TEL AIRMAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-7357)
RE: (1) KHRUVIS
IS - R;
CINAL

Re prior airtels captioned "COSSACK, IS-R; CINAL" concerning the forthcoming visit to the U.S. of Premier KHRUSHCHEV.

"Nashe Vremya" (Modern Times), a San Francisco weekly Russian-language newspaper, edition of 8/14-15/59, published an article to the effect that at a meeting 8/9/59 of a local group of veterans of the Russian Imperial Army and Navy it was decided that they would demonstrate against KHRUSHCHEV with poster-carrying pickets and by distribution of leaflets, but that they would not join in the demonstrations being promoted by "Russian Life," a San Francisco daily Russian-language newspaper.

Another meeting was scheduled for 8/23/59 to register those who will participate in the picketing.

The veterans of the Russian Imperial Army and Navy are headed by Colonel NIKOLAI NIKOLAEVICH NIKOLAEV, 75-year-old Czarist Army officer, who also publishes monarchist leaflets advocating the overthrow of the present Soviet Government.

State Department Security Office locally advised.

3 - BUREAU (AM-REG)
1 - SF 105-7357
1 - SF 100-41858 (CINAL)
1 - SF 65-4017 (COSSACK)
1 - SF 105-5200 (VETS OF RUSSIAN IMPERIAL ARMY & NAVY)
DET:hko #8
(7)

EX-124

REC-19

12 AUG 20 1959

Sent _____ M Per _____

harge

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/20/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

On 8/20/59, [redacted]
NYCPD, furnished following data to NYO re KHRUSHCHEV's
itinerary, which [redacted] said he had just received from
Washington, D. C:

KHRUSHCHEV will arrive NYC at Pennsylvania Station
on 9/17/59, at 12 noon. He is scheduled to have lunch
at the Economics Club, 342 Madison Ave., NYC, and at 3:00 PM,
same date, will be afforded a cruise around NY Harbor. From
6:00 PM to 9:00 PM he is scheduled to attend a reception at
the Harriman House, 16 East 81st St., NYC. After the
reception KHRUSHCHEV will attend a ballet performance in NYC.
After the ballet, KHRUSHCHEV will have dinner, but [redacted] did
not know where the dinner would be held or who would be
present.

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b7c

Early in the morning of 9/18/59, KHRUSHCHEV will
motor to Hyde Park, NY, and would then return to NYC for
lunch, a visit and reception at the UN, NYC., from 1:00 PM
until 6:00 PM. He will then take a motor trip around NYC,
after which, [redacted] believed, KHRUSHCHEV would have dinner
with DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, UN Secretary-General.

3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (INFO) (AMRM)
1-Washington Field (105-31081) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York (105-37245)

ECT:paf
(7)

REC-1962-104045-67

EX-124

AUG 23 1959

Approved: [Signature]
62 AUG 28 1959 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

NY 105-37245

On 9/19/59, KHRUSHCHEV will leave NYC by plane for Los Angeles.

[] had no specific information as to where KHRUSHCHEV would stay while in NYC, but said it was his personal belief KHRUSHCHEV would stay at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, NYC. b6 b7C

[] requested that no publication should be made of the above information. Bureau will be kept advised of further developments.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/21/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104,045)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (105-198)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is an article from the August 20, 1959, edition of the "Butte Daily Post," a Butte, Montana, daily newspaper. The article indicates a committee has been formed by WAYNE MONTGOMERY, a Montana rancher, to protest the visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the United States.

3- Bureau (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
1- Butte

THZ:sgb
(4)

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

REC-93

14 AUG 24 1959

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Lima Vet Heads Protest Against Nikita

LIMA (AP) — A Korean War veteran says a committee has been formed to enlist the aid of the nation's residents in protesting the proposed fall visit of Russian Premier Khrushchev to the United States.

Wayne Montgomery, Lima and Whitehall area rancher, said the committee which he heads plans to put 10x16-inch advertisements starting next week in Montana's 14 daily and 81 weekly newspapers.

"We will call on the people to lodge protests with the President, representatives in Congress, and national leaders of church groups, unions and veterans organizations," Montgomery said.

"We hope this thing snowballs, like it did in Sweden, where public opposition forced Khrushchev to call off a visit to that country this summer."

Montgomery, a captain in the Butte Marine Corps Reserve, said the committee was formed this week and includes a half dozen Beaverhead County residents.

The Butte Daily Post
Butte, Montana
8/20/59
(BT Office)

12-10404-68
ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-20-2010

FBI

Date: 8/18/59

Transmit the following in ~~Secret~~ (Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

"KHUVIS"
IS - R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies and for Cleveland one information copy of a letterhead memo captioned "CYRUS S. EATON", dated as above.

(U) The informant mentioned therein is [redacted]

(U) The enclosed letterhead memo has been classified "Confidential" as it reveals investigative interest in a [redacted] and could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value.

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

ENCLOSURE

- (U) 5-Bureau (Encls. 7)
1-CYRUS S. EATON
1-100-363673 (M. A. MENSNIKOV)
1-Cleveland (Info) (RM) (Encl. 1)
3-WFO
1-105-28659 (CYRUS S. EATON)
1-105-24305 (M. A. MENSNIKOV)

MPH:dil
(9)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 8-24-78 [redacted]

Classified by 1259 JSP/JRP
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

AIRTEL

12 AUG 21 1959

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

~~Secret~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-363673-107

Being disseminated
to STATE + DEPT

Disseminated by
Separate letters to AG, VP, WH
and 8/20/59 [redacted]

62-104045-69

5-27

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 18, 1959

~~Secret~~

CYRUS S. EATON

(U) The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List", published by the United States Department of State, lists Mikhail A. Menshikov as Ambassador, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

The 1958-1959 edition of "Who's Who in America", describes Cyrus S. Eaton as an industrialist, banker, and farmer with offices in Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

(U) [redacted] an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past learned from Cyrus S. Eaton that he Eaton, attempted to determine [redacted] if Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev would be able to visit the following places after his arrival in the United States:

- (1) The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad facilities;
- (2) The Greenbriar Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia;
- (3) One of the Company Coal mines in West Virginia;
- (4) The company coal and ore loading facilities, Newport News, Virginia.

b6
b7C
b7E

(U) According to the informant, Eaton learned that Ambassador Menshikov was still working on Premier Khrushchev's itinerary, which was extremely tight and that [redacted] felt there would be little time for travel outside Washington, D.C. and New York New York. Source further learned that [redacted]

2820 DUMBARTON, AVE WASH. DC.
The same informant learned on [redacted] that Cyrus S. Eaton interceded on behalf of Drew Pearson with [redacted]

~~Secret~~

Classified by 1259 JSP/TRP
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
8-5-78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class.
DATE 8-24-78 BOP

62-104045-6
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CYRUS S. EATON

~~Secret~~

(U) [redacted] Pearson has been helpful in "some things" and because of this he, Eaton, desired to do what he can for Pearson. ~~S~~

b7E

(U) According to the informant, Eaton learned that [redacted] was aware of Pearson's desire to meet with Premier Khrushchev, however, [redacted] will be almost impossible to arrange this meeting, because Khrushchev is presently on vacation and when he returns to Moscow, he is expected to leave immediately for the United States. [redacted] Eaton that should Pearson wish to visit the Soviet Union as a tourist, this could be arranged at once. ~~S~~

(U) The 1958-1959 edition of "Who's Who in America" describes Drew Pearson as a newspaper correspondent and author of the newspaper column, "Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round," since 1931. His residence is listed as 2820 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D.C. ~~S~~

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

~~Secret~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISEEXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,HUMAN,AAG)
DATE 10-20-2010

F B I

Date: 8/18/59

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Re SAC letter 59-50, 8/11/59.

On 8/13 and 17/59.

(C)

(C)

(C)

b1

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

there were many areas
of International Airport which would be dangerous from a
security point of view because he observed some areas ofb1
b6
b7C5- Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
(1- 105-53457)

REC- 52 62-104045-70

AUG 20 1959

3- New York (105-37245) (KHRUVIS)

(1- [redacted] (INV.) [redacted])
(1- 105-21666) [redacted]PFG:ech
(9)Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-37245

potential danger which were not covered when Soviet Deputy Premier MIKOYAN arrived at International Airport. PSI also pointed out that there are many anti-Soviet Hungarian and Russian emigres employed, not only by the various airlines, but also by the many concessions at NY International Airport.

b6
b7C

(C)

b1

(C) The NYO is continuing close contact with [redacted]
and will immediately furnish pertinent information to the
(C) Bureau as it is received from [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

August 25, 1959

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Wilton D. Persons
The Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Persons:

Enclosed is a memorandum concerning the
"Committee for National Mourning," which apparently
is being organized as a result of Soviet
Premier Khrushchev's impending visit to the United
States. I thought the information in the enclosed
memorandum might be of interest to the President.

ESM - 21-690

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosure

VT:hrt
(3)

REC- 80

Aug 25 3 43 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

b6
b7C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

55 SEP 4 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: August 24, 1959

FROM: SAC, Seattle (105-2175)

SUBJECT:

KHRUVIS
IS - R

7113
The information set forth below was furnished to the Bureau by Seattle Airtel dated 8-17-59 captioned "CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, IS-C," and labeled CINAL. In order to insure that it is incorporated in the Bureau's file on captioned matter, it is being repeated.

b2
b7E

[redacted] that the second session of the meeting of the District Committee, Northwest District Communist Party, was held at Washington Hall, Seattle, Washington, on 8-16-59. At this session of the DC meeting a sub-committee report was given on the forthcoming KHRUSHCHEV visit. This sub-committee recommended that the following action be taken by the CP in this district in an attempt to get KHRUSHCHEV to come to the Northwest:

1. Put pressure on Washington State Governor ROSELLINI, U. S. Senator WARREN MAGNUSON, and leaders in the Washington State Democratic Party to get KHRUSHCHEV to the Northwest.
2. Use "commercial approach" to officials by claiming that this will increase trade in this area; such as with Red China, etc.
3. Use Seattle "Century 21" exposition as a lever to get KHRUSHCHEV to Northwest by claiming that KHRUSHCHEV would probably send Russian exhibit.
4. Use the great dams and natural beauty of Northwest as items of interest to KHRUSHCHEV when visiting the Northwest.
5. Use the "peace" approach by encouraging pacifist leaders such as [redacted] to request

b6
b7C

18
2 - Bureau (REG.)
1 - Seattle
CHD:msd
(3)

REC-36

18 AUG 26 1959

60 AUG 21 1959

ESP. SEC.

SE 105-2175

KHRUSHCHEV appearance in the Northwest.

6. Flood the local newspapers with letters to the editor demanding that KHRUSHCHEV be permitted to come to the Northwest.

REC-93
109

62-104045-75

August 20, 1959

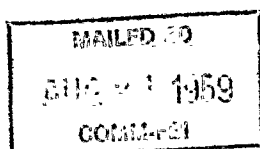
Mr. Dudley Swim
Box 1590
Monterey, California

Dear Mr. Swim:

Your letter dated August 11, 1959, has been received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city, and I am acknowledging it for him. I know that he will be grateful for your expression of confidence and appreciate learning of your views on the subject matter about which you wrote.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary



REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 20 1 58 PM '59

NOTE: Address per prior correspondence. Swim, a retired member of the New York Stock Exchange, millionaire, prominent Legionaire with considerable influence and who has previously served as president of the Alumni Association of Stanford University has been quite friendly to this Bureau though he was at one time affiliated with the America First Committee. Our last outgoing to him was in October of 1951. Any direct mention of the forthcoming much publicized visit to America by Khrushchev is purposely avoided because it is felt that the Director cannot afford to become embroiled in such a controversial situation.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DCJ:djd
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DUDLEY SWIM

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. Belmont_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. McGuire_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Parsons_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tamm_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan_____
Tele. Room_____
Mr. Holloman_____
Miss Gandy_____

b6
b7C

Box 1590
Monterey, California
August 11, 1959

OK hravis

Dear Mr. Hoover:

May I just express my sympathy with you in the burdens that have been added to your task of checking the American crime wave by the decision of our Federal administration to put on a national fete for the arch-criminals of Moscow.

What must the other peoples of the world who have stood up bravely against the Butcher of Budapest and the other Red Hitlerites now think of us?

In our family, we find it difficult--yes, impossible--to explain to our children why our government has suddenly decided to toast and honor criminals.

Just hope the FBI will be able to weather the embarrassment.

Nobly have you stood between the American people and Red enslavement from within.

Best always,

EX 109.

REC-33

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

DS:ah

AUG 26 1959

33
EXP. PROC.
AUG 14 1959
32

62-104045-75

Swim chg'd
on UCR ml
8-19-59
isj

ml
ack 20
8-19-59
DUG

28

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/19/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGowan _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHUVIS

ReBuairtel dated 8/17/59, requesting WFO to
give expeditious attention to four matters as outlined:

With regard to item number one: On 8/18/59,
WFO exhibited to a representative of the FBI Laboratory



b2
b7E

With respect to items two, three and four in
referenced airtel, WFO is affording these matters
expeditious attention and the results will be submitted
as soon as possible.

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO
CJJ:CBB
(4)
C C - Wick

b6
b7C

REC-93

AIRTEL

12 AUG 25 1959

Approved: 53 AUG 28 1959 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 8/20/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

ReBuairtel, 8/19/59, captioned Photographic Coverage - KHRUVIS and NY airtels of 8/19 and 20/59 captioned as above.

As set forth in NY airtels, [redacted] NYCPD advised that KHRUSHCHEV is expected to fly directly to Washington, D.C. from Europe, arriving on 9/15/59. [redacted] has also pointed out, on 8/20/59, that his latest information was that KHRUSHCHEV would be arriving in NYC by train at Pennsylvania Station at 12 noon, on 9/17 from Washington.

For information of WFO, rebuairtel of 8/19/59 requested consideration of feasibility and means of effecting photographic coverage of the visiting party commencing as they disembark from the plane. Coverage is to be discreet and, if possible, should include both still and movie photographs. It was also stated that photographs of all members of the official group be obtained, particularly photographs of individuals carrying baggage, packages or brief cases. NYO was requested to make a survey of airport and airport area and formulate plans for effecting photographic coverage. It was further requested that the results of this survey and detailed nature of photographic coverage plans be submitted, attention of FBI Laboratory by 9/1/59.

3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
2-Washington Field (105-31081) (RM) REC-93
1-Baltimore (INFO) (RM)
1-New York (105-37245)

VJC:paf
(8)

55 AUG 28 1959

Approved: J. J. [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

b6
b7C

NY 105-27245

In view of KHRUSHCHEV's intended arrival by plane at Washington, D. C., WFO is requested to undertake survey requested by Bureau, as set out above. It is considered a possibility that some members of KHRUSHCHEV's party may come directly to NY, but as of this date, no information to this effect has been received. If such an eventuality materializes, NYO will then make an appropriate survey to afford photographic coverage to those in the group who may arrive here.

A copy of this airtel is being forwarded to Baltimore for information in view of the possibility of KHRUSHCHEV's arrival at Friendship Airport in Baltimore.

It is requested that any data obtained re KHRUSHCHEV's arrival and itinerary be made available to the NYO.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/21/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and for New York one info copy of a letterhead memo captioned "NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV", dated as above.

The confidential informant mentioned therein

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

Due to the non-specific nature of the information contained in enclosed letterhead memo, it is being furnished to New York for info at this time.

The enclosed letterhead memo has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reflects investigative interest in _____ and because information furnished by _____ could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls-5)
1 - New York (Encl-1) (Info) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1-105-30446) _____

MPH:pah
(6)

ENCLOSURE

C C - Wick

AIRTEL

Approved: JNG PC Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

No dissemination
non-specific

62-104045-78

5-29

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D. C.
August 21, 1959

NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV

[redacted] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past,
[redacted] that an unknown
male, who identified himself by stating "I'm Polish,"
[redacted] on that
date that Khrushchev should "watch out for New York."

b6
b7C
b7E

Informant further learned [redacted] that
unknown male advised that the Polish people will kill
Khrushchev if he goes to New York and urged that
Khrushchev not be allowed to visit that city.

According to informant, [redacted] stated this
unknown male said he would call "the papers" and tell
them about this matter.

Informant received the impression from
[redacted] that [redacted] did not feel the
information furnished by the unknown male was reliable
or based on fact.

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev is the Premier
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The same informant learned [redacted]
and on numerous subsequent dates that [redacted]
[redacted]

This memorandum is loaned to you by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its
contents are to be distributed outside the agency to
which loaned.

62-104045-78
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/21/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 5 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV to the United States" setting forth information furnished to SA THOMAS SPENCER by [redacted] on 8/17/59.

RUSSELL MAGUIRE, mentioned in enclosed memorandum is owner and Chairman of Board of American Mercury Magazine, and subject of Bufile 62-102847, NY 62-11924.

Confidential informant #2 in attached memorandum is [redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted] on 3/9/59.

Confidential informant #3 in attached memorandum is [redacted] who furnished information to a Bureau representative at Washington, D.C., on 1/20/58.

Any additional data received will be forwarded to the Bureau.

- 4- Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 5) (RM)
(1- 62-102847)
3- New York
(1- 62-11924)
(1- [redacted])
(1- 105-37245)

AGENCY

VJC:ptp
(8) AUG 28 1959

EX 102
REC-3
AUG 22 1959
State Secret Service
C.I.A.
25-59
U.F. 85 b.p

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

New York, New York
August 21, 1959

**Re: Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Sergeyevich
Khrushchev To The United States**

On August 17, 1959, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Russell Maguire, owner and Chairman of the Board of American Mercury Magazine, has a "fantastic scheme" to set up a "Russian Imperial Government In Exile". He would make the head of this government in exile Grand Duke Vladimir who would be named Prime Minister.

This informant further advised that Grand Duke Vladimir, has departed France for Venezuela on an "inspection tour" and visits to numerous emigre settlements. From Caracas, he will travel to other South American countries. The informant said Vladimir has already applied for a visa to enter the United States in order to arrive in this country when Khrushchev does.

The informant said that White Russian organizations (un-identified) would hold a meeting at Free Russia House, 349 West 86th Street, New York City, will meet to plan protests of some nature regarding the visit of Khrushchev. They will also arrange to hold a mass meeting on about September 15, 1959, but a hall has not yet been selected. The informant said the leaders of the White Russians are generally opposed to street demonstrations or picket lines.

Confidential informant number 2 who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in March, 1959, that he

Re: Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita
Sergeyevich Khrushchev To The
United States

had learned from various sources that Russell Maguire, Chairman of the Board of "The American Mercury" is a confirmed anti-Semite.

A confidential informant , number 3 , contact with whom has been insufficient to determine reliability advised in January, 1958, that Russell Maguire was very anti-semitic and described Maguire as a refugee from the "crack-pot fringe".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 8/22/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies, and for Omaha an information copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned [redacted], "dated as above."

The identities of the SAs of the FBI who observed [redacted] at the Library of Congress on 8/20/59, are located in WFO file 105-17053 Sub B. The identities of the SAs who interviewed [redacted] and the identity of the SA who interviewed [redacted] at the Library of Congress on 8/20/59, are located in WFO file 105-17053 Sub B. The identity of the SA who interviewed [redacted] on 8/21/59, is located in WFO file 105-17053.

The purpose of the inquiries of [redacted] at the Library of Congress on 8/20/59, are not known at this time. It is felt, however, that they may possibly be related to the forthcoming visit to the United States of Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV. b6 b7C

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as it reflects investigative interest in a representative of a foreign diplomatic establishment.

- ④ - Bureau (Encls. 6) [redacted]
(1-105-47946) [redacted]
1 - Omaha (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1-105-17053) [redacted]

OJA: gdm
(7)

AGENCY

REF ID: A62554

AIRTEL

3 AUG 23 1959

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ENC. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 22, 1959

[REDACTED]

According to the "Diplomatic List," for June, 1959, published by the United States Department of State,

[REDACTED]

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [REDACTED] enter the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. at 10:25 a.m. on August 20, 1959. He was observed in the Main Reading Room and in the Newspaper Reference Room at the Library of Congress. [REDACTED] was observed to depart from the Library of Congress at 1:47 p.m. on August 20, 1959.

b6
b7C

On August 20, 1959, [REDACTED] Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that on the morning of August 20, 1959, the subject asked him for assistance in locating information at the Library of Congress as to the identities of the current mayors of Marshalltown, Ames, and Des Moines, Iowa, as well as information as to the length of time these individuals have served as mayors and when they were first elected. [REDACTED] said the subject did not identify himself, but gave an address on [REDACTED] in Washington, D.C. He advised that he suggested to [REDACTED] that he refer to the Municipal Yearbook for the years 1956, 1957, and 1959, for the information he desired. According to [REDACTED] the subject also requested information as to the names of newspapers published in Marshalltown, Ames, and Des Moines, Iowa, and remarked that he wanted to check reports in these newspapers concerning the election campaigns of 1953 and 1957. He said that he referred [REDACTED] to Ayers Newspaper Directory at the Library of Congress to secure the names of these newspapers. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] had in his possession a slip of paper containing the names and population figures for Marshalltown, Ames, and Des Moines, Iowa.

b6
b7C

On August 20, 1959, [REDACTED] Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the subject, who identified himself as [REDACTED] N.W.,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

62-104445-80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: [REDACTED]

Washington, D.C., requested that all issues for November, 1953, November, 1957, and November, 1958, of the "Register," a daily newspaper published in Des Moines, Iowa, be made available to him. He said that [REDACTED] also requested that a newspaper from Ames, Iowa, and a newspaper from Marshalltown, Iowa, be made available to him. [REDACTED] said that he could not recall the names of these newspapers, mentioned by the subject, nor could he recall the issues of these newspapers desired by the subject. [REDACTED] advised that available records indicate Ames, Iowa, has two newspapers, the "Tribune," issued every evening except Sunday, and the "Iowa State Daily," a collegiate newspaper, issued every morning. He stated that Marshalltown, Iowa, has one newspaper, the "Times-Republican," issued every evening except Sunday, according to available records. [REDACTED] said that he advised [REDACTED] that the Library of Congress does not have copies of newspapers published in Marshalltown and Ames, Iowa. He advised that the Library of Congress maintains issues of the "Register," a daily newspaper published in Des Moines, Iowa, on microfilm and that this microfilm was made available to [REDACTED] for review on August 20, 1959.

b6
b7C

On August 21, 1959, [REDACTED] advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that [REDACTED] again visited the Newspaper Reference Room of the Library of Congress on the morning of August 21, 1959. He stated that on this occasion, [REDACTED] requested all issues of the "Register," a daily newspaper published in Des Moines, Iowa, for the entire month of October, 1957, be made available to him. [REDACTED] advised that these issues, which are on microfilm, were made available to [REDACTED] for review.

b6
b7C

The August 21, 1959, issue of "The Washington Post and Times Herald," a daily newspaper published in Washington, D.C., contains an article in which it is stated that indications are that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev will visit the farm of Roswell Garst at Coon Rapids, Iowa, during his trip to the United States.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-37245

In view of the fact the purpose of this contact between [redacted] is apparent, this info is being furnished to Omaha for information.

b6
b7C
b7E

Should above information furnished by source be disseminated at a later date, it should be carefully paraphrased, covered by a "T" symbol and classified "Confidential" as it reveals investigative interest in a [redacted] in addition, because information furnished by the highly confidential source could reasonably result in the identification of this source of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/17/59

REC-38

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. R. L. ... _____
 Mr. ... _____
 Mr. ... _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
 FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (105-New KHRUVIS)
 RE: KHRUVIS
IS - R

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 8/14/59, informed that an article appeared in the "Cleveland News" on 8/3/59, a local daily newspaper, reflecting that in the event Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV would visit Cleveland the United Hungarian Societies of Cleveland (UHS) would not have a demonstration against his visit.

The Bureau is aware that [redacted]

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[redacted] further related that following the appearance of the above newspaper article he was subsequently telephonically contacted by an individual who identified himself as [redacted]

[redacted] informed that he read instant article and inasmuch as he is interested in KHRUSHCHEV's probable visit to Cleveland would personally like to discuss the article with [redacted]

[redacted] agreed to personally meet [redacted] later that week. He noted that he has never met or heard of this individual prior to this individual's telephone contact.

3 - Bureau (RM)
 3 - Cleveland { 1 [redacted]
 1 - 100-23164 CYRUS S. EATON)

EPG/jmo
 (6)

REG-38 62-104045-82
 NO DISSEMINATION
 7 AUG 19 1959

62

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

CV 105-New

this individual related that he was opposed to any open demonstration against KHRUSHCHEV and he wanted to verify the position taken by the UHS as it appeared in the newspaper article. He proposed no action to be taken against KHRUSHCHEV and it appeared to [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] He furnished [redacted] his telephone number where he could be contacted.

On 8/14/59, [redacted] was not in possession of instant telephone number.

[redacted] described [redacted] as a white male, 5' 2," 140 pounds, husky build, [redacted] black hair, and wore glasses.

[redacted] felt that inasmuch as [redacted] is employed in the Terminal Tower Building a possibility exists that he was sent by CYRUS S. EATON, who also maintains his office in the Terminal Tower Building, to sound out the UHS in the event KHRUSHCHEV does visit Cleveland, to determine if there will be a demonstration. He came to this conclusion as [redacted] appeared to oppose any demonstration and was "fishing" for information as to the UHS's plans.

The 1958 Cleveland City Directory reflects that [redacted] and his wife, [redacted], are residents [redacted]

The 1959 Cleveland Telephone Directory reflects this individual's telephone number is SHadyside 9-5633.

On 8/17/59, [redacted] verified the above telephone number as the number furnished to him by [redacted]

The 1958 Cleveland City Directory reflects that the Motors Holding Division (finance) of the General Motors Corporation maintains offices at 1510 Terminal Tower Building.

This directory also reflects that CYRUS S. EATON

b2
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b7D

CV 105-New

is the Chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad with general offices in the Terminal Tower Building.

The Bureau is aware of CYRUS S. EATON's relations with officials of the USSR.

The indices of the Cleveland Office reflect that on 3/21/50 one [redacted] East Cleveland, came to the FBI Office and advised that his fiancée was once employed by a Russian trade agency in New York City, which he believed to be Amtorg, and that he had heard she had been investigated by the FBI. He wanted to know if the FBI had anything in their files serious enough to stop his intended marriage. He was advised of the confidential nature of FBI records and that the FBI could not furnish him with the results of any investigation concerning his fiancée. [redacted] refused to furnish his fiancée's name when he was informed that the FBI could not help him in this matter.

The indices of the Cleveland Office make no further reference to [redacted] or to his wife, [redacted]
[redacted]

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The actual motivation for [redacted] inquiry with [redacted] is not established although his approach indicated he did not advocate a demonstration of violence and was merely sounding out the UHS as to their intentions. Based on these facts, no further investigation is contemplated; however, the Bureau will be kept advised of this situation through the efforts of [redacted] should any further circumstances develop.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-19-59

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (105-

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

On August 18, 1959, [redacted] Association of Commerce, Urbana, Illinois, made available to SA [redacted] a form communication received by the Urbana, Illinois, Chamber of Commerce postmarked August 12, 1959, at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, from [redacted] Bartlesville, Oklahoma, which relates to captioned matter.

Indices of the Springfield Office contain no prior information on [redacted]

One Thermo-Fax copy is attached for the Bureau. The original communication and envelope transmitted herewith to Oklahoma City. No copy retained in Springfield.

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Since Springfield has no prior information on [redacted] Oklahoma City is requested to prepare any necessary dissemination memorandum for the Bureau pursuant to SAC Letter 59-50 (H).

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Springfield
RDG:VLS
(5)

REG-34

MCT-23

62-104045-83

12 AUG 24 1959

ENCLOSURE

82 AUG 20 1959

TEB

① KHRUVIS, NIKITA
 1/

ARMAIS ARUTUNOFF

1200 CHEROKEE
BARTLESVILLE, OKLAHOMA

"Every day which is passed without bringing to all the youth of Russia our readiness to see them here as our guests, in exchange or not, for an equal amount of our students, I consider such a day a great loss to us and a boon to the enemies of our country." . . . from my letters of 3/6/48*

"The biggest anti-communist force in the world, and the only force of which the Kremlin is afraid, is the 190 millions of Russian People." . . . 1946

"Future belongs to youth! Let youth decide if it prefers slavery . . . of Communism or the freedom . . . of U.S.A. Therefore, unless you have a better suggestion for weakening our enemy in its own stronghold; for destroying the will to fight (if there is any) of the Red army; for snatching the initiative from our enemy; for confronting our enemy with a sincere proposition which it cannot accept because it may mean an end to its power, even before any such exchange can take place, and cannot refuse for the same reason, in short, unless there is a better plan, I respectfully suggest that you DEMAND that the Russian youth be permitted to visit our country, even if the Kremlin gang refuses to allow our youth to visit the Soviets, in exchange. For any effect, such exchange should be done on a scale comparable to our military defense effort. Such exchange, the acquaintanceship of the youth of these two countries, is inevitable. Why not DEMAND it now?" . . . from my letters to President of U.S.A. 6/3/55 and 12/31/57*

August 11, 1959

~~TO THE EDITOR.~~

Dear Sir: Everywhere one goes one hears the same question: Why did we invite Khrushchev to visit us?

Just to keep the record straight: "WE" did not invite Khrushchev — "THEY" did it.

"THEY" are those who are disregarding existence of solution and among other dishonorable things such as giving billions of dollars of our tax-payers moneys in aid to Godless communists like Tito, are trying to make us believe in the NONSENSE that the greatest danger to our nation is from outside of our borders.

Once more the stage is set. To murderer-Khrushchev is slipped a stacked deck.

Watch the tricks!



A. Arutunoff

62-104045-83

*Being "people to people", it is directly opposite in purpose and in effect to the Kremlin sponsored infiltration of U.S.A. by spies, which infiltration is fraudulently called "cultural" exchange, and directly opposite in purpose and effect to any "personal diplomacy".

8-25-59

71
Airtel

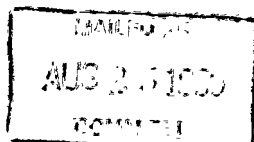
To: SAC, Cleveland (105-3732)
From: Director, FBI (62-10445) REC-10
RE: OVIE

Reurairtel 8-21-59.

In the future submit type of information
contained in reurairtel in letterhead memorandum
suitable for dissemination.

VT:cgw
(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



62 AUG 28 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WAT
UT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/21/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (105-3732)

RE: KHRUVIS
IS - R

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 8/21/59 informed that a meeting was held by the Advisory Committee of the Committee for Hungarian Liberation, Inc. (CHL), aka., Committee for the Liberation of Southern Hungary, on Friday, 8/14/59, at [redacted] Cleveland. The meeting was called by [redacted]

[redacted] of the CHL, for the purpose of discussing what steps should be taken to protest the probable visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to Cleveland.

[redacted] noted that the meeting was poorly attended although the following items were considered in connection with KHRUSHCHEV's probable visit:

1. Printing of throwaway leaflets describing Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV as a "hatchet-man."
2. Hiring of a sky-writing airplane to write in the sky during KHRUSHCHEV's visit the phrase "Justice for Hungary."

5 - Bureau (1 - 105-72723 INDEPENDENT HUNGARIAN FREEDOMFIGHTERS FEDERATION) (RM)

(1 - COMMITTEE FOR HUNGARIAN LIBERATION, INC.)

1 - New York (INFO) (RM)

1 - Washington Field Office (INFO) (RM) REC-10

5 - Cleveland (1 - 105-1905 COMMITTEE FOR HUNGARIAN LIBERATION, INC.)

(1 - [redacted])

(1 - 105-3146 INDEPENDENT HUNGARIAN FREEDOMFIGHTERS FEDERATION)

(1 - [redacted])

EPG/jmo
(12)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CV 105-3732

[redacted] During the discussions, [redacted] of the Independent Hungarian Freedomfighters Federation, and [redacted] of the Cleveland Branch of the County of Erdely (Hungary) Committee, who is a resident of [redacted] Cleveland, brought forth the question of what steps the Committee could take against some "crackpot" taking a shot (that is to say assassination) at NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV while in Cleveland. No positive steps were taken in this direction, although it is [redacted] opinion that the CHL is definitely against any such action and further they (CHL) feel that this would hinder any further progress for their organization.

[redacted] noted that no positive decisions were made at this meeting and that the CHL will probably hold another meeting in the near future to discuss the plans they have under consideration regarding KHRUSHCHEV's visit.

The Bureau is aware of the activities of the Independent Hungarian Freedomfighters Federation (Bureau file 105-72723) and the Committee for Hungarian Liberation, Inc. In addition, the Bureau has been previously furnished information concerning [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] leaders of these organizations.

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The indices of the Cleveland Office reflect that at the 1958 annual meeting of the Hungarian Chapter of the American Friends of Anti-Bolshevik Nations held at Rummerville, Pennsylvania, [redacted] of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected an officer in this organization [redacted]

In addition, the Cleveland indices reflect that [redacted] Cleveland, a Doctor of Laws, is listed as an "intellectual" who participates in discussions with a group known as the "Movement for the Defense of the Thousand Year Old Hungarian National Constitution."

The Bureau is aware of the activities of this group as it was the subject of a recent Registration Act case.

The indices of the Cleveland Office are negative concerning the County of Erdely Committee. However, it should be noted that [redacted] stated that instant meeting was

CV 105-3732

participated in by anti-communists.

This situation will be closely followed by the
Cleveland Office through the efforts of

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b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

J.P. TO : The Director

DATE: 8-20-59

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

66-1731-1708

Original filed in:

NIKITA

Page 16000, Congressman Lane, (D) Massachusetts, spoke concerning Khrushchev's pending visit to the United States. Mr. Lane stated: "While the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the FBI, and the Immigration Service, are working hard to protect us from infiltration by Communists, the President is inviting them in."

[Signature]
57 SEP 9 1959

62-10445
NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 1 1959

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-19-59 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont *ab*

DATE: August 19, 1959

FROM : F. A. Frohbose *J*b6
b7CSUBJECT: ~~MILITARY POWER GAINS OF THE USSR.~~
Referral/Consult

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-349049

1-Mr. Belmont
 1-Mr. Frohbose
 1-Liaison Section
 1-W.C. Sullivan
 FAF:madp(4)

SENT DIRECTOR

8-20-59

23 AUG 26 1959

100-31

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: MILITARY POWER GAINS OF THE USSR

Referral/Consult

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

ACTION:

For information.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]
8/20

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: 8-18-59

FROM : W. S. TAVEL

SUBJECT: WASHINGTON STAR ARTICLE
8-17-59

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
DeLoach	✓
McGuire	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

KARUVIS

[redacted] a GS-3 employee of the Leave Office, Administrative Division, clipped the attached article from the Washington "Evening Star" on 8-17-59 because of its reference to the Director. She said it was in the Letters to the Editor column.

[redacted] was thanked for her interest.

b6
b7cRECOMMENDATION:

None. For information. It is not possible to identify the writer of the article, Hymen R. Kaplan, with any information in the Bureau's files.

WE Cjma
(2)
Enclosure

JPW
8/19

Clipped to each
Director's day it
appears
8/19

ENCLOSURE

REC- 99

62-104043-89

13 AUG 26 1959

57 SEP 1 1959

(2)

PERS. FILES

* * * * *
All the way from Union
Station And along the city's
parks The crowds sing their
Kosannais For the salesman
of Karl Marx.

The day is warm and sun-
ny And brimming with good
will But in J. Edgar's dwell-
ing There's an autumnal
chill.

He looks out of his win-
dow And he views with
jaundiced eye The hammer
and the sickle Beneath the
summer sky.

But then, let's all be jolly
And let no one frown, For
Khrushchev's in the White
House And the Reds are on
the town.

Hymen ~~R~~ Kaplan.

710 / 00

62-104045-89
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: August 24, 1959

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-13461)
RE : KHRUVIS
IS - R

REC-99

Re SAC Letter 59-50, (H).

This mornings Milwaukee Sentinel carried a full page advertisement headlined "Please, President Eisenhower, Don't!" and sponsored by the Committee Against Summit Entanglements, 385 Concord Avenue, Belmont 78, Massachusetts.

The advertisement consisted of a letter addressed to President EISENHOWER at the White House. Parts of the letter read as follows:

"We cannot believe that when you agreed to the exchange of visits with Nikita Khrushchev you were fully aware of the following facts and considerations:

"1. It was Khrushchev's terrific zeal and utter lack of conscience, in killing off those who deviated in the slightest degree from the then current Stalin line....which first brought Khrushchev to Stalin's favorable attention.

"2. It was the unrivalled blood-letting by Nikita Khrushchev.... that caused Stalin to make him First Secretary of the Ukraine.

"3. As dictator over the Ukraine....Khrushchev eradicated enemies and liquidated opposition on a scale which, for combined numbers and cruelty, has probably never been equaled.

3 - Bureau (62-104045) (AM)
1 - Boston (Info.) (AM)
1 - Milwaukee (100-13461)

REC-99

AUG 25 1959

GVH:jmh
(5)

Approved: SEP 3 1959
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

55 SEP 4 1959

b6
b7c

F B I

Date: _____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MI 100-13461

"4. It was Khrushchev's order which sent Soviet tanks.... rolling into Budapest to crush the Hungarian fighters for freedom.

"5. As Eugene Lyons pointed out in the Reader's Digest just two years ago, Nikita Khrushchev achieved his present status by the unlimited use of brute force. This has been his specialty for nearly twenty years....

"6. From the point of view of morality alone, it is a crime against humanity for our government to receive Nikita Khrushchev as an honored guest....

"We respectfully urge you, Mr. President....to reconsider your decision and to insist that the Soviet Premier postpone his visit to our contry until he has shown, by his treatment of the captive nations and their enslaved peoples, that he is no longer the enemy of freedom and of ourselves."

The advertisement contains a separate block in which names and addresses of those honoring the request to the President of the Committee Against Summit Entanglements can be written.

The advertisement closes with a statement from Senator STYLES BRIDGES opposing KHRUSHCHEV's coming to this country.

The Chairman, the Vice Chairmen, the Executive Committee and the National Board of the Committee Against Summit Entanglements are set forth in the advertisement.

Of the names mentioned only the following are known to have significance to the State of Wisconsin and the Milwaukee FBI Office:

One of the [redacted] who is [redacted]
[redacted] Grede Foundries, Incorporated,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and [redacted] of the

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b7c

-2-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MI 100-13461

National Association of Manufacturers;

[redacted] Kimberly-
Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin, also [redacted] at one
time of the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers; and,

T. COLEMAN ANDREWS who used to be head of the Republican
Party in the State of Wisconsin.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of August 24, 1959, carried three
editorials grouped as one entitled "Visit Facts, We Want
Peace, Quid Pro Quo".

The editorial voices opposition to "blind opposition to the
visit of Nikita Khrushchev" and says such blind opposition
must be waived in the view of NIXON's visit to Russia,
President EISENHOWER's formal invitation for KHRUSHCHEV
to visit the United States and serious consequences can
follow upon disorderly and improper conduct.

The editorial speaks of "an ardent, honestly motivated,
patriotic element in our population" and says the "element"
is "organizing demonstrations against the guest of the nation".
The editorial calls this not only bad manners but the absence
of a true acceptance of freedom with responsibility.

Above for Bureau's information. Above also for Boston's
information in view of the fact that the headquarters for
the Committee Against Summit Entanglements is in the Boston
territory.

-3-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UG/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/24/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Re NY Airtel 8/20/59. ~~REDACTED~~.

On 8/24/59, [REDACTED]
furnished the following information concerning KHRUSHCHEV's arrival
in NYC and his itinerary while here.

KHRUSHCHEV will arrive in Pennsylvania Station on
9/17/59, via the 8:15 a.m. train from Washington, D.C., [REDACTED]
plans on escorting KHRUSHCHEV out of Penn. Station via the
baggage room to avoid possible crowds. Thereafter KHRUSHCHEV will
have lunch at the Economics Club in NYC. From 3:00 p.m. until
5:00 p.m. he will sail around Manhattan Island. From 5:30 p.m.
until 7:00 p.m. he is scheduled to attend a reception at the
HARRIMAN home in New York City. Thereafter he will have dinner
after attending a ballet performance.

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b7C

On 9/18 KHRUSHCHEV will motor to Hyde Park, New York,
and then return to New York City. KHRUSHCHEV is scheduled to
have lunch with the U.S.S. R. Delegation to the United Nations,
at 1:00 p.m. [REDACTED] pointed out, however, that he had received
information from [REDACTED] at the United Nations that
KHRUSHCHEV would not arrive at the U.N. until 3:00 p.m. leading
[REDACTED] to believe that the luncheon might be held away from the
U.N.

From 3:00 p.m. until 4:30 p.m., KHRUSHCHEV is scheduled
to address the United Nations, which will be followed by a
conference with the press representatives. No time limit has been
placed on this conference. After the conference, KHRUSHCHEV is

3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (INFO) (AMRM)
1-Washington Field (105-31081) (RM) (INFO)
1-New York (105-37245)

REC- 57 62-104045-91

Appr (7d):

EC: pdt 31 1050/gram

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

NY 105-37245

scheduled to take a motor trip around NYC. Thereafter KHRUSHCHEV will return to the United Nations where he will be the dinner guest of Secretary General DAG HAMMARSKJOLD of the U.N. from 8:00 p.m. until 11:00 p.m.

[] said no official information was yet available concerning KHRUSHCHEV's residence while in NYC, but expressed the personal belief that KHRUSHCHEV will stay in Suite 35 A at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in NYC.

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b7C

No time of departure of KHRUSHCHEV from NYC, is available, nor is it known from where he will depart. [] believes however, that KHRUSHCHEV will depart for Los Angeles from La Guardia Airport, Queens, NY. When [] obtains a complete detailed itinerary, a copy will be made available to the NYO.

[] advised he will attend meeting Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. 8/26/59, ~~meet~~ with representatives of State Department to work out details regarding coverage of KHRUSHCHEV in NYC.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

8-19, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention 	b6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to 	b7C
	Supervisor	Room 2260 Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject Communist Infiltration Committee
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 8-19-59 Searcher Initials me
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

N.R.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/25/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

0
REURVIS
IS-R

[redacted] learned from [redacted] (ph)

[redacted] that [redacted]
wanted to have the reception at 7:30 P.M. with the dinner
about 8:00 P.M., [redacted] that the dinner would
have to start at 8:00 P.M. in order to finish by 9:00 P.M.,
since KENNEDY would not finish his previous meeting until
7:30 P.M. Following the dinner at the Waldorf, KENNEDY will
speak from 9:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

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b7E

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and
New York for information.

2-Bureau
1-New York (105-37245) (INFO) (RM)
1-WFO

MPH:jea
(5)

U C - Wick

REC- 57

62-104045-93

12 AUG 27 1959

AIRTEL

Approved: J. H. [signature] Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, HUMAN, AAG)
DATE 10-26-2010

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

8/25/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-17721)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-2473)

IVAN P. AZAROV
IS - R

Transmitted herewith are ^{Six} five copies of a
letterhead memo with its accompanying ~~evaluation memo~~
setting forth information received from [redacted]

b1

Source was interviewed by SA JAMES O. NEPPIDER
on 8/1/59, and 8/24/59.

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 6)
(1-62-104045)

(1) - WFO
(1) - [redacted]
CLOSURE (1-105-31081)

JON:mdc
(7)

AIRTEL

62-104045-
NOT RECORDED
174 AUG 27 1959

55 AUG 31 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-17721-151

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-2473

(C)

[REDACTED]

(C)

verified by

[REDACTED]

was

(C)

[REDACTED]

The identity of this agent is located in WFO file 105-2473 Sub B.

In addition to information set forth in attached

memo.

(C)

[REDACTED]

These articles are being translated, and translations will be furnished to the Bureau in the immediate future.

It is also recalled that on several occasions in the past

(C)

[REDACTED]

b1
b2
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-2470

The attached memo setting forth information
received from the source is classified [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b2
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 23, 1959

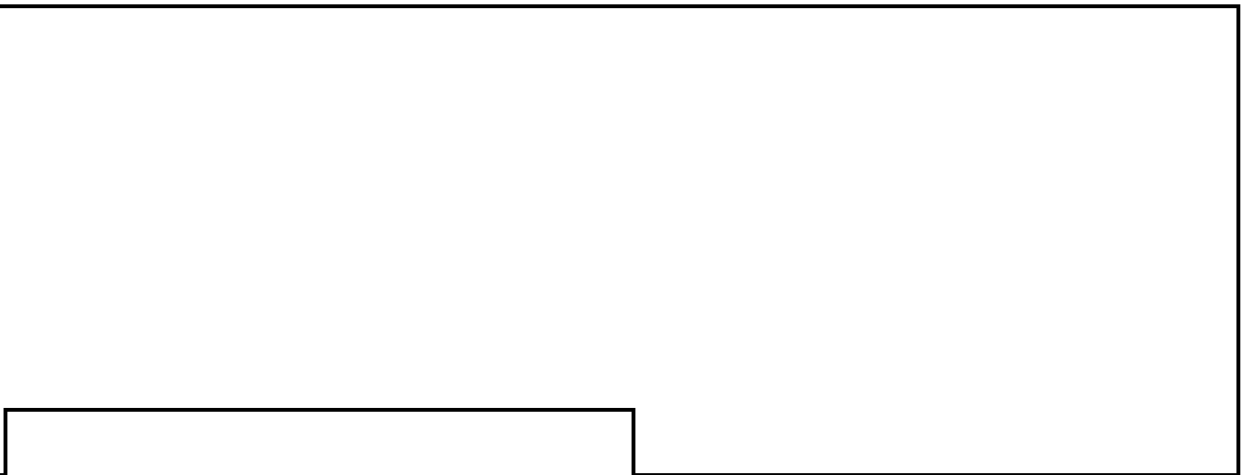
EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, HUMAN, AAC)
DATE 10-26-2010

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

IVAN P. AZAROV

The "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, June 1959, indicates that Ivan P. Azarov is a Second Secretary, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). b1

(C)



through State unemployment benefits, vacation pay, the union strike fund, surplus food, financial assistance from other unions and the supplementary unemployment benefits (the special fund established by the steel industry and Steel Workers Union in 1956), steel workers have been able to live comfortably without using their savings.

62-106-1-1-1-
~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Ivan F. Azarov

(C)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Labor Department report which was published about a week previously and in which the Secretary of Labor stated the economic conditions of the country, the steel industry, and steel workers as a result of the present strike.

(C)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] criticisms heard so far in the United States Congress are probably in terms of the political situation of each congressman.

b1

(C)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Azarov mentioned that he had recently traveled to Los Angeles with a group of Soviet artists touring the United States; that he had acted in the capacity of guide and interpreter for this group. He also mentioned that his two children, who are now at a summer camp at Glen Cove, New York, will return to Washington, D. C., about September 1, 1959, at which time the school for Soviet Embassy children

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Ivan F. Azarov

will open for the school year. He also mentioned that he will not be taking a vacation during this year, but expects to spend one or two months in the Soviet Union during the summer of 1960.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
157-308800
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 23, 1953

IVAN I. AZAROV

Reference is made to the memorandum captioned and dated as above, wherein information is set forth as received from a confidential informant.

There has been insufficient contact with informant mentioned therein to determine the degree of reliability.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-20-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

REC-57

F B I

Date: 8/25/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31031)

RECEIVED
10-1

On 8/25/59, a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous) learned from M.G. KENNEDY, President of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, that he, KENNEDY, has extended an invitation to Premier NIKHITA S. KHRUSHCHEV to visit the campus and meet the students and faculty of Drake University during his, KHRUSHCHEV's, forthcoming visit to the United States.

Source further learned that KENNEDY has indicated he could arrange a convocation of the students and faculty, an informal reception, or simply a tour of the campus and buildings, should Premier KHRUSHCHEV accept the invitation.

According to source, KENNEDY feels that KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States during September, 1959, will present an opportunity for many Americans to meet KHRUSHCHEV and at the same time permit the United States to show KHRUSHCHEV some American ideas and institutions.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and Omaha for Information.

3 Bureau
2 Omaha (RM) (info)
1 WFO

MPH:jea
(6)

C C - Wick

REC-57

12 AUG 27 1959

b6
b7C

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____



b6
b7C

Handwritten signature/initials

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Gen. Del,

8-15-59

b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

Just finished reading some of your comments on... Juvenile Crime... and... must disagree as anyone with a lick of common sense will...

CHRUVIS

Anyone... who... Violates the... Constitution of the United States of America... are... Criminals... and anyone, who, offers to entertain... Mr. K... of... Russia... are Violating the 14th Article... Section 3... of... The Constitution... or is... Mr. K... considered a friend? I consider him anything... but... a friend... How about you?

Those... Leaders... Civic Organizations... Juvenile Authorities... etc... You speak of... are socialized maggots and... could be seaped off... and returned to the sewer where they originated... without loss of anything worthwhile.

Local... Law Enforcement Authorities... deny the Juvenile... his... Constitutional Rights... and they're guilty of Lying... abducting... etc... (The Communists are allowed Constitutional Rights.)

If... You're such a hot one for Law and Order why not start on the big time Racketeers... that you refer to as... Civic Leaders...

Most of Juveniles in Detention Homes shouldn't be there... and... the worst are running loose... How Come?

³¹
~~EXP. PROC.~~

b6
b7C

³⁷ AUG 20 1959

REC-57

Amicus Curiae,

12 AUG 26 1959

60 AUG 31 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

DATE: August 5, 1959

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In view of the President's announcement on 8-3-59 that Nikita Khrushchev will be coming to the U.S., it is believed that appropriate instructions should be issued to the field to instruct the field as to coverage we should afford to Khrushchev's visit. It is quite possible, based on visits of Deputy Premiers Kozlov and Mikoyan, that demonstrations will be made against Khrushchev by individuals or various emigre groups. While it is not our responsibility to afford protection to Khrushchev during his visit, we should be in a position to furnish to the White House and State Department information we may be able to develop through our sources. It is not believed that we should instruct field offices to develop sources to furnish information re Khrushchev's visit, but we should instruct offices to alert both security and criminal informants and sources in anti-Soviet as well as pro-Soviet groups to furnish information concerning any planned activities against or for Khrushchev.

The code word "Khruviz" has been designated to be used by the field in submitting communications in order to save time and space. Records Section and Code Room have no record on this code word.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is SAC letter giving field instructions pertaining to coverage to be afforded to Khrushchev's visit.

Enclosure *etch*
62-104045
VT:hrt
(4)

DEMS

REC-5762-104045-96

25 AUG 26 1959

122
SEP 1 1959

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
8-6-59

ESP/SEC

EX-12
REC-89

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045) (RM)

DATE: 8/25/59

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (62-2077)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Re Springfield letter to Bureau 8/19/59 captioned as above, which enclosed to Bureau a Thermo-Fax copy of a letter directed to the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Urbana, Illinois, by [REDACTED] Oklahoma.

b6
b7C

A check of the Oklahoma City files discloses no pertinent information concerning [REDACTED] subsequent to information contained in Oklahoma City letter to Bureau captioned UNSUB; wa [REDACTED] contacted by [REDACTED] USSR, 3/10/57, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, IS - R.

As [REDACTED] letter to the above Chamber of Commerce fails to indicate any planned action for demonstrations against KHRUSHCHEV, no further action is being taken by the Oklahoma City Office.

It is anticipated the Oklahoma City Office will receive notification of further dissemination of the above [REDACTED] letter to other Chambers of Commerce, etc. However, no action will be taken by the Oklahoma City Office in absence of information indicating a planned action or demonstration. The Oklahoma City Office will remain alert for any indication of such act.

/ b6
b7CREC- 52 62-104045-97
REC-89
EX 109
AUG 27 1959HBM:dc
(3)

61-SEP-2-1959

55 SEP 4 1959

ESP/SEC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *abw*

DATE: August 24, 1959

FROM : MR. G. H. SCATTERDAY *ghs*

DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON RADIO BROADCAST
 Station WTOP, Washington, D.C.
 6:45 PM, August 22, 1959

No mention was made of the Director or the FBI during the captioned broadcast. Following are items of possible interest.

Item: The Russian Embassy.

Premier Khrushchev has sent word through the Russian Embassy that he wants to see a plastics factory, a chemical plant, an automobile assembly line, and some mechanized farms while in the U.S.A. He is also anxious to inspect corn Roswell Garst grows on his Coon Rapids, Iowa, farm. The State Department persuaded the Russians to include Pittsburgh on Khrushchev's schedule so he can see our great steel mills, though they may be closed.

Comment:

Roswell Garst is a well-known hybrid corn seed grower. He has visited Russia in connection with a farm delegation and Russian farm delegations have visited his farm in Iowa previously. It appears that Garst is interested in sales of his hybrid corn to the Russians.

Item: Predictions of things to come.

Vice President Nixon's next move in foreign affairs. Mr. Nixon, in reaching for the presidential nomination, has staged a very successful series of trips. The last Nixon trip to Russia made headlines throughout the world. It resulted in exchange visits between Eisenhower and Khrushchev and also enhanced Nixon's chances for the presidency. So, here is my prediction: If all goes well between Ike and Khrushchev, I predict Nixon will go to Red China next spring. I predict he will probe the possibility of resuming trade relations with Red China and make headlines by releasing the 18 Americans still held in Chinese jails.

Comment: For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Belmont

NOT RECORDED
 191 AUG 28 1959. Branigan
 1 - Name Check Section
 2 - Mr. Haynes

4 AUG 26 1959

RHH:jfb
(8)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
506 Old Post Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Date: 8/22/59

RE: MOVEMENT OF SOVIET NATIONALS.
[Redacted]

The following information regarding the above-captioned alien was furnished on 9/15/59 by the Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service located at Washington, D. C.

Name and Aliases: [Redacted]

b6
b7C

Date and Place of Birth: [Redacted]

Height: NI Weight: NI Sex: NI

Color of Eyes: NI Color of Hair: NI

Passport: [Redacted] Type: [Redacted] Valid until: NI

Issued by: NI

Type of Visa: A-2 Occupation: NI

Arrived: 9/15/59 Via TU-104 at Andrews AFB, MD.Destination: c/o Embassy of USSR

CIA by Form 0-14f

NSA via liaison

Date forw. 9-29-59By [Signature]Admitted until 10/7/59

Departed: _____ Via _____ at _____

Destination: _____

Residence Address: NI

Business Address: c/o Embassy of USSR

Dependents: NI

NOT RECORDED

SEP 21 1959

FBI

SEP 30 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/27/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

J.H.G.
Dr.
[redacted] a highly confidential source
[redacted] who has furnished reliable
information in the past. Learned from [redacted] that he,
[redacted] 16 mm film,
pictures, or other visual material, including slides which
would describe life in Russia. According to source, [redacted]
is associated with WFMY - TV, Channel 2, Greensboro, North
Carolina.

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

[redacted] It was further learned from [redacted] that it is his,
aim to present factually a look at life today in
Russia and the Russian people in connection with the forth-
coming visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV.

Source ascertained from [redacted] that Station
WFMY - TV anticipates instituting a special series "Spotlight
on Russia" that will soon begin on WFMY - TV program "The
Good Morning Show."

10
The above is being furnished to the Bureau and
Charlotte for information.

In the event WFO receives additional information
regarding this matter, this information will be furnished
to both the Bureau and Charlotte.

2-Bureau
1-Charlotte (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
MPH:mew
(4)

EX 101

REC-52

62-104045-98

29 AUG 28 1959

38 SEP 2 1959

F B I

Date: 8/24/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

I
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (105-1843)

KHRUVIS

Re SAC Letter 59-50 (H), 8/11/59.

Enclosed are 6 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning information pertaining to the forthcoming visit to this country of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV.

The letterhead memorandum is not being classified as no reason for same is apparent.

The source referred to in the memorandum is [redacted] a source of information of the Buffalo Office who furnished the information to SA SEYMOR FRED PHILLIPS. Although [redacted] is a source of information, it is believed that his identity in this instance should be concealed.

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] also advised that the United Anti-Communist Action Committee was going to meet again on the evening of 8/27/59. In the event he attends and furnishes information of a pertinent nature, the Bureau will be further informed.

2
[redacted] also advised that the special resolutions committee had been designated to prepare a formal resolution but same has not as yet been announced.

It should be noted that according to [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Encls 6) (AM PM)
2 - Buffalo [redacted]

REG-52 64 104045-100

SFP:gpp
(5)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

EU 105-1843

considerable of the interest the United Anti-Communist Action Committee has stemmed from the possibility that KHRUSHCHEV would visit the Buffalo - Niagara Falls area but that since the meeting KHRUSHCHEV's itinerary has been publicized and same does not include this area.

Bureau will be further informed of any additional pertinent information in this regard.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

400 U. S. Court House
Buffalo 2, New York
August 24, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

"The Buffalo Evening News" of August 21, 1959 reported that on the previous evening the United Anti-Communist Action Committee of Western New York met in Buffalo, New York, for the purpose of planning a program of passive resistance in connection with next month's visit of Russian Premier KHRUSHCHEV to the United States. It was reported that a special resolutions committee was chosen to propose action to discourage people from turning out to greet the Soviet dictator. The chairman of the special resolutions committee, FRANCIS M. KINDEL, was quoted as stating "We will remind citizens of the hardships Russia has caused in the world through enslavement. We will completely ignore Khrushchev when he is here. We don't want to make this some sort of a side show which he can use for propaganda purposes back home."

A source of information of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the FBI that at the above referred to meeting, attended by about 25 to 30 persons, it was decided that effort would be made to use the various news media, prior to KHRUSHCHEV's arrival in the United States, for the purpose of exposing the true designs and goals of the Soviet government. At the meeting, no decision was made as to what specifically the committee would do in the event KHRUSHCHEV visited Buffalo, New York, as it was then not known whether or not his itinerary would bring him to Buffalo.

This source also reported that a segment of the United Anti-Communist Action Committee made up of individuals of Ukrainian origin were planning on having a number of "mourning marches" in a number of cities even though KHRUSHCHEV would not personally visit those cities. The marches are to be in

memory of those who died under Communist rule and are to be followed by Masses in Catholic Churches which are to be in commemoration of those who died. According to the source, the tenor of the plans discussed at the meeting was that all activities in this connection were to be of a quiet, dignified nature and no demonstrations as such were to be held.

This is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

(ONLY FOR PAPERS PURCHASING LEWIS COLUMN. OTHERS MUST NOT USE.)

(CAUTION: ADVANCE LEWIS COLUMN FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 21,

A. M. AND P.M. PAPERS. MUST NOT BE PUBLISHED BEFORE THAT DATE)

WASHINGTON REPORT

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

COPYRIGHT, 1959, KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC.

Washington, Aug. 20--The impending visit of Communist Boss Nikita Khrushchev to the United States is stirring up more spontaneous trouble and opposition than the White House cares to admit. Recent sporadic newspaper and magazine stories by no means present the full range and intensity of the wave of protest; nor have the relatively few Congressional expressions of opposition to the visit been accorded the news coverage they deserve.

Sub-surface uneasiness over the Khrushchev trip has reached such proportions that representatives of organizations with more than 10,000,000 members of the biggest and most important veteran and patriotic groups in the land gathered at a quiet, off-the-record luncheon here early this week to discuss and coordinate policy. The firm consensus reached in the grave round-table discussion was:

1. Aside from its wisdom -- which a great many U.S. policy leaders question and some vigorously deny -- the Khrushchev trip to the United States is now an accomplished if still-in-the-future fact.

2. The attitude to be taken by American citizens should be that of civil and polite silence; a posture which will preserve the precepts of diplomatic decency so often violated by the Soviet, yet which will unmistakably show the Red Dictator U. S. disapproval of world-wide Communist faith-breaking, bullying, aggression and denial of Christianity.

Admiral Ben Moreel, former Jones and Laughlin Steel chairman now heading the conservative Americans for Constitutional Action, was host at the off-the-record luncheon here this week. Guests represented the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other veteran outfits, the National Small Businessmen's Association, the anti-Communist Committee of One Million, the Good Government Society, and patriotic groups including the 115-unit American coalition, For America, and others.

Half a dozen plans were proposed for U. S. expression of disapproval during the Soviet Dictator's visit. They ranged from silence and spectator boycott of the planned Khrushchev parades to manifestations such as turned backs along parade lines, crepe-wearing and putting U.S. flags at half mast during the Russian's visit.

(more)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

b6
b7C

File 56
62-104045-15

0 Khrushchev's

SENT DIRECTOR
8-17-59

62 SEP 1 1959

xx visit.

Finally, luncheon guests agreed on decentralized operations in which each interested organization will function as it sees fit, but with all aiming at one basic objective: To show the Soviet Premier how America feels.

Admiral Moreel put forward a suggestion which received general approval. He proposed a nationwide series of church services and prayers for release of Communist-enslaved peoples while the Soviet ruler is in the United States, and special prayer services in each city visited by the Russian entourage at the time parades are held. This proposal was later embodied in a memorandum sent to Americans for Constitutional Action members, which described the Eisenhower invitation to Khrushchev as, "a mistake at best," and "a substantial victory by the Communist conspiracy right within our midst, at worst."

Whatever the results of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev conferences -- barring the miracle of major Soviet concessions to ease the cold war -- the Administration is going to find that the depth and intensity of the emphatically nationwide protest against the Khrushchev visit is no matter to be taken lightly. All four of the big national veterans' organizations -- the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans and the AMVETS have annual conventions coming up before Khrushchev gets here, and none of these will be silent. Both the Legion and the VFW were firmly on record against visits of big-shot Russians to the U.S. long before the Khrushchev invitation was hatched.

Already, in widely separated quarters, varying shades of opposition have erupted. On the West Coast, the Committee Against U. S. A. Surrender has proposed petitions to the White House. In Belmont, Mass., the Committee Against Summit Entanglements is enlisting petitions for postponement. In Chicago, the Conference of Small Business Organizations is planning anti-Khrushchev demonstrations. In New York, the Crusade for America is setting up a Carnegie Hall protest rally on the night before Khrushchev's arrival.

A vigorous statement protesting the Khrushchev visit in behalf of the Communist-enslaved peoples of the world was issued by Cardinal Cushing of Boston. Add to all these developments the plans now being formulated by veteran and patriotic organization headquarters in Washington, and at the least, Mr. Khrushchev is not likely to find his tour through the United States an unmitigated Communist triumph.

#####

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 7
Page 33 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 34 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 35 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 36 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 37 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 74 ~ Duplicate
Page 131 ~ Referral/Direct

FBI File Number 62-HQ-104045
Section 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/25/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104,045)
FROM: SAC, BUTTE (105-198)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

RANIGAN

Re Butte airtel 8/21/59.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is an advertisement from the 8/25/59 edition of the "Montana Standard," a Butte, Montana, daily newspaper. The advertisement was placed by the Khrushchev Visit Protest Committee, WAYNE W. MONTGOMERY, Chairman, and urges protest action.

Due to its size and makeup, it cannot be properly mounted.

/ ENCLOSURE

3- Bureau (Enc.1)(Reg.)(AM)
1- Butte

THZ:sgb
(4)

EX 109

REC-42

62-104045-101

4 AUG 27 1959

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

53 62 2 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

BT AIRTEL TO BU 8/25/59

RE: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed: Advertisement re Khrushchev
Visit Protest Committee from
"Montana Standard," Butte, Montana,
8/25/59

62-104045-101
ENCLOSURE

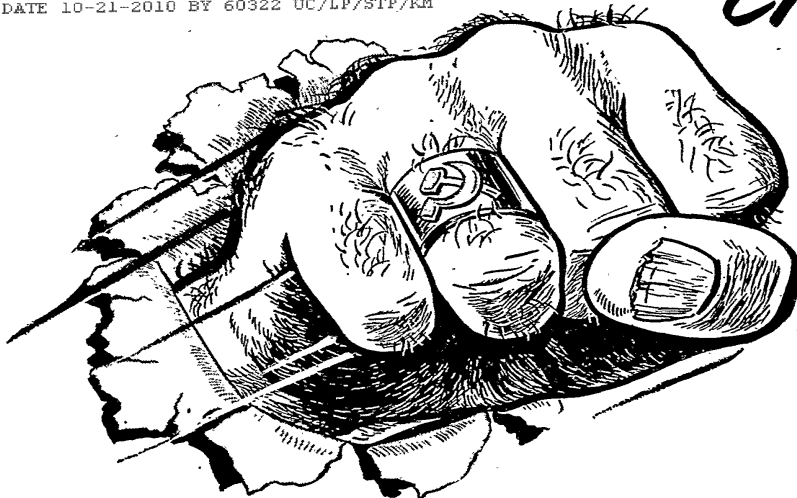


ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

MONTANA STANDARD
BUTTE, MONTANA
8/25/59
(BT OFFICE)

"We shall smash them with a clenched fist"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM



COEXISTENCE?—Lenin said:

"It is inconceivable that Communism and Democracy can exist side by side within this world. Inevitably one must perish."

NOW what is happening today before our eyes...

The President of the United States of America has invited to our beloved land in September as a guest to be wine and dined, to be fawned upon by political and business leaders, to be given the red carpet treatment in New York, at the United Nations, in Washington and across America, none other than NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, a creature whose power rests on treachery, double dealing, brute force and mass murder. The American people will be told to clasp hands, in sweetness and light, with this Bloody Butcher of Budapest who (perhaps you remember) has recently announced his intention to "bury" us.

What about this dictator, Khrushchev? Hear what HE says: "If anyone believes our smiles involve abandonment of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, he deceives himself poorly... we are discussing coexistence, but of course we must realize that we cannot coexist eternally, for a long time. One of us must go to his grave. We do not want to go to our grave. The Americans do not want to go to their graves, so, what can be done? We must push them to their grave. Your grandchildren will live under Socialism (Godless bloody Communism)!"

This is the one upon whom our government proposes to bestow all of the cordialities and kindnesses of the American people. MUST THIS BE?

What do others say about this forthcoming visit Sept. 15-27?

U.S. Congressman Walter H. Judd: "The Khrushchev visit is a major advance for him in his relentless political offensive to soften up the West preparatory to the kill. It strengthens the dictator and weakens his opponents. If the strong accept the tyrant, how can the weak resist him?"

U.S. Senator Thomas A. Dodd: "This is a propaganda victory for the Kremlin beyond its wildest dreams. I fear that it has opened the doors for appeasement of Communism, for a false sense of security, for a weakening of the free world resolves, and for the further disillusionment of the captive peoples."

Former U.S. Senator William F. Knowland: "Communists the world over will make massive propaganda use of the red carpet treatment accorded Khrushchev... whether we intend it or not they will by word and picture convey the idea that this gives to the Kremlin's leader, and the Soviet Union, the moral support of the free people of the United States and their leaders. An invitation to Hitler or Himmler while MUST THIS BE! Must we allow this criminal to come to our shores to utter sweet mouthings of peace and friendship, wicked lies and hypocries that have meant in the past only bitter loss to those who believed them? Is our America going to be Khrushchev's grandstand?"

Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and a part of France were held in Nazi subjugation would have shocked the conscience of the free world. Blood on the hands of Khrushchev is neither less red than that which covered Hitler's nor are his threats to "bury us", meaning the United States and the free world, faded by a passage of a few months. What is morally wrong can never be politically or diplomatically right. The admonition of Second Corinthians still stands: "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship has righteousness with unrighteousness and what communion has light with darkness?"

Dan Smoot, former F.B.I. Administrative Ass't. to J. Edgar Hoover: "Khrushchev rose to power by serving as Stalin's number one hatchet man. It was Khrushchev who supervised the rape of the Ukraine—which cost literally millions of lives. Ninety-five mass graves at Ninnitsa, in the Ukraine—containing nearly ten thousand corpses of fully dressed victims, men and women, many of whom were still alive and gasping for breath when buried—are typical symbols of this man whom our President has honored."

"War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To need the element of surprise. The bourgeois will put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the molecular peace movement on record. There will be overtures and unheard of concessions. The Capitalists, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to destroy their own friends. As soon as their guard is down, WE SHALL SMASH THEM WITH OUR CLENCHED FIST."

Dimitry Z. Manulsky, Presiding Officer U.N. Security Council, 1949, before the Lenin School of Political Warfare, 1951.

"All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

Edmund Burke, 18th Century British statesman.

Communism is the implacable enemy of our country! Dedicated to annihilation, it moves stealthily, employing all the wiles of a cunning mortal. Today it soothes us with talk of peace. Tomorrow it rattles the chains of us to read. Every American must awaken to these realities if our country is to survive. We must understand that the most insidious evil that the world today is Communism... the Godless dictatorship which has enslaved more than one-third of humanity. History has shown that our country has fallen under the Kremlin yoke because too many of our people did not awaken in time to the danger. Too late they found that doing nothing they had served the Communist Fifth Column's design of conquest. Guile, soft words, and infiltration make up the devil's brew concocted for the triumph of evil in America.

Walter E. Dillmeyer, Past Pres., Gray Mfg. Co.

It is not too late to stop this visit! Act now! The Swedish people protested as late as two weeks before Khrushchev was to visit them—and they stopped him from coming. We can do the same!

LET THE WORLD KNOW THAT WE DON'T WANT KHRUSHCHEV IN AMERICA, THAT WE DON'T WANT A PROPAGANDA VICTORY FOR WORLD COMMUNISM, THAT WE KNOW WHAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE UP TO AND WE DON'T LIKE IT, THAT WE HATE THEIR WICKED WAYS, AND THAT WE HAVE THE MORAL FIBER AND GUTS TO STAND UP AND SAY SO. LET OUR OWN LEADERS KNOW THAT WE WANT THEM TO USE COLD AND FORMAL DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TO DO ANY BUSINESS NECESSARY WITH THESE CRIMINALS, UNTIL THEY CHANGE THEIR WAYS, THAT WE WILL NOT FRATERNIZE WITH THEM NOR THEIR SYSTEM. KHRUSHCHEV KNOWS OUR ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH. GOD HELP US IF WE DON'T SHOW HIM OUR MORAL, IDEOLOGICAL AND SPIRITUAL STRENGTH, AND NOW.

Now, please forgive a personal note.

This presentation, as an advertisement, will be published every daily and weekly newspaper in Montana at an estimated financial sacrifice by me. Few of you know me, but I would sincerely appreciate a contribution (large or small) to defray the many thousand dollars in actual costs of this protest. Checks should be made payable to the Khrushchev Visit Protest Committee and mailed to the Khrushchev Visit Protest Committee, c/o Wayne Montgomery, 1010 N. 1st St., Helena, Montana. Funds will be deposited in a Dillon bank. A firm will be made of all funds received and spent, and will be made available to all who contribute. Subsequent and further messages will be made available if funds are available.

Wayne Montgomery

Chairman
(Whitehall and Lima Rancher and
Marine Corps Combat Veteran, now Reserving)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
★ If we continue worthy of our way of life, by faith guarding our way of life, then we will not lose our life, and these men will not have died in vain.
★ ★ ★ ★ ★

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT PROTEST COMMITTEE

Lima, Montana

☐ check here fornumber of copies of this message sent to you.
☐ check here if you wish additional material sent to you. I wish to support what you are doing. Kindly send me \$.....
I enclose \$.....

Name
Address
City and State

NOW what can you, as a PATRIOTIC AMERICAN, who loves your country and treasures its way of life and liberty, do about all this (Time is short)?

1. Flood Washington, D.C., with telegrams and letters—to the President (address: The White House), to Senators (e.g. Mansfield, Murray, etc.; address: The Senate Office Bldg.), to Representatives (e.g. Metcalf, Anderson, etc.; address: The House Office Bldg.).
2. Wire or write the national leaders of your church, club, union, Veterans Organization, or Trade Association. They have much influence.
3. CUT THIS MESSAGE OUT OF THIS PAPER, show it to your friends, discuss the issues with them, encourage them to do something about it. Get in touch with your friends and relatives in other areas and especially other states.
4. Write a letter to your local newspaper editor. He wants to know how you feel about important issues.
5. Write me, Wayne Montgomery, at Lima, Montana. I would appreciate hearing your opinions.



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Are you in the field where every day is
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earning more money than they have be-
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This lovely 5 room 2 bedroom home in
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water heating, landscaped enclosed yard.
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garage. Payment of reduced equity of
\$1763 leaves new electric range with
the house. Assume F.I.R. loan at
4 1/2% interest. Ph. 7228 for appoint-
ment.

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Home in the Whittier,
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Combined living-dining room
33' long. Full basement, brick
garage, heated and this home
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the house. Assume F.I.R. loan at
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NORGE 14 CU. FT. REFRIGERATOR
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inches wide, 36 inches high. Ideal for
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Load Levelers
C-100 spring type. Fit all cars. Easy
installation. \$12.60. Ideal for sport
trucks, boats, etc.
BROWNS AUTO PARTS
NAPA Jobber
110 W. Galena, Butte Ph. 6504
105 Main, Anaconda Ph. LO 3-5121

FOR SALE—MISC. 36
CUT GLASS AND CHINA. For Sale.
Collectors Items, 603 W. Silver, Phone
6765.
INSURANCE—ALL KINDS—SILVER DOLA
Agency, 57 W. Broadway Phone 2-5412
Payment plan
30" G.E. DELUXE RANGE, LIKE NEW.
Extra large oven, \$100. Pair of 7 1/2
skis, binders, boots and poles, \$20.
1812 S. Jackson.
For Sale MOBILE HOMES 37
50' STYLEMAKER 1" WIDE 4 1/2-BED
room, washer, front kitchen. \$100
sell by Tuck. Browns Trailer Cour
3447 Harrison.
GOOD BUY FOR CONSTRUCTION FAN-
ty. Deluxe sports trailer. 18
40' 24-ft. Like new and loaded with
extras, \$1,995. See Art Korn, 1812 S.
Jackson.
51' LEISUREHOME HOUSE TRAILER, 2
ft. Can be used as a home or sport
trailer, \$2,500. L. Skovra's Sales and
Service, Mercury-Edsel-Lincoln, 39 S.
Galena, 114 S. Montana. Phone 2-5393
Phone 438.

1957 LEISUREHOME
41' 2-Bedroom. This is a honey at
you can really save. We have cut it
price to \$2235 from \$2925. Insulated
stomach windows, big furnace. You will
enjoy the warmth and comfort of the
one next winter.
BENDER PETERSLIE
Trailer Sales
Montana's Largest Trailer Dealer
2623 Harrison Phone 66
USED MOBILE HOMES
1957 Cameo 40 ft. 2-bedroom \$250
Royal 28 ft. 2-bedroom \$15
Travel Home 31 ft. \$18
1957 Travelo 35' 2-bedroom \$20
Terra Cruiser 30' 1-bedroom \$12
Palace 29' 1-bedroom \$7
Hills 12 ft. sport trailer \$2
Lambert 12 ft. sport trailer \$2
Lang 18' sport trailer \$3
Anaconda 17' with heater \$10
Anaconda Trailer Sales Lots in Butte
and Anaconda

1958 FLEETWOOD
35' 1 Bedroom. Just like new. Double
insulated, storm windows, large 12
mac. Wras
Required To
\$3150 \$2850
Our Loss Your Gain
Buy Now Save
BENDER PETERSLIE
Trailer Sales
Montana's Largest Trailer Dealer
2623 Harrison Phone 66
NOT \$200 DOWN
Not \$100 Down
BUT
Nothing
Down
TO PURCHASE A NEW
USED MOBILE HOME ON
OUR MONTANA
MOBILRAMA SALE
If you have a late model car,
truck your title will secure your
down payment — You keep the
car.
Your furniture will also be ac-
cepted.
Come in and pick out your car
and let us work out a deal for you.
Top Selection To Choose From
DEAND OAK
TRAILERS
2100 Harrison Phone 62
FOR SALE—MISC. 36

ATTENTION!
MINERS — SMELTERMEN
AND CRAFTSMEN
Your Credit With Gribben's Was Good Before
The Strike
IT IS JUST AS GOOD NOW!
Bath Set \$149.95
3 pieces complete.
Water Heater \$84.95
10 year guarantee, glass lined, 30
gallon, gas fired, fully automatic.
Siedarm \$49.50
Completely automatic gas water
heater. Just 2 easy connections to
install.
Magic Chef Gas Heater
Range \$289.95
A beautiful range with a 35,000 BTU
gas heater.
Medicine Cabinet \$29.95
Has 2 plate glass mirror, sliding
doors and fluorescent lights. (Less
lights \$18.50)
Gas Heaters \$49.95
20,000 BTU. Newest styles.

Gribben's
1807 Florence
FREE PARKING
Ph. 2-040

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

FD-36 (Rev. 3-13-56)

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,HUMAN,AAG)

DATE 10-21-2010

F B I

Date: 8/25/59

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Re SAC letter 59-50, 8/11/59.

(C) [redacted] advised on 8/24/59 that at a meeting of the
New York Branch of the [redacted]

[redacted] it was announced
that [redacted] will respect the general request made by the US State
Department that all violent anti-Soviet demonstrations and picket-
ing, as such, be dispensed with by emigre organizations during the
September visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the US.

[redacted] announced, however, that KHRUSHCHEV's visit could not
go unnoticed by the organization and although no picketing or verbal
abuse would be engaged in, [redacted] is planning to voice their objection
to the Soviet form of government, during KHRUSHCHEV's visit, by
organizing and sponsoring a motorcade, bearing anti-Soviet placards
to encircle the UN Building, First Avenue and East River Drive, and
(C) the Soviet Delegation to the UN, 680 Park Avenue, NYC. [redacted]
advises that [redacted] contemplates no demonstration at the airport of
arrival or departure of KHRUSHCHEV and although no specific date
has been set for the aforementioned motorcade, such demonstration
will probably coincide with KHRUSHCHEV's presence in NY at one of
the above locations.

(C) NYO maintaining contact with [redacted] regarding above
matter and will keep Bureau advised of developments.

③ - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)

(C) 1 - NY [redacted]
1 - NY (100-45916) (NTS) #331
1 - NY (105-37245)

EUC:gak
(7)

G G - Wick

REC-105

11 AUG 27 1959

62 SEP 1 1959

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

b1

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b7D

b1

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b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/25/59

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via ARTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Referral/Consult

BRANIGAN

b6
b7c

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM) *103*
1 - Baltimore (Info) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:mtj
(7)

C. G. W.

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

REC-52

103

547

NY 105-37245

Referral/Consult



Any additional information received will be forwarded promptly to the Bureau and interested offices.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/25/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies, and for
Omaha two information copies of a letterhead memorandum
captioned [REDACTED] " dated as above.

In this connection, reference is made to WFO
airtel dated 8/22/59, captioned as above which furnished
the Bureau and Omaha copies of a letterhead memorandum
captioned [REDACTED] containing information regard-
ing inquiries made by [REDACTED] at the Library of
Congress for data pertaining to Marshalltown, Ames, and
Des Moines, Iowa.

The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead
memorandum is [REDACTED]

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The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been
classified "Confidential" as it reveals investigative
[REDACTED] and could reasonably result
in the identification of a confidential source of continuing
value.

ENCLOSURE

REC-42

- ④ - Bureau (Encls. 6)
(1 - 105-47946) [REDACTED]
2 - Omaha (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-17053) [REDACTED]

OJA:blb
(8)

AIRTEL

C C - Wick

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-47946

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b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-21-2010

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D. C.
August 25, 1959

[REDACTED]

According to the "Diplomatic List," for June, 1959,
published by the United States Department of State [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is an [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], an informant, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, learned that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] had made a request of the Chambers of Commerce in
Ames and Marshalltown, Iowa, to furnish [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], available printed material regarding Ames
and Marshalltown, Iowa. This material is to include infor-
mation as to industries and biographies of prominent people
in those cities. The same informant also learned that
[REDACTED] made a request of the Chamber of Commerce in Coon
Rapids, Iowa, for information regarding city officials and
prominent people in Coon Rapids, Iowa.

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The August 21, 1959, issue of "The Washington Post
and Times Herald," a daily newspaper published in Washington,
D. C., contains an article in which it is stated that indications
are that Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev will visit the farm of
Roswell Garst at Coon Rapids, Iowa, during his trip to the
United States.

According to an article in the August 23, 1959,
issue of "The Sunday Star," a newspaper published in Washington,
D. C., Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev will visit Des Moines,
and Ames, Iowa, on September 22 and 23, 1959.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are
to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104045-104

ENCLOSURE

REC-10

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/26/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (105-1843)

KHRUVIS

Re SAC Letter 59-50 (H), 8/11/59, and myairtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum, 8/24/59.

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum containing additional information concerning the activities of the United Anti-Communist Action Committee of Western New York in respect to the forthcoming visit to this country of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV.

The letterhead memorandum is not being classified, as no reason for same is apparent.

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The information obtained from [redacted] who is a source of information of this office, was secured by SA SEYMOR FRED PHILLIPS.

It should be noted that [redacted] with the law enforcement agencies of this area. In connection therewith, [redacted] advised that he has been in touch with Lieutenant [redacted] head of the Subversive Squad, Buffalo Police Department, [redacted] concerning KHRUSHCHEV's visit, and has [redacted] to be present at meetings of the committee, but to date [redacted] has not attended any of the recent meetings pertaining to this matter.

[redacted] was not aware of the exact identities of the twelve Congressmen who were to receive the wire. He identified [redacted] of the Erie County, N.Y., Veterans of Foreign Wars.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (AM-RM)
2 - Buffalo
(1 - [redacted])
SFP:afe
(5)

EX 101

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW.

BY

BY

REC-10

62-104045-105
AUG 27 1959

Approved: [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per: [redacted]

62 SEP 1 1959

BU 105-1853

Should any additional pertinent information concerning this matter be received, the Bureau will be further informed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York

August 26, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

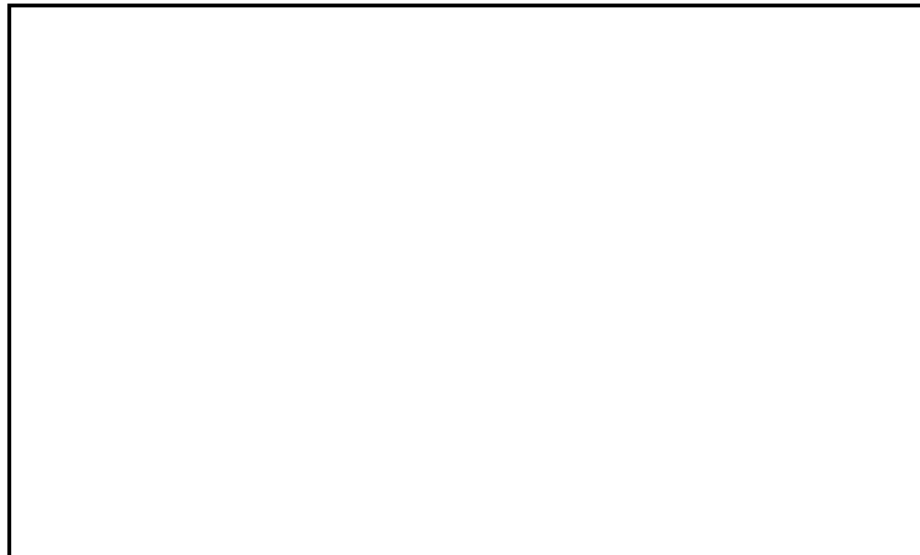
[redacted] New York, who has
furnished reliable information in the past and [redacted]

[redacted] advised the Federal Bureau
of Investigation that [redacted]

[redacted] New York, it was
unanimously agreed that the following communications would be
dispatched with the sender being indicated as [redacted]
as [redacted]

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(1) A telegram was to be sent on [redacted] to each of
twelve U.S. Congressmen who have been foremost in opposition to
the forthcoming visit to the United States of Soviet Premier
KHRUSHCHEV. This wire is to read:



ENCLOSURE

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

(2) A wire was to be sent on [REDACTED] GEORGE MEANY of the CIO-AFL, congratulating him on his stand opposing KHRUSHCHEV's attendance at a forthcoming labor conference in San Francisco, California.

(3) A wire was to be sent [REDACTED] the national headquarters of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars requesting that they express their stand as soon as possible concerning the forthcoming visit to the United States of KHRUSHCHEV.

(4) A letter was to be sent to Cardinal CUSHING, complimenting him on the stand he recently took in opposition to KHRUSHCHEV's forthcoming visit to the United States.

(5) According to [REDACTED] a wire was dispatched to Governor HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS of Iowa, which read:

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This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

8/25/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-7721)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7689)
SUBJECT: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
IS-N

The confidential source mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted]

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The enclosed memorandum is stamped confidential because the information received from the confidential source, a source of continuing value, could lead to the disclosure of the identity of that confidential source and compromise the continuing value thereof.

For the information of the Bureau.

- 4 - BUREAU (62-7721) (9 ENCLS.) (RM)
① - 62-104045 - KHRUVIS (1 Attachment)
3 - NEW YORK (100-7689) (#413)
(1 [redacted] (#413)
(1 - 105-37245 - KHRUVIS) (#342)

AS:DJG
(8)

ENCLOSURE

162-104045-
NOT RECORDED
165 SEP 1 1959

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b7C



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

62-7721

New York, New York
August 25, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: Nationalist Party of
Puerto Rico

b7D

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information

has been working as

[redacted] In conjunction with other groups seeking independence of Puerto Rico, is planning to picket United Nations Headquarters, New York, N. Y., during the morning of September 15, 1959, the day they expect Khrushchev, the Premier of the USSR, to visit the United Nations.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

These Puerto Rican independence groups will picket in the morning in order to be at the United Nations and picketing before other groups, which might be planning to picket on their own behalf, have an opportunity to start their picketing or demonstration in the event such picketing or demonstrations are planned.

The pickets are planning to carry placards demanding freedom for Puerto Rico and freedom for the political prisoners from Puerto Rico held in prison by the United States. The placards will attempt to make clear that the picketing is not directed against Khrushchev but rather that the picketing was protesting the colonial status of Puerto Rico and the tyranny of the United States directed against Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans.

The pickets hope to have some placards printed in Russian.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-7721-175-
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: August 26, 1959

FROM : F. A. Frohbose *FW*SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - C

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

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On August 25, 1959, [redacted] State Department, telephonically contacted SA [redacted] referred to the Current Intelligence Analysis, dated August 19, 1959, and specifically to the last paragraph concerning the 40th anniversary celebration of the CPUSA in September, 1959, and the fact that Khrushchev had been invited to address the meeting. [redacted] inquired if information was available concerning the location of the celebration referred to.

On August 26, 1959, SA [redacted] telephonically advised [redacted] that "The Worker" on August 23, 1959, contained an article indicating that the All-Midwest celebration of the 40th anniversary of the CPUSA would be held at 8 p.m., on September 26, 1959, in the Sky Room of the Midwest Hotel in Chicago, Illinois.

It should be noted that the information concerning the CPUSA inviting Khrushchev to speak at the 40th anniversary celebration in Chicago was obtained from [redacted] and confirmed by [redacted] as set forth in Cleveland airtel [redacted] under the caption of "Khruviz, IS-C, CINAL," Bureau [redacted]

ACTION:

None. For information and record purposes.

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1-Mr. Belmont
 1-Mr. Baumgardner
 1-Mr. Brennan
 1- [redacted]
 1-Mr. Bartlett
 1-Liaison
 1- [redacted]

WFS:amw (8)
amw

57 SEP 1 1959

REC-10

62-104045

62-104045-106

AUG 27 1959

8-26-59

Airtel

To: SAC, New York
2 - WFO

REC-108 From: Director, FBI (62-104045) — 109
KILLOVIS

Referral/Consult



Bufiles disclose that [redacted] has previously been identified as an [redacted] and that you are aware of this information since [redacted] accompanied both Mikoyan and [redacted] during their visits to the U.S.

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Bufiles disclose that Zakharov attended the Four Power Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in July, 1955. [redacted] and [redacted] failed to recognize photograph of Zakharov as any one known to them.

Your attention is directed to WFOlet 4-10-56, copy of which was designated for New York, captioned "Nikolai Zakharov, aka., Nikolai Zakhorov, IS - R," enclosing a letterhead memo. You will note that information received from [redacted]



Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Even though both of these Soviets have been identified as [redacted] they are in all probability in this country

1 - 105-46466 (Zakharov)

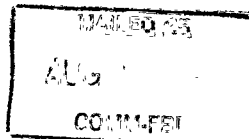
1 - 105-22087 [redacted]

VT:cgw

(8)

SEP 4 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



COPIED COPY FILED IN
COPIED COPY FILED IN

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Airtel to SACs, New York
FO

Re: KENNEDY
62-104045

to arrange for security of Khrushchev's visit. The Bureau does not desire that physical surveillances be conducted of the Soviets but that you cover their activities through established sources only.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 24, 1959

FROM :

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Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
 KHRUSHCHEV TO THE U. S.
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R
 (Bufile 62-104045)

Referral/Consult

On August 24, 1959, Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section
 learned at the Department of State that

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and has
 accompanied high Soviet officials to the U. S. in the past
 (Mikoyan, Koslov).

ACTION:

For the information of the Espionage Section.

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OHB: jlk
 (6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 -
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

*2 copies
 8-31-59*

EX-109

REC-100

62-104045-109

12 AUG 27 1959

REC- 94 The Attorney General

62-104045-110

Director, FBI

August 25, 1959

12:11 P.M. 83 004

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL BURNING
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a memorandum concerning the "Committee for National Burning," which apparently is being organized as a result of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's impending visit to the United States. I thought the information in the enclosed memorandum might be of interest to you.

I have also furnished a copy of this memorandum to the Vice President and Major General Wilton B. Persons, The Assistant to the President.

Enclosure

Aug 25 4 56 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

VT:hrt
(4)

Aug 25 3 43 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

- Tolson
- Belmont
- DeLoach
- McGuire
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

ENCLOSURE

SENT DIRECTOR

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SENT FROM D.C.	
TIME	6:10
DATE	8-25-59
BY	S.H.

SEP 11 1959

August 25, 1959

b6
b7C

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL MOURNING

On August 17, 1959, a confidential source [redacted] advised that on or about [redacted] [redacted] attended a meeting of individuals in Washington, D. C., who looked with disfavor on the visit of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States in September, 1959. The source advised that the moving force behind the meeting was L. Brent Bozell, whom he described as the editor of the "National Review" and the meeting was for the purpose of discussing whether anything could be done to protest Khrushchev's visit to this country.

The source refused to disclose any names of the individuals attending the meeting other than the names of L. Brent Bozell and Walter H. Judd, United States Congressman from Minnesota. The source stated that there were several other Congressmen at the meeting and it had been decided to contact various prominent citizens to secure their backing for the committee. In this connection the source said it had been decided that the support of Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut and Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois should be solicited as they were opposed to Khrushchev's visit. The source advised it was also decided that various labor leaders such as George Meany and David Dubinsky of the American Federation of Labor should be contacted as they were known to be opposed to Khrushchev's visit.

The source stated that a tentative name, the "Committee for National Mourning," had been decided on and that the committee's headquarters was to be in Washington, D. C., but attempts would be made to expand the activities of the committee on a nationwide basis.

The source advised that the individuals at the meeting were opposed to any type of demonstration which would involve violence or the throwing of any material such

Toison _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

(8) ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE FOR DISSEMINATION TO AG, VICE PRESIDENT AND PERSONS, THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-10445-110
ENCLOSURE

Aug 25 4 56 PM '59

b6
b7C

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL MOURNING

as eggs or tomatoes, but it was felt that the demonstration should be of a type of silent protest such as individuals turning their backs when Khrushchev went by, the wearing of black ties or black arm bands, flying the United States flag at half mast, the tolling of church bells, or a parade of hearses. It was also suggested at the meeting, according to the source, that a statement be issued expressing their solidarity with the peoples of the captive nations.

The masthead of the "National Review" indicates that it is "a journal of fact and opinion" published weekly by National Weekly, Inc., Orange, Connecticut, and that L. Brent Bozell is one of its editors.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/21/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a memo captioned, "COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL MOURNING" and dated as above. AN EQUAL NUMBER OF MEMOS OF EVALUATION ARE ENCLOSED.

The confidential source mentioned in the attached memo is [redacted] who requested that his name be kept confidential.

[redacted] advised that it was his understanding that Congressman WALTER H. JUDD mentioned in the memo intended to mention to Vice-President RICHARD M. NIXON that the meeting had taken place to discuss a protest concerning KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the U. S. and the results of the meeting.

b6
b7c

[redacted] several times during the interview indicated he was not in sympathy with the Bureau's inquiry concerning possible demonstrations concerning KHRUSHCHEV, whom he referred to as a butcher. It was explained to [redacted] that the Bureau was in no way interfering with the rights of any individual or group in protesting KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the U. S. and that the purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain whether there would be any demonstrations or incidents which could possibly result in endangering KHRUSHCHEV's life with the resultant serious international consequences which would develop.

③-Bureau (Encls. 5)
2-WFO
(1-65-5100) (COSSACK)

CVB:cak
(5)

AIRTEL

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW

HOW FORW

BY

BEING DISSEMINATED WHITE HOUSE

REC-94 V.P. AG. STATE

135

119-1

b6
b7c

Approved: [redacted]

Sent [redacted]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
August 21, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL MOURNING

DC:

On August 17, 1959, a confidential source [redacted]

[redacted] advised that on or about August 6, 1959, he had attended a meeting of individuals in Washington, D. C., who looked with disfavor on the visit of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States in September, 1959. The source advised that the moving force behind the meeting was L. Brent Bozell, whom he described as the editor of the "National Review" and the meeting was for the purpose of discussing whether anything could be done to protest Khrushchev's visit to this country.

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The source refused to disclose any names of the individuals attending the meeting other than the names of L. Brent Bozell and Walter H. Judd, United States Congressman from Minnesota. The source stated that there were several other Congressmen at the meeting and it had been decided to contact various prominent citizens to secure their backing for the Committee. In this connection the source said it had been decided that the support of Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut and Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois should be solicited as they were opposed to Khrushchev's visit. The source advised it was also decided that various labor leaders such as George Meany and David Dubinsky of the American Federation of Labor should be contacted as they were known to be opposed to Khrushchev's visit.

The source stated that a tentative name, the "Committee for National Mourning" had been decided on and that the Committee's headquarters were to be in Washington, D. C., but attempts would be made to expand the activities of the Committee on a nation-wide basis.

The source advised that the individuals at the meeting were opposed to any type of demonstration which would involve violence or the throwing of any material such as eggs or tomatoes, but it was felt that the demonstration should be

62-104045-112
ENCLOSURE

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL MOURNING

of a type of silent protest such as individuals turning their backs when Khrushchev went by, the wearing of black ties or black arm bands, flying the United States flag at half mast, the tolling of church bells, or a parade of hearses. It was also suggested at the meeting according to the source, that a statement be issued expressing their solidarity with the peoples of the captive nations.

The masthead of the "National Review" indicates that it is "a journal of fact and opinion" published weekly by National Weekly, Inc., Orange, Connecticut, and that L. Brent Bozell is one of its editors.

to here This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 21, 1959

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL MOURNING

Insufficient contact has been had with the confidential source mentioned in the memorandum captioned "Committee For National Mourning," dated August 21, 1959, to determine his reliability.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

62-104045-1112
ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/26/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KHRUVIS

ReBuairtel 8/20/59, instructing that a preliminary survey be made to effect photographic coverage of the arrival of ~~the~~ KHRUSHCHEV and his party.

On 8/26/59, SAs [] and PATRICK M. RICE conferred with []

b6
b7c

4 Bureau - 1 in file 1320
1 Baltimore (65-2754) (Info) (RM)
1 WFO

Referral/Consult

REC-89

PMR:vsh G.C. Wick
(6)

AIRTEL

Approved: *JG/Sm*
Special Agent in Charge

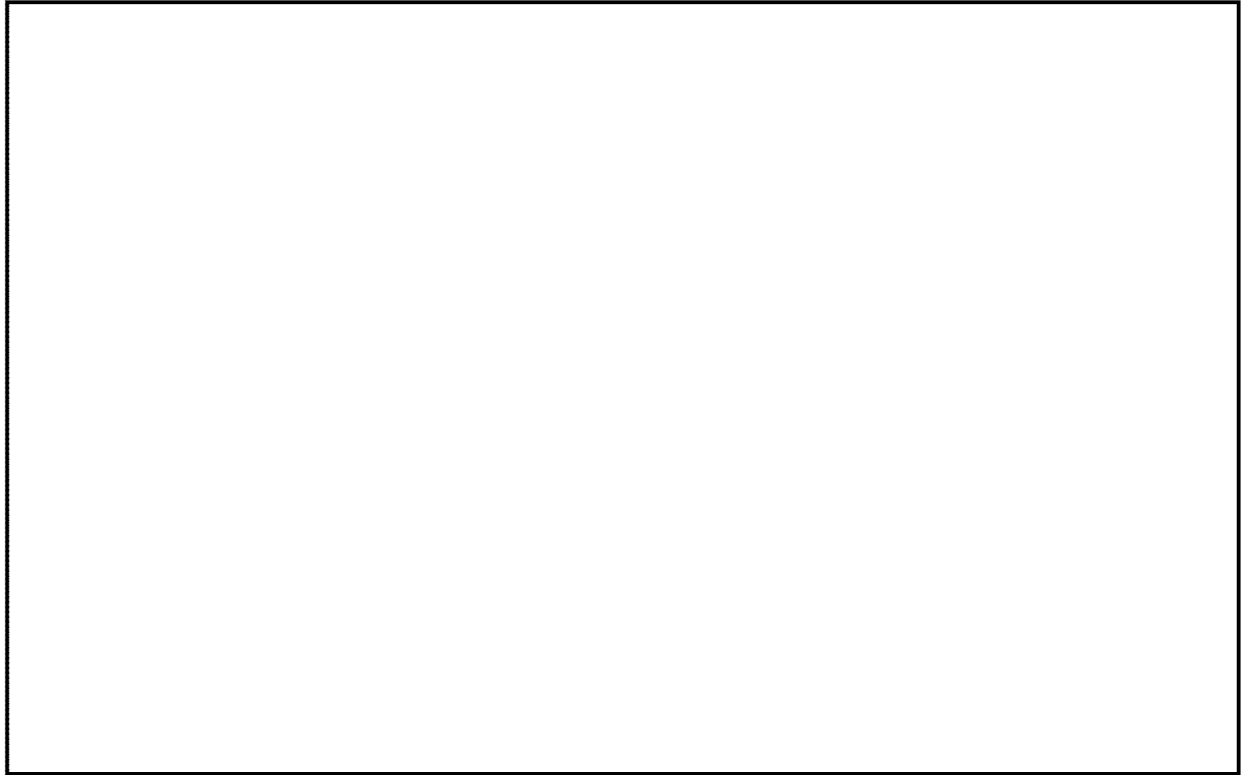
Sent

Per

55 SEP 9 1959

ESH SEC.

WFO 105-31081



WFO will make a survey of the physical arrangement at both MATS, National Airport and at Andrews AFB keeping in mind the use of long range camera equipment. WFO will also make a survey of the possibility of photographs at Blair House from the Old State Dept, building or other suitable nearby buildings.

Recommendations will be submitted by 9/1/59, encompassing all facts of photographic coverage.

A copy of this airtel is being furnished the BA Office since it contains information about Friendship Airport which is in their territory.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/28/59.

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the forthcoming visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States in September, 1959.

[redacted], who furnished the information in the attached memorandum to SA [redacted] was a source of information in the case entitled [redacted] and was very cooperative. File numbers of [redacted] were [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

The attached memorandum has been classified "Confidential" since it reflects investigative interest in a representative of a foreign government.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
1 - WFO

JEH:mm
(3)

CC TO: [redacted]
REQ. REC'D. [redacted]

APR 30 1965

ANS. [redacted]

AGENCY

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

REC-21

57 SEP 18 1959

REC-21

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 28, 1959

NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

On August 24, 1959, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Washington, D. C., advised he had information concerning the forthcoming visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev, Premier, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), in September, 1959. According to [REDACTED] this information is of great concern to the Ukrainian people here in the United States, and they wish it to be forwarded to the proper persons prior to the visit of Khrushchev.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

He related that during the occupation of the Germans in Kiev, 1941 to 1943, the Germans took numerous arts and treasures back to Germany. At the end of the occupation, the Germans asked for the skeleton of Yaroslav The Wise, which was in a sarcophagus in the Cathedral of Saint Sophia in Kiev, Ukraine. Yaroslav The Wise, according to [REDACTED] was the founder of the Cathedral of Saint Sophia and his skeleton has become a relic and a religious inspiration to the free people of the Ukraine.

[REDACTED]

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62-4042-112
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

According to [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] stated that an article had appeared,
[redacted]

[redacted] stated the fears of the Ukrainian people in the United States are that Khrushchev may at some time bring up this subject and attempt to take the [redacted] back to the Ukraine with him after his visit to the United States. According to [redacted] this would make a "hero" of Khrushchev in the eyes of the people of the Ukraine, who now call him "The Ukrainian Butcher."

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[redacted] related that he does not know that this matter will be brought up by Khrushchev during his visit here, but he wanted to furnish the above information to the officials of the United States so they may be prepared in the event he does bring it up. [redacted] emphasized the fact that this is a matter of deep religious concern to the people of the Ukraine and would be the type of political propaganda move which Khrushchev might make. He also stressed the fact that to date, the [redacted]

[redacted] further related that he knows of no demonstrations planned by the people of Ukrainian origin toward the visit of Khrushchev in Washington, D. C., or any other cities which Khrushchev may visit. He stated he knows they do not intend to demonstrate in Washington, D. C., and does not think they will demonstrate in other cities. He stated he could furnish no information concerning other nationality groups.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

8/19/59

airtel

To: SAC, New York

JUNE

From: Director, FBI

PROPOSED VISIT OF NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV

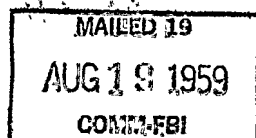
[redacted] is Bureau objective from present through crucial period of above visit. At this time Bureau desires that you ascertain availability of at least 2 temporary technical surveillance plants at each of the above locations having the following general objectives in mind:

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b7E

One of these plants under Item #1 limitation would be put into operation just as soon as receiving type equipment can be furnished and a plant would be put into operation under Item #3 as soon as transmitting electronic equipment can be furnished. Bureau will assign technical personnel for operation of electronic equipment possibly supplemented by qualified men from your office; however, plant security will be responsibility your office. From space and access standpoint some of the electronic equipment will require several men to handle movement and of course AC power would be a necessity. Present plants will only be considered in event no other temporary type plant can be made available. Duration would be from present to termination of visit of Khrushchev in area.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

WFO (Info)
Mr. Belmont
RLM:RWS:ml (7)



REC-47

10 SEP 1 1959

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b7C

55 SEP 4 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to New York
PROPOSED VISIT OF NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV

Current photographs of [redacted]
[redacted] are desired. Four copies should be
submitted. Concentration on [redacted] should be
made. Immediately furnish photographs and descriptions of any [redacted]
[redacted] between present time and proposed visit.

In addition, information must be obtained relative to [redacted]
[redacted] advise in particular
concerning details of [redacted] and
whether any operation involving [redacted]
[redacted]

b2
b7E

Please handle above surveys expeditiously and advise.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/27/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

I
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

For information:

E.H. [unclear] [unclear]
Referral/Consult

20
A copy of this communication is being furnished the Buffalo Office for that office's information.

Mr. A.E. WHITAKER, SAC, Secret Service, NYC, has been advised of the above information.

3-Bureau (62-104045) RM
1-Buffalo (Info) RM
1-New York (105-37245)

REC- 93

62-104045-117

RRF:EG

(6)

Approved: *[Signature]*Sent *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

ec
55 SEP 4 1959

b6
b7C

[Signature]

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

[redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] Tass was interested in getting a tape recorder attached to one of their telephones in order to record incoming conversations. [redacted] wanted to know what Tass would need in order to make this installation. The New York Telephone Company representative advised that Tass should get its own recording equipment and then attach a beeper and a cannon cord which is in accord with federal regulations. He told [redacted] that Tass could get anyone they wanted to install their equipment but the NY Telephone Company preferred to be present when the beeper is attached. He also indicated that the NY Telephone Company would make the installation for \$5. with a monthly charge of \$2.

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

[redacted] indicated that Tass wanted this equipment for the visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the US inasmuch as Russian correspondents traveling with KHRUSHCHEV would be calling long stories into the Tass office. The NY Telephone Company representative advised [redacted] that they should give him about a week's notice prior to installation. He also wanted to know if Tass has a switchboard. [redacted] stated that Tass does have a switchboard and she would call him later regarding this matter.

Above furnished for information.

REC- 93

3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1-Washington Field (105-31081) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (100-60713)
1-New York (100-59425)
1-New York (105-37245)

JHP:em
(8)b6
b7C

AUG 28 1959

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 8/25/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRMAIL AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)
SUBJECT: LNUVIS
CINAL

Referral/Consult

OKH RUVIS

- 3 - Bureau (AM-REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (INFO) (REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles (105-7292) (1-100-43312)

REC-93

62-104045-119

b6
b7C

18 AUG 27 1959

Approved: 3

55 SEP 4 1959

Special Agent in Charge

M

Per

CENTRAL RESEARCH

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

LA 105-7292

Referral/Consult

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5-9 (Rev. 7-15-59)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION - FBI

8/20, 1959

TO:

XXXX Director

___ Mr. Sizoo
___ Mr. Moore

___ Mr. Tolson
___ Mr. Belmont
___ Mr. DeLoach
___ Mr. McGuire
___ Mr. Mohr
___ Mr. Parsons
___ Mr. Rosen
___ Mr. Tamm
___ Mr. Trotter
___ Mr. Holloman
___ Miss Gandy

___ Mr. Baumgardner
___ Mr. Bland
___ Mr. Branigan
___ Mr. Donahoe
___ Mr. Frohbose
___ Mr. Scatterday
___ Mr. Sullivan

___ M
___ See Me
___ Call Me

Miss Lewis

___ Mr. Mooney
___ Reading Room
___ Mail Room

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Khruvis

b6
b7C

Referral/Consult

REC-18

25 AUG 28 1959

EX-135

SENT DIRECTOR
8-20-59

A. H. BELMONT

Room 1742 - Ext. 2121

ENCLOSURE

62 SEP 4 1959

8/17/59

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-76)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-128804) (416)
SUBJECT: CP, USA - YOUTH MATTERS
IS - C

b2
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b7C
b7D

On 8/17/59, [] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised SA [] that he had ascertained the following information this date from [] who described himself as a member of the CP in the informant's presence approximately three months ago:

[] related that he is planning to move from Brooklyn, NY, to Manhattan, NY, in the near future and is planning on setting up a "youth peace club" to promote international peace, the banning of nuclear testing, international cultural exchange, etc. [] added that the formation of this group would be a preparatory step to the actual formation of a CP youth organization. [] related that the formation of the CP youth organization had been delayed a few months due to debates currently going on in the CP as to the form this youth organization should take. He added, however, that the organization itself will be formed by late fall or early winter and mentioned January, 1960, as the latest possible date for the formation of this CP youth organization.

[] further related to the informant that he hopes to have the above "youth peace club" formed in time to become a

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4 - Bureau (100-3-76) (RM)
(100-104065) (KRUVIS)

1 - []
1 - NY 105-37245 (KRUVIS) (33)
1 - NY 100-120546 []
1 - NY 100-128804 (CP, USA-NYD-YOUTH MATTERS) (415)
1 - NY 100-80644 (415)

AJC:mab (413)
(10)

NOT RECORDED
174 AUG 25 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-104065-947

AIRTEL

NY 100-128804

part of the "reception committees" for Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV upon his impending visit to the United States.

[redacted] was not specific, but indicated to the informant that other radical groups would welcome KHRUSHCHEV and remarked that this would be a good time to launch a peace club inasmuch as it could be built up and later assimilated into the forthcoming CP youth organization.

b6
b7C

Informant advised that he could furnish no additional information at this time of a specific nature concerning welcoming committees for KHRUSHCHEV; however, the source has been alerted and the Bureau will be promptly advised upon receipt of any additional information in this regard.

For information of the Bureau [redacted] is an SI subject of the NYO and has been active in CP youth organizing in the Brooklyn, NY area.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *per*

DATE: August 27, 1959

FROM :  *fm*b6
b7CSUBJECT: KHRUVIS
(Bufile 62-104045)Referral/Consult *Briggs*

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____

RECOMMENDATION:

This information be forwarded to the Espionage Section
for handling in connection with captioned matter.

b6
b7C

REC-79

62-104045-121
11 AUG 28 1959

1-Mr. Belmont

1-

1-Mr. Bartlett

1-Liaison

1-

WFS:amw (6)

55 SEP 4 1959 ³

F B I

Date: 8/26/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUSHCHEV
IS - R

On 8/26/59 SA [redacted] New York Office telephonically advised that, according to [redacted] (ph) and General ZAKHAROV arrived Idlewild Airport, same date, and would depart for Washington, D. C., at 10:15 AM. Eastern Airlines Flight 988. [redacted]

b2
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b7C
b7E

SAS on duty at stationary lookout in vicinity of the [redacted]

[redacted] believed to be identical with [redacted] Bufile [redacted] who was in this country during the visits of A. I. MIKOYAN and [redacted] ZAKHAROV probably identical with NIKOLAI S. ZAKHAROV. Bufile 100-342424. 105-46466

WFO files indicate ZAKHAROV has accompanied KHRUSHCHEV on his visits to other countries. Since it would appear the above individuals are in the U. S. in connection with the forthcoming visit of KHRUSHCHEV, their activities will be covered through established sources only, UACB.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 3 - WFO (1 - 65-6937) [redacted] (1 - 105-14628) (ZAKHAROV)

HDP:teb
(8)

C C - Wick

REC-104

23 AUG 28 1959

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 SEP 3 1959

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/21/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR-TEL AIRMAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-7357)
RE: 2 KHRUVIS
IS-R;
CINAL

ReSFairtel to Bureau 8/13/59, captioned "CP, USA,
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS."

Supplemental to information contained in enclosure to referenced airtel, identified as Document #14, two additional articles clipped from the "People's World" (PW) newspaper are enclosed. These articles appeared on page 10 of the 8/22/59 issue of the PW and are captioned "Will KHRUSHCHEV be shown feudal farms, official asks?" and "How Farm Workers Will be Organized."

The possibility that KHRUSHCHEV will request a visit to the farm labor camps in California is greatly increased due to the briefing which ARNOLD JOHNSON, National CP functionary, received in San Francisco on 8/9,10/59 from members of the PW staff. This publication is well aware of the propaganda value of squalid conditions to be found on these farms. They have over the years attempted to exploit them for local Communist propaganda purposes. They presently appear to recognize the tremendous world-wide propaganda victory which might be attained by an impromptu inspection visit by KHRUSHCHEV. These undoubtedly realize that it would be given full coverage by the Russian press and be most effective in convincing the large Russian farm and rural population that laboring conditions in the U.S. are not as have been advertised by the U. S. Fair in Moscow and by visiting U. S. officials.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. ENCLOSURE)
1 - SF 105-7357 (AM-REG)
1 - SF 100-41158 (CINAL)
1 - SF 100-27418 (CP INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

EJO:hko #8
(6)

REG-93

EX-13

23 AUG 24 1959

b6
b7c

55 SEP 4 1959

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Will Khrushchev be shown feudal farms, official asks?

SAN DIEGO — A high ranking state official has suggested that Soviet Premier Khrushchev on his forthcoming visit be taken to the farm labor camps of California "to show him how our brothers and sisters and their children live."

John F. Henning, state Director of Industrial Relations, used the impending visit of the Soviet Premier as an opportunity to take a slap at Vice-President Richard Nixon in a speech last week to the California Labor Federation convention.

"We have here," said Henning, "all the unfortunate elements of class warfare. We have here a ruling, feudal aristocracy visiting its tyranny upon a virtually abandoned segment of the California labor force."

"Fortunately, this situation — which cries for action and reform and remedy—has drawn the attention of high figures in state government within the past month."

"But it requires the attention of those in federal government, and specifically I would say the plight of the agricultural workers of this state demands the thoughtful attention of the Vice-President of the United States."

'TRAGIC IRONY'

Henning criticized Nixon for talking liberally while abroad but failing to act in a similar way at home.

"And while he is found to say kind things of liberalism abroad, he continues to deny to the agricultural workers of this nation the right to unemployment insurance. . . This is the tragic irony of Mr. Nixon as he debates with Khrushchev."

Henning told the convention that Lowell Nelson, chief of the state division of industrial housing, would be happy to show the Soviet Premier farm labor housing situations "his division is trying to remedy."

The industrial relations chief said farm workers live "in houses Nixon wouldn't permit his dog to dwell in."

Henning also challenged Nixon to explain to the Soviet Premier how little farm workers are paid in California and to tell him how the California Legislature refused to even guarantee these workers "a lousy 90c an hour."

Henning, who was research director for the old California State Federation of Labor before being named to his present post, praised the current drive to organize farm workers in California.

P. 10. col. 3-5
PEOPLE'S WORLD
Aug 25 1959
Forwarded by
San Francisco Division

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 25 1959	
FBI — SAN FRANCISCO	

California Labor Federation convention

How farm workers will be organized



STRICTER ENFORCEMENT of child labor laws in farm areas of California has been promised by State Labor Commissioner Sigmund Arywitz. He told the California Labor Federation convention in San Diego last week. "We want to increase the enforcement. We are going to do everything we can to stop this criminal abuse of children." This photo was taken during carrot picking operations in the Imperial valley. Note extreme youth of children.

P 10 C41-5
Aug 27, 1959

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO	

SAN DIEGO—The man in charge of organizing agricultural workers in California sees his job as one of building among farm workers "a union that is so strong that, by God, they can take the things that are coming to them!"

Norman Smith, a veteran of the auto workers organizing drive of the '30's who left a supervisory job at the Kaiser Steel plant at Fontana to return to the organizational wars, told the California Labor Federation convention here last week how and why the job will be done.

The speech, which recalled for many delegates the turbulent organizational days of the nation's great industrial unions, was one of the highlights of what otherwise was a rather unexciting convention.

Smith told the delegates the national AFL-CIO is spending money (a reported \$100,000 a year for two years) in a drive to organize farm workers "for the protection of ourselves and for the protection of the rest of the labor movement."

IN THE FIELD

The speech highlighted a considerable emphasis by the convention on the farm worker drive, which is centered currently in the San Joaquin valley—principally in the Stockton-Tracy area.

Smith told something of how he hopes to see the drive accomplished.

He envisions a union steward in every field who would say to every man that comes into the field:

"Where is your ticket?"

If the worker doesn't have a slip from the union, the steward, as Smith sees it, will say, "Well, you can work today, tomorrow you had better have one."

"We have," Smith said, "got to have a steward in every field, in every gang that goes out to every contractor boss that pulls out on the day haul."

"We have got to have a steward on that, and we have got to have one or two business agents in every local community, a man that can't be fired; he can move in and see that the job is done. And that is the only role that I am here to play."

ANSWERS CHARGE

Smith then answered specifically the charge made by corporate farm employers that "we are here trying to carve out a kingdom; that we are trying to get up a dues-collecting agency."

He declared, "I am not, nor have I ever become a member of either of the unions that we

are trying to organize. I carry a Steelworkers card . . . and I am not interested in building a kingdom or a district for myself, and I am not concerned about who the officers of the Agricultural Workers will be."

He then told of a recent incident involving himself and Ernesto Galarza, secretary of the National Agricultural Workers Union.

"Not so long ago Ernesto and I went under a bridge in Stockton on Fremont avenue where three families of fruit tramps were camped, and there we found a 14 year old boy, and he and Ernie Galarza struck up a friendship in a very few minutes because they were both expert cherry pickers, and after we went away and were on the way back to my hotel, I said this:

"'Ernie, wouldn't it be a glorious thing if 25 years from now, the president of the biggest international union could be able to get up and say, 'I remember when my dad and I were camped under a bridge in Stockton, California, and three organizers came down to see us?'"

Smith told the delegates big organizing drives are sometimes concluded more rapidly than many people expect.

SOMETIMES FASTER

"In 1935 Bill Green told me it would take us 35 years to organize General Motors. I stayed with the organization to see the automobile industry completely organized, and I have worked 14 years in a plant and spent two years in service since that time."

Smith did not, however, attempt to portray the job as an easy one.

"I don't know that there is any other group in the country whose plight has been more portrayed and that the public should be more well aware of, but for some peculiar reason in our attempts to organize the field workers and those who are most closely associated to them we seem to have missed the mark."

"I think all of you know what a big task it is. In addition to all the complex problems that are presented here, there is the fact that this struggle has been going on for almost a hundred years, and that the growers, who are not farmers, have always been able to stamp it out. Thus you can realize the immensity of it."

One of the key features of the drive, Smith said, will be to use organizers who come from the industry. He is currently training 12 such, one of whom, R. M. Aguilar, was introduced to the convention.

Smith told the convention labor should support the drive "because it is the moral, the right and the decent thing to do" and also to protect its own interests.

He described farm workers as "the largest group of partially employed and wholly unemployed people that there is in the country today." He described the group as "a cancerous sore that is going to engulf all the rest of us."

Between two and two and a half million hired farm workers, not including a million or a million and a half marginal small farmers that are on the verge of bankruptcy, have "to be organized for our own protection," Smith declared.

"Today it is like trying to build a levee on a bed of quicksand. . . . And we will have to push some pile down to the bedrock and give this group of people some support to keep from building a levee on a ground that is constantly sinking."

Smith hailed the recent probe by the state Department of Employment which confirmed irregularities in the Mexican farm labor import program long-charged by the union and resulted in the demotion of

Edward F. Hayes, the farm labor chief.

"I am glad I am living in a state where the state government has the moral fortitude to tie into . . . the most entrenched body this state knows. The growers in this state have had it their way too long."

He then declared, "My role in this thing is to build among the agricultural workers a union that is so strong, by God, they can take the things that are coming to them; and that's what I am here for!"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

FBI

Date: 8/20/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
CINAL

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] aka [redacted]
[redacted] (conceal, her request) [redacted]
Pasadena, California [redacted]
[redacted] voluntarily furnished this Office
printed material issued in the name of the "Committee Against
U.S.A. Surrender," P.O. Box 73, San Marino, California.
Five photostatic copies with letterhead memoranda of the
three pertinent items are attached for the Bureau's informa-
tion. The purpose of the documents is self-explanatory.

According to information given by [redacted] who
has furnished reliable information in the past, the "Committee
Against U.S.A. Surrender" is a group entirely identical with
"The Network, P.O. Box 2003D, Pasadena, California," a
voluntary, patriotic anti-Communist association of friends
and neighbors of [redacted] who is apparently the motivating
force behind the two groups.

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It appears that one of the main objects of "The
Network" is to counter and oppose left-wing pressure
organizations. "The Network's" current campaign is to
counter the American Civil Liberties Committee - Emergency
Civil Liberties Committee-sponsored petition to abolish
the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (Registered) (Air Mail)
1 - San Francisco (Info) (Registered)
3 - Los Angeles (1 - 62-4594)
(1 - 100-43372 (CINAL))

REC-62

4 AUG 21 1959

TWC:fjl
(7)
AIRTEL

ENCLOSURE

EX-135
AAG-15D(0-6 (01))

AGENCY 62-104045-151
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 8-28-59
HOW FORW. 4-5 Sent
JOC: mlt

Per

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

66 SEP 9 1959

LA 105-7292

stated that hundreds of "The Network's" petitions have been distributed for individual address to Federal legislators urging continuation and strengthening of the HCUA.

[redacted] stated that the "Committee Against U.S.A. Surrender" has issued two thousand printed forms, as attached, and has demand for more, urging Congressmen and Senators that their constituents oppose the announced exchange visits of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and DWIGHT EISENHOWER. Such exchange, according to this literature, lowers the resistance of U.S. citizens to Godless international Communism; impresses non-committed countries that 'hob-nobbing' with the enemy is accepted behavior; flaunts the captive nations that we have foresaken them; brings couriers into the U.S. with orders for U. S. Communists and their dupes; discards the historic example of the U.S. as a moral force; and signifies the apparent desire of the U.S. for peace at any price-- tantamount in the Soviet's definition of 'peace' to virtual surrender by the U.S.A.

b6
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This literature of the "Committee Against U.S.A. Surrender" urges that U.S. citizen behavior, as recommended by President EISENHOWER, 'be polite' during KHRUSHCHEV's visit, but suggests that KHRUSHCHEV be welcomed with memorial services in all Churches that take a stand against Communism, with prayers for those tortured and exiled, and prayers for the captive nations. The literature suggests that the official itinerary be lined with rows of empty coffins, marked with the statistics of those murdered and imprisoned for each of the fourteen captive nations. The literature also recommends for citizens who might be caught in the line of procession of the KHRUSHCHEV party, that they turn their backs to it. Other similar suggestions are offered, and the 'Committee' recommends that groups be set up in the pertinent cities to effect these suggestions.

Los Angeles files show that [redacted] was in communication with the Bureau on another matter involving one [redacted]. There are no other references to [redacted] or "The Networks," or "Committee Against U.S.A. Surrender" in Los Angeles files.

b6
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F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Best available copy

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Enc. (10) to Bureau from
LA:

five copies of printed
material issued in name
of "Committee Against
U.S.A. Surrender"

five copies of letterhead
memo re above

Re: KHRUVIS

CINAL

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-10704-124

COMMITTEE AGAINST U. S. A. SURRENDER
P. O. BOX 73
San Marino, California

SUGGESTS

To all who view with dread and dismay the invitation and arrival on our shores of one, Nikita Khrushchev, the "Butcher of Budapest", the "Hangman of the Ukraine", the "Murderer of our Air-men", the "Jailer of thousands of Americans", the "Assassinator of the Katyn Forest", the breaker of all agreements and treaties,-----
THE CZAR ABSOLUTE-----

HEAR YE

WHEREAS, the Reds will not risk war over any piece of real estate due to the unreliability of its own and its satellite armies, and due to the common hatred held for the regime by its oppressed, and

WHEREAS, the only barrier between Moscow and Washington today is that the Soviets want unconditional surrender, and

WHEREAS, firmness by the West will alone save the world from another war, and

WHEREAS, the leaders of the Kremlin need no visit to America to learn the state of our socialization, as they have been thoroughly briefed by their couriers and agents during these many years of unrestrained subversion, and

WHEREAS, we Americans now have no recourse but to be polite, (in our fashion) to the visitor our President has invited to our country, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we will welcome him with Memorial Services in all the Churches that have taken a stand against the Communist conspiracy, with prayers for those who have been tortured and exiled in years past, for those who will suffer if we surrender to his kind of PEACE, with special prayers for all captive nations.

BE IT RESOLVED, THAT in all the cities on his itinerary, a splendid greeting will be prepared for him, in the form of a long line of HEARSEs, placarded with the statistics of the number of persons murdered or imprisoned from each of the 14 captive countries in recent years, and also

BE IT RESOLVED, that those Americans caught on the streets in the line of the Khrushchev parade, do turn their backs on this TWENTIETH CENTURY TYRANT.

AMERICAN PATRIOTS, establish in your city a committee of welcome to Nikita Khrushchev, in the manner described above, and work unceasingly to publicize and prepare this welcome, in time for his arrival.

THE COMMITTEE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
August 20, 1959

Re: COMMITTEE AGAINST U.S.A. SURRENDER
P.O. BOX 73
SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA

A Confidential Source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in August, 1959, that the above named group is currently issuing an informational sheet with suggested stand by citizens relative to the intended visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, along with petition forms for suggested mailing to House members and Senators at Washington, with numbered sentiments, each expressive of opposition to the KHRUSHCHEV - EISENHOWER exchange visits.

The instant group is entirely identical with "The Network", P.O. Box 2003D, Pasadena, which has been described as a voluntary, patriotic, anti-Communist association of friends and neighbors of an individual in Pasadena, the wife of a retired Eastern banker, who is apparently the motivating force behind the group. It appears that the main object of "The Network" is to counter and oppose left-wing pressure organizations. Its immediate campaign is a counter-offensive against the American Civil Liberties Union - Emergency Civil Liberties Committee-sponsored petition to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and takes the form of a similar petition to Congress urging the continuation and strengthening of the HCUA.

Attached are photostatic copies of the informational sheet and suggested petition forms to Congressmen and Senators, issued by the "Committee Against U.S.A. Surrender."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PLEDGE CARD

to the

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE

Council Against Communist Aggression

1500 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 21, Pa.

In consideration of the subscriptions of others, here and abroad, of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the cause of peace with liberty in resistance to all forms of Communist aggression and tyranny over mind and purpose of man, I pledge my voice, my pen, my purpose and my purse to the extent stated below:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Name _____ HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

Address _____

City and State _____ Trade or Profession _____

Regular Correspondent ☐ \$10 per year

Sustaining Member ☐ \$20 to \$100 per year

Contributing Member ☐ \$100 per year plus

(Note: New members should secure wherever possible the endorsement of at least one present member on reverse side of this card.)

2010-09-09

Council Against Communist Aggression

A committee of correspondence for dissemination of democracy's information in aid of World Freedom—Deminform

National Headquarters
1500 NO. BROAD ST. • PHILADELPHIA 21, PA.
PO PLAR 5-7671

Washington Office
100 INDIANA AVENUE, N.W. • SUITE 502
DISTRICT 7-0875

MARX LEWIS
Chairman
55-05 WOODSIDE AVENUE
WOODSIDE, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 3-5200
(N.Y.C. Office No.)

August 26, 1959

Vice-Chairmen
REV. DENNIS COMEY, S.J.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHRISTOPHER EMMET
901 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
RHINELANDER 4-2816

MRS. GEORGE A. FITCH
TAIPEH, TAIWAN
(Free China)

SAL B. HOFFMANN
PHILADELPHIA
FREDERICK C. MCKEE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BENJAMIN McLAURIN
NEW YORK

HERBERT PHILBRICK
RYE, N. H.

ROSCOE POUND
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BISHOP HERBERT WELCH
NEW YORK

ARTHUR G. McDOWELL
Executive Secretary
Treasurer
Philadelphia
and
Washington

Fraternal
Foreign
Correspondents

FRED BOWEN
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

CHARLES R. SONNEX
LONDON, ENGLAND

HON. KU CHENG-KANG
TAIPEH, FREE CHINA

J. K. TEWARI
NEW DELHI, INDIA

ARTHUR A. OCHWADA
KENYA, AFRICA

Dear Friend:

Because of the shortness of time and funds, it is impossible to write you individually. Please, therefore, note the enclosures, as follows:

First, a proposed statement of private belief and pledge of individual restraint of action and demeanor during impending visit of Nikita Khrushchev as guest of State, but not of private citizenship of U. S. during September. The statement was prepared by an ad hoc National Committee of Mourning in Washington. There is not time to make it an official Council statement in this time of vacation absences, etc., so Chairman Lewis, Vice Chairmen Christopher Emmet and Sal B. Hoffmann and your Secretary are signing it in their individual capacities only and circulating it to you for similar individual adherence, if your conscience so dictates.

Second, a copy of AFL-CIO Executive Council majority statement of trade union non-intercourse with Russian dictator.

Third, a copy of the monumental address of August 13 on subject by Dodd of Connecticut in the U. S. Senate. An attempt was made by our Council executive members to get press coverage on this from lackadaisical Washington press corps by asking local editors to request wire coverage of their Washington correspondents and bureaus, but the labor bill fight and the vulnerability of American press to exploitation by totalitarian dictators' press tricks since Hitler's day to this limited our success in this respect, with honorable exceptions of Time magazine, a credit to the vigilant C. D. Jackson, and a few local editors in Florida and New England who were on their toes.

Executive and National Committee of Correspondence*


N. F. ALLMAN, FRANK BARNETT, ARNOLD BEICHMAN, ROY BREWER*, BISHOP FRED CORSON, SYDNEY L. DEVIN, EDWARD R. EASTON*, DR. WM. W. EDEL, GENERAL ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER, WILLIS ETTER, JAMES T. FARRELL, ROBERT FITCH, DR. BEN A. GARSIDE, ARTHUR J. GOLDSMITH, DR. LESTER B. GRANGER, ROBERT HECKERT, GEORGE HOLCOMB, DR. STANLEY HORNBECK, WALTER KIRSCHENBAUM, VICTOR LASKY*, SOL M. LEVITAS, MARVIN LIEBMAN*, SARAH LIMBACH*, ISAAC DON LEVINE, JAY LOVESTONE, REV. CHARLES W. LOWRY, DAVID MARTIN, JAMES L. McDEVITT, JAMES R. McILROY, F. J. McNAMARA, THOMAS J. McNEIL*, EDGAR A. MOWRER, ERNEST K. MOY, DR. DAN POLING, REV. CHAS. OWEN RICE, BRANCH RICEY, SERAFINO ROMUALDI, WILLIAM SCHOENBERG, DR. CHARLES E. SCOTT, ADMIRAL WILLIAM H. STANDLEY, MILTON D. STEWART, DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DR. RICHARD L. WALKER, DR. KARL WITTFOGEL AND OTHERS.

Fourth, a pledge card to National Committee of Correspondence of our Council for financial aid in 1960, if, as expected, the stringency and haste of the drafters of the so-called Labor Reform bill imperils the continuance of the main support of the Council, which since our founding in 1951 has been the action of the Upholsterers' International Union in furnishing all printing, postage and normal administrative costs of the Council, including the Executive Secretary's time out of its civic, education and governmental affairs department budget. This contribution which amounts to some thousands of dollars each and every year is of course approved each quarter by the Union's General Executive Board on report and endorsed fully by delegates to the Union's Triennium Convention, such as that held in San Francisco this June. However, the drafters of the various labor reform bills now being made basis of new law, from their great ignorance of actual nature of trade union functioning and haste and bitter partisanship of action, have inserted a clause on fiduciary responsibility of union officers which opens way to any malcontent, or even communist, to enjoin a union officer from and force him to personally reimburse a union expenditure for a civic purpose even if approved by virtually all union members on vote, on grounds that contribution even to a Community Chest was not for a specifically "trade union purpose."

Congressman Walter Judd, on our behalf, has offered to House-Senate conferees on the so-called Landrum-Griffin bill a clause drafted by our own and AFL-CIO lawyers to avoid this possibly unintended destructive result, but while outcome is not completely certain the almost civil war atmosphere between labor and management forces in present Congress makes such intelligent and deliberate action highly unlikely. In such case, Upholsterers' Union attorneys will have to carefully review the situation and the private subscriptions from industry management people and professional people, which have supplemented Upholsterers' main contribution, may have in 1960 to take over entire burden or choose this moment to suspend our Council work. I am compelled, therefore, to ask every Council correspondent who can to consider the matter and send in such pledge as your conviction and purse will bear.

Please send in your personal adherence to the statement on personal attitude on the Khrushchev visit at once if you are so moved by its language. We will transmit to National Committee of Mourning, for which Brent Bozell of Washington is acting as Secretary for us, at our request, in view of our own inability to act collectively as a Council at this time.

Sincerely yours,


Arthur G. McDowell, Executive
Secretary-Treasurer

AGMcD:mb
oeiu-14
Enclosures - 4

Item #69

DOCUMENTS OF COUNCIL AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

8/26/59

TEXT OF LABOR STATEMENT ON KHRUSHCHEV

UNITY HOUSE, PA., Aug. 20 -- Following is the text of the resolution on Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's coming visit to the United States adopted today by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations:

President Eisenhower has invited Nikita Khrushchev, the head of the Soviet Union, to visit the United States in the near future.

From various sources there have come to us queries as to what is our attitude to the forthcoming visit of Mr. Khrushchev.

It is not for the AFL-CIO Executive Council to approve or disapprove an invitation extended by our President to the head of another government. We do not, therefore, have any comment to make on the wisdom of the President's invitation. At the same time, we must all face the situation realistically.

The Soviet regime continues to be a totalitarian dictatorship. It is dedicated to aggression and world domination. It has destroyed all democratic rights and liberties in its own country. It is now seeking to subvert and destroy the rights and liberties which we Americans cherish dearly in our country.

There is not a shred of evidence to show that the Kremlin rulers have changed the nature or aims of their regime or even slackened their drive to conquer the world and remold it on the pattern of Soviet tyranny.

It has been reported that Vice President Nixon, during his visit to the U.S.S.R., indicated he would urge American labor to join actively in an exchange program with the so-called unions of Soviet Russia. It is, therefore, necessary to set the record straight.

In this situation, the Executive Council reaffirms its declaration of February 1959 against exchanging delegations with dictatorship countries. We further reiterate our whole-hearted support of the I.C.F.T.U. (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) policy against exchanges of delegations with the so-called trade unions in Communist or any other totalitarian countries.

The AFL-CIO is an organization of free trade unions. There are no Soviet counterparts with which we of the AFL-CIO can have such exchanges. The Kremlin dictatorship strictly prohibits the Soviet workers from organizing free trade unions. The so-called trade unions in the U.S.S.R. are nothing but agencies of the Communist dictatorship.

Consequently, it is out of the question for the AFL-CIO to give recognition to the head of a government which does not permit its own workers to have any free trade unions. American labor could never participate in honoring the head of a government which seeks to destroy human freedom in any form.

Furthermore, as a free trade union movement, the AFL-CIO is not bound to agree with every domestic or foreign policy of our Government.

For example, the American labor movement has always firmly opposed U. S. recognition of the Franco dictatorship. But our Government has recognized and has even given economic aid to this dictatorship. Such governmental actions do not mean that the AFL-CIO should welcome Franco to our shores in the event our Government should ever invite him to visit the United States.

By the same token the President's invitation to Mr. Khrushchev does not mean that the AFL-CIO should participate in honoring this head of a foreign government which runs a vast network of forced labor camps and which ordered the murder of thousands of Hungarians fighting for their national independence and freedom.

PROPOSED STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF MOURNING
ON OCCASION OF KHRUSHCHEV VISIT (CIRCULATED FOR INDIVIDUAL ADHERENCE ONLY BY COUNCIL AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION DUE TO SHORTNESS OF TIME, PREVENTING FORMAL ADOPTION BY COUNCIL).

"The President of the United States, in his capacity as the Nation's chief executive, has issued a personal invitation to the Premier of the Soviet Union to visit this country. It is clear that the President does not intend the invitation to imply American approval of Premier Khrushchev, or of his government, or of the world Communist movement he heads. It is equally clear, however, that Communist propaganda will make every effort to falsify the meaning of the visit. Mindful of the grave consequences of any misunderstanding in this matter, we, the undersigned deem the moment appropriate to reaffirm America's commitment to the cause of world-wide freedom.

"We hold these assertions to be beyond dispute:

"--that the cause of freedom is indivisible; the loss of freedom anywhere is a loss everywhere; and perils to freedom, wherever they arise, imperil us all;

"--that the world Communist movement, guided by the government of the Soviet Union, is responsible for the loss of freedom of hundreds of millions of people in Europe and Asia, and seeks the eventual enslavement of all mankind;

"--that the American people, and their government, are rightly regarded as the chief defenders of freedom in the world -- a role due in part to our country's physical might, in part to her unswerving record of sacrifice in freedom's behalf.

"It follows that the cause of freedom would suffer a grievous blow from any suggestion that America's resolve to defend itself and the Free World has slackened, or that her solicitude for Communism's captives has diminished.

"We believe, therefore, that Mr. Khrushchev's visit should be the occasion of a renewed expression of America's dedication to freedom and justice in the world.

"Such an expression would strengthen the President's hand in dealing with Mr. Khrushchev; it would afford fresh testimony of the American people's unwavering determination to stand behind their government's efforts to resist Communist aggression.

"It would relieve the anxieties of Free World peoples who may be affected by Communist efforts to portray the visit as evidence of American weakness.

"It would have a salutary effect on Mr. Khrushchev. The Soviet ruler, we assume, is fully apprised of our military and industrial strength. He must be made equally aware of our moral strength. He must be shown that the American people are far stronger in their resolve to resist tyranny than he has apparently been led to believe. It would be an incalculable tragedy should Mr. Khrushchev be in any doubt after his visit to our shores that America's cause is freedom, and that to this cause we have pledged our national honor.

"It would assure the captive peoples of America's continued support of their aspirations to freedom. America has never recognized, and will never recognize, the claims of naked power. Our nation is founded on the principle that all men have a God-given right to be free. America has supported and will continue to support all those who seek liberation from the grinding tyranny of the slave-state. Our friends-in-bondage must understand that the presence in our midst of their captor does not imply acceptance of him or of his conquests, that it does not signify a diminished solicitude for their plight. Their precious cause remains foremost in our hearts, and in our prayers.

"To these ends, we call upon the American people, on the occasion of the Soviet ruler's visit, to demonstrate their solidarity with the victims of Communism by a concerted manifestation of national mourning. We suggest the wearing of black arm bands, the holding of religious services and the tolling of church bells in the cities through which he passes and throughout the nation. Whatever symbols are employed, we urge all Americans to deport themselves with dignity and restraint -- as befits an occasion of mourning. We seek an expression of spiritual unity with the victims of tyranny.

"By mourning for the martyrs to our common cause, we would remind Mr. Khrushchev that love of freedom and justice still burns fiercely in the hearts of Americans. We would remind him that behind our guns and factories, there is dedication and purpose and will.

"There is no need for America to bare her muscles. Let us uncover her heart."

Item #68

DOCUMENTS OF COUNCIL AGAINST COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

TEXT OF SPEECH ON KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT
TO U.S. DELIVERED ON THE FLOOR OF
THE SENATE BY SEN. THOMAS J. DODD
(D-CONN.) ON AUG. 13, 1959. (Advance
version used because of exhaustion
of Congressional Record reprints)

The long road to futility and failure, upon which man has journeyed for so much of his history, is marked with familiar tombstones, such as the Munich Conference, which have come in popular thought to be regarded as separate, independent events, turning points which ushered in great periods of tragedy and defeat.

But historians recognize that events such as Munich cannot be rightly judged, of themselves, as clear turning points. They were rather the culmination of a whole series of less spectacular events, which led to and foreordained those tragic happenings which became symbols of an age.

The appeasement at Munich was foreshadowed by a whole series of lesser appeasements. The failure to oppose Nazi rearmament, the failure of courage, of sacrifice, of patriotism, the failure of the Free World to rearm itself morally and militarily, the failure to oppose Hitler's march into the Ruhr, the failure to oppose the seizure of Austria, the support given Hitler by Free World industrialists and financiers, the deference and homage paid to Hitler by Free World leaders, all these formed the pattern of which Munich was the logical and perhaps inevitable outcome.

I believe that in our own time we are repeating the same pattern of concessions to insatiable tyranny which twenty years ago reached the point of no return at the conference table in Munich.

For the past several years, our national policy has lacked the positive, virile and resourceful characteristics that are necessary if we are to make progress against the Communists. We have not succeeded in projecting our system as the wave of the future. But while John Foster Dulles was at the helm, there was a steady and unyielding determination to avoid concession and appeasement.

While it cannot be said that we made forward progress, we did avoid appeasement. We held the line.

The role that Dulles played in resisting the forces of concession and compromise did not become fully apparent until his tragic illness and death removed him from the direction of affairs. Since his passing, there has been a slow but perceptible retreat. We are now observing the early examples of that retreat. It is imperative that we fight this trend at the outset. Tomorrow may be too late.

We have not yet committed a final irremediable act of appeasement from which there is no return.

There is, therefore, hope that it can be averted and so long as there is that hope, there is the duty to speak out, however unpopular or unwelcome my words may be.

I need not attempt to retrace the entire pattern of this mid-century appeasement; the record of the past year is sufficient to point up the danger.

On November 27, 1958, Communist Dictator Khrushchev issued an ultimatum to the United States, Great Britain and France to get out of West Berlin or face the consequences of war.

Our immediate response to this challenge was one of apparent strength and firmness. But month by month, the Communists have chipped away that strength and firmness and a new pattern of appeasement has unfolded.

The latest and most significant concession, the most striking retreat from previous policy, is the President's invitation to Nikita Khrushchev to tour the United States as an official and honored guest of the American people.

The Khrushchev invitation was announced to the American people almost before there was any official indication that it was being contemplated. The President's swift and secret consummation of the Khrushchev visit was obviously aimed at preventing any opportunity for prior public discussion of the merits of such a proposal. Previous samplings of public opinion had indicated that a considerable portion of the American people was flatly opposed to a Khrushchev visit. But there had been very little public discussion of the question and no organized attempt to stimulate public opposition.

If the President's timing was designed to choke off public controversy, it has been remarkably successful. The Members of the Congress, suddenly presented with an accomplished fact have, with only a few exceptions, either approved the President's action or remained silent.

The nation's press has been faced with the choice of either supporting the President's action or appearing to embarrass and hamper the official foreign policy of our country.

The American people, confronted now with exhortations to give Khrushchev a friendly reception, are being propagandized into a position of either applauding the Communist dictator or appearing to hinder efforts to "relax tensions."

The tens of millions of Americans who oppose the Khrushchev visit are, therefore, almost without spokesmen in the Congress and in the press.

The full measure of the triumph we have accorded Khrushchev by inviting him to our country as a state guest can only be understood in the light of what happened at the Geneva Conference.

We said that we would not negotiate under ultimatum, but we have gone to Geneva twice without insisting on a formal retraction of the Khrushchev ultimatum which created the Berlin crisis.

We insisted that we would never recognize the East German puppet regime, but in according their representatives equal observer status with the West German representatives, we granted them a partial de facto recognition.

We said that our right of presence in Berlin derived from the occupation statute and could be terminated only by a treaty of peace with Germany, but we have now backed down to proposals which speak only of right of access, which make no mention of the occupation statute and our right of presence, and which, in effect, concede to the Kremlin the right to terminate or rewrite any Berlin agreement whenever it is so disposed.

We said that a solution of the Berlin impasse could be negotiated only as part of an over-all German settlement, but we abandoned that concept and agreed to discuss Berlin as a separate question.

We insisted that the President would not go to a Summit Conference unless there were genuine progress at the Foreign Ministers' Conference, but he is holding a White House Summit Meeting with Khrushchev nonetheless.

There are many people who have misgivings about the Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange but who feel that they must withhold judgment at least until after the Soviet dictator's visit. To these I would suggest that they look more closely at the first fruits of the invitation - because these fruits provide us with a foretaste of the bitter harvest to come.

The invitation to Khrushchev was extended in early July. The first result of the invitation was that the Soviets became more demanding and insolent in the negotiations at Geneva. In the first session they insisted that the question of Berlin be discussed by itself and not within the framework of the Western package, which provided for the staged reunification of Berlin and Germany through democratic processes. In the second session, which convened on July 14, they not only insisted that we accept their terms on Berlin; they took the stand that they would refuse to discuss the question of Berlin unless we accepted their proposal that the four great powers abdicate their responsibility for the reunification of Germany and turn the matter over to an all-German committee in which East and West would be equally represented.

Even more disturbing than their stepped-up demands was the personally arrogant manner of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. Whereas during the first session he had at least observed the diplomatic proprieties, in the course of the second session he treated the Western Foreign Ministers with open contempt. It was, to put it mildly, a cat and mouse game in which the West was the mouse.

There were reports, according to the Christian Science Monitor of July 30, that, I quote:

"Mr. Herter in recent weeks has lost all patience with and respect for the Kremlin's policy as executed here by Mr. Gromyko and has at times bluntly informed the Soviet Minister he will not tolerate the calculated Soviet denigration of the Western Foreign Ministers."

It is some consolation that Mr. Herter protested in strong terms. But the fact nevertheless remains that he did tolerate it and continued to tolerate it for three solid weeks.

This was the first fruit of our invitation to Khrushchev.

The second fruit was equally bitter, equally a portent. President Eisenhower, prior to announcing the invitation, had time and again stated that there could be no meeting at the Summit unless there were some progress at Geneva to justify it. In an effort to make things as easy as possible for the Russians, our definition of what constitutes progress was watered down until it was understood to mean nothing more than a retraction of Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum. Personally, I would question this definition of progress - but for the purpose of this argument I am willing to let it stand. Instead of retracting his ultimatum, Khrushchev repeated it - without a deadline but in more threatening terms - in the joint statement he issued with Polish Communist Chief Gomulka on July 22. I quote:

"If, despite the good will of the German Democratic Republic by which they meant the East German puppet regime and other socialist countries, liquidation of the abnormal situation in West Berlin is not effected, then Poland and the Soviet Union will support East Germany in the measures which it may recognize as appropriate within the framework of its sovereign rights, to liquidate the abnormal situation in West Berlin."

The third fruit that has matured in the brief interval since the invitation was issued is the invasion of Laos by guerrillas based on Communist China and Vietnam, with Vietnamese and Chinese participation. I believe that it is of more than passing significance that at the very moment of President Eisenhower's consent to a new meeting at the Summit Khrushchev should thus brazenly reopen a crisis that was supposed to terminate with the signing of the Geneva Convention of 1955.

In all of these things I see unmistakable harbingers of the things to come, I read a portent of potential disaster--unless we rally from the paralysis of understanding and of will which seems to afflict us.

Thus, the first objection to the President's invitation is that it represents a major diplomatic defeat and is recognized as such in the Communist and non-Communist worlds alike. To the uncommitted nations of the world, so often pictured as watching to see who is winning the East-West struggle, Khrushchev must now appear the dominant personality in the world.

More compelling is the fact that the Khrushchev invitation is indefensible on moral grounds. Why is this so?

Vice President Nixon, in a peculiarly inept statement, has described Khrushchev as a man who "worked his way up from the bottom." Before we accept the Vice President's rags to riches summary of Khrushchev's career, let's get the facts into the record.

If Khrushchev's rise to power can be described as working up from the bottom, it should also be added that he did so through a singular career of murder, treachery and betrayal.

Khrushchev first appears in history as a Communist official in the Ukraine in the early 1930's helping to direct the program of planned starvation which resulted in the death of five million Ukrainians.

In 1938 Khrushchev was appointed Communist chief in the Ukraine. He was appointed to that position as a reward for his previous ruthlessness. His task was to direct the great Ukrainian purge of that year. Authorities on Ukrainian history estimate that 400,000 men, women and children were murdered under Khrushchev's over-all direction in that single year.

Perhaps a fully documented account of the purge in one of the districts of the Ukraine will give a graphic picture.

Three months after Khrushchev rose to power in the Ukraine, twelve thousand people were murdered in the small city of Vinnitsa; each of the victims was shot in the back of the neck--in some cases two or three times. They were thrown into mass graves. Their fate was unknown to their families and townspeople until the graves were accidentally discovered several years later.

The documentation on Vinnitsa is complete with hundreds of photographs, reliable details of eyewitness accounts and authoritative medical records. This is what Khrushchev did in one city. The atrocities of Vinnitsa were repeated throughout the Ukraine.

He continued to rise in Communist ranks through his participation in other purges in the Ukraine right up to the German conquest of that area in 1941.

Following the war, he was sent back by Stalin to direct the crushing of the resistance of the Ukrainian people to the reimposition of Communist rule.

We have lived in an era of totalitarian regimes, regimes which have perpetrated crimes on so gigantic a scale that people cannot comprehend them, crimes so often repeated that our sensibilities become fatigued and our reaction dulled. Many who would be shocked by an individual murdered in their hometown have come to accept the organized annihilation of distant millions as a fact of twentieth century life. And when these crimes are obscured by the passage of twenty years, many cease to respond altogether.

If there are those who feel that the mass murder of thousands of human beings loses its relevance after the passage of twenty years, I would point out Khrushchev's role in the massacre of the Hungarian patriots in 1956.

It was Khrushchev who in 1956 ordered the Red Army to invade Hungary, depose the legal government of Imre Nagy and ruthlessly massacre Hungarian civilians in all areas where there was open opposition. It was Khrushchev who invited the Hungarian Commanding Officer, General Pal Maleter, to negotiations under flag of truce--and then had him arrested by the Chief of the Soviet Secret Police, General Serov. It was Khrushchev who lured Premier Imre Nagy and his colleagues out of their sanctuary in the Yugoslav Embassy by perfidiously offering them an assurance of safe conduct--and then kidnapped them as they emerged from the Embassy.

It was Khrushchev who one year ago horrified the conscience of the Free World by ordering the murder of General Maleter and Prime Minister Nagy after secret trials on fraudulent charges.

Nikita Khrushchev rose to Communist prominence as the hangman of the Ukraine.

He has maintained himself in power as the Butcher of Budapest.

He has on his hands the blood of countless thousands of innocent people who were murdered under his personal direction.

He is responsible for the continued suffering of millions in slave labor camps.

He is the principal world spokesman for the ruthless attack on religion under which Cardinal Mindszenty, Archbishop Beran and countless other churchmen of various faiths have been persecuted.

He is the sponsor of the dreadful persecution of Jews within the Communist Empire which, according to the American Jewish Committee, threatens "the extinction of the Jewish religion and culture in a vast region of the earth."

He maintains the iron grip of tyranny over a dozen captive peoples.

In addition to his personal crimes he is the principal representative of the system of concentration camps, mass murder, brainwashing, militant atheism, the organized promotion of falsehood, the planned enslavement of the entire non-communist world.

This is the man whom the President has invited to our country as an honored guest. This is the man to whom we are asked to extend all of our courtesies, our kindnesses, our tokens of honor and esteem, our symbols of approval.

To those who deny that a state visit by Khrushchev implies approval for Khrushchev by our government and people, let me point out what is involved in such a visit.

If we may assume that the normal customs observed during state visits will be followed with respect to Khrushchev, we shall be treated to a series of strange spectacles, each more repugnant than the one before.

On the date of Mr. Khrushchev's arrival, will the Communist flag, the symbol of oppression, tyranny, murder and slavery, be flying from all the posts along the Memorial Bridge and Constitution Avenue? Will all the government employees be let out of work in order to line Khrushchev's path and cheer his arrival? Will he be invited to address a Joint Session of Congress from the rostrum heretofore reserved for friends of freedom?

He will undoubtedly receive a series of official greetings surpassing anything previous in our history. As the hysteria heightens, it is probable that from one end of this country to the other he will be embraced, deferred to, flattered and fawned upon by our highest officials.

On television and in the press we and the world will be treated to a continuing parade of pictures of American leaders, and American people in friendly, approving, back-slapping poses with the Red dictator.

All the media of public communications will be open to him presenting him with the opportunity for a propaganda victory which must be beyond the wildest dreams of the Kremlin.

Think about it for a moment. Let us try to get this picture in the proper perspective.

What would the Senate and the country have thought if in 1939 President Roosevelt had invited Adolf Hitler to a barnstorming tour of the United States, fresh from his conquest of Czechoslovakia, Austria and Poland and in the midst of his extermination of millions of Jews. Would the members of this body have tolerated the hanging of swastikas in the center of our Capitol? Can we imagine Hitler in the White House? Yet, the Khrushchev visit amounts to exactly the same thing.

Between Hitler and Khrushchev, there is nothing to choose. The hammer and sickle emblem is no less offensive than the swastika.

The only thing that has changed is the attitude of the American Government. Over the years there must have been an imperceptible erosion of moral consciousness, an erosion which is suddenly revealed by an incident of this kind.

The Communist propaganda machine will exploit to the fullest advantage everything that comes out of the Khrushchev tour of the United States. We can be certain that the satellite peoples, who still cling to the hope of liberty, will be flooded with photographs of Khrushchev being wine and dined, flattered and applauded by the leaders and people of our country. To the satellite peoples Khrushchev's visit to the United States will be interpreted as a reflection of American acceptance of permanent Soviet domination of their lands.

We should also consider the effect this will have on our allies who are on the exposed Free World perimeter, under the guns of communism. How will it affect morale in South Korea and on Formosa where more than a million anti-Communist soldiers are under arms? What will it do to the people of West Berlin, whose survival as a free people is dependent upon the continued firm resolve of the United States to resist every encroachment of communism? To our allies in the trouble spots of the world a series of friendly receptions in the United States will represent a softening of our determination to resist. Thus a Khrushchev visit will inevitably confuse our own people, dishearten and discourage our most active and staunch allies, and disillusion the hundred million people in the captive nations whose continued determination to resist communization and Russian thralldom constitutes one of the most effective deterrents to further Red aggression.

Another immediate result of the visit will be the upgrading of Khrushchev at home. Since the death of Stalin, no successor to him has reached the pinnacle of supreme and uncontested power that he exercised. There has been a power struggle going on within the Kremlin since the death of Stalin. Occasionally there comes to light an event which gives us a rare glimpse of this conflict, such as the murder of Beria, the downgrading of Bulganin, or the exile of Molotov.

Khrushchev has thus far been the victor and is apparently moving steadily toward complete one-man domination. While this power struggle continues, and particularly if it should erupt more violently, the Communist regime is weakened to the corresponding advantage of the Free World.

It is in our interest to prevent Khrushchev from attaining the undisputed control which Stalin exercised. It is in our interest that there be a continuation of whatever divisive, internecine conflicts now exist within the Kremlin. Therefore, anything that we do to promote Khrushchev, to increase his stature among his potential rivals, to build him up before the people of the Soviet Union is to our own grave disadvantage.

Nothing could be more calculated to enhance Khrushchev's personal position and stature in the Communist world and the non-Communist world than a successful, triumphant journey throughout the United States.

Looking beyond the immediate results of the Khrushchev visit, we should consider its long-range effects. One of those effects is the divisive effect which secret negotiations between Eisenhower and Khrushchev may have on the Free World Alliance.

It is generally accepted that the shift toward a "soft policy" on Berlin started with the visit to Khrushchev by Prime Minister MacMillan of Great Britain. And now for the first time in the Cold War, the leaders of Russia and the United States will be negotiating alone. Newspaper reports indicate that France and West Germany look upon the Washington Summit Conference with a great deal of skepticism. Walter Lippmann writes:

"While exchange of visits has the formal approval of Western Europe, it is evident that only the British are pleased. Dr. Adenauer and Gen. de Gaulle cannot like what has happened, and they are bound to have anxieties."

The WASHINGTON POST has reported accounts of a possible meeting between de Gaulle and Khrushchev and a meeting between Adenauer and Khrushchev. Thus Khrushchev has achieved an important victory in his long effort to divide the Western Alliance. He is now negotiating with allied leaders one by one.

Khrushchev will do everything in his power to split the principal members of the Free World Alliance. Each of these governments must contend at home with a political opposition which can be counted on to exploit any indication that the United States and Russia are rearranging world affairs. The President may succeed in temporarily allaying the misgivings of our chief allies but the danger of a beginning of distrust, suspicion and division is a serious possibility.

If the free nations of the world are to maintain and strengthen their defenses against aggressive communism, and mount the necessary effort to reverse the pattern of Communist penetration, the peoples of these free nations, from whom political power flows, must be willing to continue and even to increase their sacrifices. Their willingness to do so will depend upon the extent to which they understand the evil of communism, and comprehend the menace which it poses for all free people.

Recent history indicates all too clearly that where there is no strong public awareness of the danger, the defenses of free nations fall into disrepair. The foolhardy demobilization of the post-war era and the periodic Free World relaxations which followed demonstrate this all too clearly.

The danger was never greater than it is now. Yet there seems no sense of urgency on the part of the American Government or the American people.

The same edition of the WASHINGTON STAR which carried the account of the President's invitation to Khrushchev carried also a story about NATO in the tenth year of its existence. That story pointed out that the Free World has never taken the necessary steps to build up NATO to the point where it could carry out its mission of defending Western Europe against Russian attack. The Western Alliance, despite repeated provocation by Stalin and Khrushchev, has an unbroken record of failure in reaching the stated goals of NATO strength. Even in the past months of tension over Berlin, there has been no perceptible build-up of NATO strength.

If our effort has proved unequal to the task even in periods of recognized danger, what will happen to Free World defenses after the phony Khrushchev peace offensive has really gotten off the ground during his American tour?

A few days ago the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Brucker, deleted from a major address those portions of his speech which realistically described the evil, aggressive nature of our Communist opponents, presumably in an attempt to say or do nothing that would be offensive to Khrushchev. This is the sort of thing which, repeated in a hundred different ways, will weaken our resistance, confuse our people, reduce their awareness of the danger, and therefore weaken the spirit of opposition to Communist aggression.

Perhaps nothing can do more to perpetuate a false feeling of security or to promote the mirage that everything will come out all right than a visit by Khrushchev to the United States. It will be an easy thing for him to demonstrate glowing friendship, affable qualities and peaceful intentions for two weeks.

But it will be a hard thing and it will take a long time for us to overcome these deceptions and the false sense of safety they will give to the American people.

Those who have been soft on communism will grow softer. Those who are unconcerned about the Communist menace will become even more indifferent. Those who have been sounding the alarms will find their difficulties multiplied. Those in the world who understand the nature of communism and who have looked to the United States as the citadel of resistance will become further discouraged.

Advocates of the Khrushchev visit have advanced a number of reasons in its favor, reasons which I would like to discuss.

The most frequently quoted argument is that it is better to talk with Khrushchev than to fight a nuclear war with him. This is of course a non sequitur. In the first place, we are not necessarily faced with either alternative, as the President has maintained for four years.

Secondly, the question of the state visit to America should not be confused with the question of the feasibility or the necessity for negotiation. I would not object to a meeting between Eisenhower and Khrushchev under proper conditions. I recognize as fully as anyone the necessity for negotiations. But negotiations should never take place under conditions that imply concessions under threat and approval of or indifference to Communist tyranny.

There are many who maintain that the complete failure of the Geneva Conferences created an emergency, an emergency which made President Eisenhower's invitation a necessity in a last great effort to avoid war.

Can this be true? Have we already forgotten that the Berlin crisis was manufactured by Communists for the purpose of forcing Free World concessions? To say that to avoid war we must yield to Khrushchev on the question of a Summit Conference leads inevitably to the conclusion that to avoid war we must reach an agreement with Khrushchev. Up to now, our policy has been based on the proposition that sufficient military, economic, political and moral strength would deter the Communists from attack. The Communists have already won half the battle if we now adopt the philosophy that peace is dependent on agreements with Khrushchev, agreements forced by the threat of war.

It is held that when Khrushchev comes here and tours this nation, he cannot fail to be impressed by the size and strength of our country and the determination of our people to defend what we have.

I feel that no brief visit, crowded with all the functions inherent in state visits, can give any visitor a real opportunity to assess the strength of our country, even if the visitor came with an open mind.

I suspect that Khrushchev, like other Soviet visitors to this country, will see here only what he wants to see. I am sure that he will not be impressed by tours of a few military bases or scientific establishments even if he agrees to visit them. He is too used to staging guided tours and demonstrations of strength in Red Square to be impressed by them here.

We know that the Kremlin maintains constant surveillance of our magazines, newspapers, scientific journals and statistical publications. Khrushchev has at his fingertips exact information as to the capacity of our economy, the state of our scientific progress and the status of our military strength. He can learn more about these subjects in a two-hour briefing in the Kremlin than he can in a two-week tour of the United States. I am confident that Khrushchev is already accurately informed as to the economic and military potential of the United States. There is every indication that he fully recognizes our industrial superiority. As a matter of fact, he has publicly acknowledged it on many occasions.

Nor is the geographical size of this country likely to impress one who is used to traveling in the far larger Soviet Union.

He will doubtless be impressed by the standard of living here, the convenience and the luxuries. But will he interpret this as a sign of strength or weakness?

He may be impressed not by the attractive features of our society but by the absence of an effective civil defense program, by the absence of discipline, by the absence of dedication and sacrifice.

It is in the tradition of Communist dictators to mistake friendliness for fear, to mistake kindness for softness, to mistake courteousness for submissiveness.

Will the American people appear to him as determined and strong or will they appear as luxury-loving, frivolous, and incapable of the sacrifices that his own people are forced to endure? We cannot know.

In any whirlwind tour of the United States Khrushchev is likely to see only what he wants to see and to carry home the impressions that he had when he arrived. There is just as much danger that his interpretation of what he sees here will encourage him in his aggressive designs as there is cause for hope that it will deter him.

It is often said that the Free World can only gain from exchanges of this kind with the Communists and that if the price for having our President visit the Soviet Union is to have Khrushchev here, then the benefit is well worth the cost.

I dispute this. The Communist system is fully able to control any impressions that American visitors might make there. Any momentary personal triumphs which one or another of our representatives might score in various spots of the Soviet Union can be easily isolated and a variety of propaganda can be let loose to distort the words and actions of our visitors. The obstacles which were placed in Vice President Nixon's path, the planted hecklers, the distortions and misrepresentations of his words and acts prove this.

Four decades of Communist tyranny and propaganda have cowed the peoples of the Soviet Union, reduced them to fearfulness and docility and robbed them to a great extent of the capacity for independent thinking. And above and beyond this, the actions of the Soviet Government are not governed by the moods or wishes of the people.

Everything is reversed in the United States. There is no attempt to control or distort the news accorded Communist visitors and there is no means to do so even if there were the will. These visitors are great novelties; they have tremendous news value and they are given every opportunity to make exactly the kind of impression they want to make.

Their attempts to disarm the American people, to disguise Communist motives, to erode away our moral indignation against communism are carried out under ideal circumstances.

Their visitors, their exhibits are calculated to weaken the basic resistance of the American people to communism. The greater their success, the greater likelihood that more and more Americans will cease thinking of communism as a dread, monstrous tyranny which seeks to destroy all that we stand for and begin to think of it as just another way of life that differs somewhat from our own but which has its own good points.

The further this false doctrine spreads in this country, the stronger will be the clamor for foolhardy unilateral disarmament, the greater will be the resistance to continuing sacrifices to maintain our strength, and the easier will be the path of communist infiltration and subversion.

An adequate national response to the challenge of world communism is impossible without a recognition of what it is. A short time ago I made an appraisal of communism which I would like to repeat now.

Communism is total evil. It is all black. There is nothing gray about it. There is nothing good about it. Its ends are evil. Its means to those ends are evil.

If, by force of circumstances, Communists are for something right, it is only as an expedient to advance their evil ends.

If they occasionally appear in a worthy light, it is because they must make some appeal to human needs and aspirations.

When they educate the ignorant, it is to perfect their apparatus of enslavement.

When they industrialize, it is to strengthen their capacity for aggression.

When they talk peace, it is just another means of waging war.

When they allow long overdue improvements in living conditions, it is evidence that even Communist oppressors must make some concessions to the wishes of the oppressed.

There is no evil so appalling that Communists would shrink from it, if it would effectively advance their ends. There is no atrocity so hideous that they would not willingly commit it if it served their purposes.

There are those who say that after Khrushchev comes here, he may be convinced of the true desire of the American people and its government for peace in the world. Does anyone seriously contend that the tensions in the world are caused by Khrushchev's honest doubt that America seeks peace?

If the long record of our deeds throughout the six decades of Khrushchev's life has not convinced him of the desire of the American people for peace, then I am sure that no two-week visit will do so. We do not have to prove our peaceful intentions.

What we must avoid, rather, is the mistaken estimate by Khrushchev that the American people are so peace-loving they will refuse to fight for Berlin or for other Free World territory and are prepared to surrender piecemeal rather than stand up against Communist aggression. Khrushchev knows the American people are peace-loving. He is counting on that as one of the elements of weakness in the western camp. There is no need to bring him here to find out what he already knows. There is no need to encourage him to demand further concessions that the American people must not grant.

For all these reasons, I am raising my voice today against the invitation to this infamous Red Dictator to ply his wares on American soil.

The governments of Norway and Sweden recently invited Khrushchev to visit their countries. To Moscow, these little nations so close to Soviet Russia, so relatively defenseless against Communist might, with their long tradition of neutrality, must have appeared inviting targets for Khrushchev's softening up policy. Yet a wave of public opposition to Khrushchev's visit swept these countries. The opposition was spearheaded by churchmen, prominent intellectuals, Nobel prize winners, university professors, writers and student organizations. When it became obvious that Khrushchev's Scandinavian visit would result in a propaganda defeat instead of the expected victory, he abruptly called off the trip.

The world's spiritual leaders are beginning to be heard on this question. Bishop Jonzon of Sweden told his countrymen:

"Inviting Khrushchev to our country is the same thing as letting the enemy through the front line in a shooting war. Every word and action of

his serves a definite purpose. It was shaking to see with what supreme skill Mikoyan played on every string during his visit to America - idealism, love of peace, sentimentality, naivete, sensation, vanity, business sense, mammon...."

In our own country, Cardinal Cushing recently issued a statement which I would like to quote:

"In behalf of millions of people in Russia and in countries held in bondage and slavery under the tyranny of Khrushchev and company, who can not speak for themselves;

"In memory of the martyrs of Poland, Hungary, East Germany and other countries murdered by the men of Moscow;

"In honor of our American boys killed in Korea, shot out of the skies and suffering in prisons;

"I raise my voice against the proposed invitation to Khrushchev to visit our country and I call upon others who share the same sentiments to do likewise."

I must confess that as my first session in the United States Senate moves toward an end, I feel ever more strongly an unavoidable conviction that the Government and people of our country are not measuring up to the challenge of our age.

Faced with the clear need for a vastly enlarged national defense effort, we have come forth with an inadequate defense budget.

Faced with the necessity for a more vigorous and dynamic Mutual Security Program, we have failed almost completely to make any substantial improvement.

Faced with startling Communist advances in scientific technology and in education, our own plans for the revitalization of our education have fizzled and died out.

Faced with the crying need to communicate an ideology around which the peoples of the world can rally, we have seen our Vice President in Russia, in his presentation of the American way of life, place primary emphasis on the luxuries, the appliances and the conveniences which our people enjoy. This is not the essence of America, as the NEW YORK TIMES pointed out last Sunday. The essence of America is freedom.

If our failure to meet these challenges continues, the eventual result will be defeat. But we hasten the day of that defeat when we go beyond failure to do the right thing and begin again to do wrong things.

Bringing Khrushchev to this country is a dreadful wrong.

It is bound to hurt us and the causes we represent. In the interest of salvaging something from this debacle, in the hope of limiting the harm wherever possible, I offer the following recommendations:

First, the President should take up with Khrushchev the issue of the captive nations, pointing out to him that the American people will regard further agreements as meaningless until there is evidence that the Soviet Government intends to respect its past agreements.

Second, our Government should insist on a clear-cut retraction of Khrushchev's Berlin ultimatum before we engage in further negotiations.

Third, all of the concessions offered by the West at the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference in the hope of obtaining an agreement should be considered null and void since the Conference ended without agreement. Any future negotiations should have a fresh start.

Fourth, wherever possible, every attempt must be made by leaders of both parties who come into contact with Khrushchev to emphasize our firm resolve never to abandon the people of West Berlin.

Fifth, the American representatives and people who will meet Khrushchev during this tour should understand that their actions will be watched everywhere in the world and will have an effect on the outcome of the Cold War. Khrushchev must be accorded no ovations in the citadel of freedom. The conduct of the American people should be governed by restraint and dignity. It would be wrong for our government to ask our people to pretend to an enthusiasm which violates their religious beliefs and political convictions.

Sixth, those officials who are charged with planning Khrushchev's visit should draw a clear distinction between Khrushchev and between legitimate leaders of free nations whom we have welcomed to our shores.

I earnestly hope that this great body will never be disgraced by being summoned in Joint Session to hear Nikita Khrushchev address the Congress from the same rostrum which has so often been graced by the great leaders of our own country and by the decent God-fearing men who have come here from the other free nations of the world to receive the tribute and the recognition which they and their nations deserve.

I hope that during Khrushchev's visit we shall hear church bells in the land, tolling their remembrance for the murdered millions behind the Iron Curtain. I hope that there will be public observances of prayer for the deliverance of the captive nations. I hope there will be peaceful demonstrations of our dedication to that true peace which can only be achieved by spreading freedom and justice throughout the earth.

Let there be no cheers for the Red Dictator, no crowds assembled to greet him, no flattery or flowers. Let our people be civil but silent.

Our Government has presented Khrushchev with an opportunity for a tremendous victory. It is my hope that the good sense of the American people will limit the proportions of that victory.

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AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

L. BRENT BOZELL; [REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bufile 105-)
(WFO File 105)

KHRUVIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bufile 62-104045)
(WFO File 105-31081)

There are enclosed six copies of letterhead memorandum dated this date and captioned under the names of the above subjects.

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b7C
b7D

The lone WFO reference to BOZELL was found at Page 16 of the report of SA [REDACTED] San Francisco dated 1/27/55, in the case entitled [REDACTED] Internal Security - R." The confidential source was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] mentioned in the attached memo is a well-known businessman in Washington and [REDACTED] a charitable organization. [REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] building and has indicated that he handled the sale transaction.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] indicate they would advise this office of any further developments; however, no active investigation is planned in the absence of Bureau instructions.

4- Bureau
2- WFO

MAT:dab
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-1

62-104045-126
NOT RECORDED
192 AUG 26 1959

EX-135

62 SEP 3 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-1007-6



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 22, 1959

L. BRENT BOZELL
[redacted]

On August 21, 1959, [redacted] Randall
H. Hagner, Inc., 1321 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., and [redacted]
Boston House, 1711 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., both
Washington, D.C., advised that on the previous day they
received a visit at the Boston House office of [redacted]
from L. Brent Bozell, 8108 Kennedy Drive, Kenwood, Maryland,
[redacted] Maryland.
[redacted] identified himself as a magazine editor during
conversation. [redacted] was not further identified.

b6
b7c

Bozell and [redacted] indicated they desired to
lease the lobby of the Evening Star Building, 11th and Penn-
sylvania Avenue, N.W., recently purchased by [redacted]
for a period of about six weeks, beginning September 1, 1959,
or as nearly as possible to that date.

Bozell and [redacted] furnished [redacted] and [redacted]
with a mimeographed letter bearing no heading, caption or
signature, which is quoted hereafter, and indicated they wanted
a suitable and convenient downtown location as base of
operations for a completely American demonstration of the loyalty
of our people to this form of government and their unity
and in opposing Communism. Specific reference was made to
an earlier violent and offensive demonstration made by
Hungarian sympathizers and Bozell and [redacted] pointed out
that their activity was designed to be dignified and impressive.
They also mentioned they had some exhibits for display which
have been shown in Europe by the United States at some exhibition.

Messrs. [redacted] and [redacted] advised that no action had
been taken to date with reference to the lease and it is
still under consideration. They advised that Bozell and
[redacted] did not indicate that any organizations or groups
were sponsoring or supporting their demonstration. They did
state that they had been up to the Capitol and some Senators
were behind them. The name of Senator Styles Bridges was
mentioned in this connection.

The unsigned letter referred to above is quoted as
follows:

62-10445-126
ENCLOSURE
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REF: **SECRET** **ROKELL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

The President of the United States, in his capacity as the Nation's chief executive, has issued a personal invitation to the Premier of the Soviet Union to visit this country. It is clear that the President does not intend the invitation to imply American approval of Premier Khrushchev, or of his government, or of the world Communist movement he heads. It is equally clear, however, that Communist propaganda will make every effort to falsify the meaning of the visit. Mindful of the grave consequences of any misunderstanding in this matter, we, the undersigned, deem the moment appropriate to reaffirm America's commitment to the cause of world-wide freedom.

We hold these assertions to be beyond dispute:

--that the cause of freedom is indivisible; the loss of freedom anywhere is a loss everywhere; and perils to freedom, wherever they arise, imperil us all;

--that the world Communist movement, guided by the government of the Soviet Union, is responsible for the loss of freedom of hundreds of millions of people in Europe and Asia, and seeks the eventual enslavement of all mankind;

--that the American people, and their government, are rightly regarded as the chief defenders of freedom in the world -- a role due in part to our country's physical might, in part to her unwavering record of sacrifice in freedom's behalf.

It follows that the cause of freedom would suffer a grievous blow from any suggestion that America's resolve to defend itself and the Free World has slackened, or that her solicitude for Communism's captives has diminished.

We believe, therefore, that Mr. Khrushchev's visit should be the occasion of a renewed expression of America's dedication to freedom and justice in the world.

Such an expression would strengthen the President's hand in dealing with Mr. Khrushchev; it would afford fresh testimony of the American people's unwavering determination to stand behind their government's efforts to resist Communist aggression.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: L. BRENT BOZELL

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It would relieve the anxieties of Free World peoples who may be affected by Communist efforts to portray the visit as evidence of American weakness.

It would have a salutary effect on Mr. Khrushchev. The Soviet ruler, we assume, is fully apprised of our military and industrial strength. He must be made equally aware of our moral strength. He must be shown that the American people are far stronger in their resolve to resist tyranny than he has apparently been led to believe. It would be an incalculable tragedy should Mr. Khrushchev be in any doubt after his visit to our shores that America's cause is freedom, and that to this cause we have pledged our national honor.

It would assure the captive peoples of America's continued support of their aspirations to freedom. America has never recognized, and will never recognize, the claims of naked power. Our nation is founded on the principle that all men have a God-given right to be free. America has supported and will continue to support all those who seek liberation from the grinding tyranny of the slave-state. Our friends-in-bondage must understand that the presence in our midst of their captor does not imply acceptance of him or of his conquests, that it does not signify a diminished solicitude for their plight. Their precious cause remains foremost in our hearts, and in our prayers.

To these ends, we call upon the American people, on the occasion of the Soviet ruler's visit, to demonstrate their solidarity with the victims of Communism by a concerted manifestation of national mourning. We suggest the wearing of black arm bands, the holding of religious services and the tolling of church bells in the cities through which he passes and throughout the nation. Whatever symbols are employed, we urge all Americans to deport themselves with dignity and restraint -- as befits an occasion of mourning. We seek an expression of spiritual unity with the victims of tyranny.

By mourning for the martyrs to our common cause, we would remind Mr. Khrushchev that love of freedom and justice still burns fiercely in the hearts of Americans. We would remind him that behind our guns and factories, there is dedication and purpose and will.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

RE: L. BRENT BOWELL

**'There is no need for America to bare her muscles.
Let us uncover her heart.'**

On November 17, 1954, in connection with an unrelated investigation, a confidential source advised that Holland Roberts and L. Brent Bowell were guests on the radio program "California Council Table," presented by radio station KSFO in San Francisco, California. The topic for discussion, broadcasted November 18, 1954, was "This Week's Address by Senator Joseph McCarthy" and it was the opinion of the source that Bowell resoundingly defeated Roberts in the various aspects of the discussion.

The source advised that Bowell was then affiliated with the San Francisco law firm of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, and that Bowell recently was an assistant counsel in connection with the defense of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Holland DeWitt Roberts, in the fall of 1954, held the position of Director of the California Labor School as evidenced by a letter sent out by this organization identifying individuals who would appear at the Fall Term at California Labor School.

In an announcement of "The Chekhov Festival" to be held July 31, 1954, under joint sponsorship of the Russian American Society and American Russian Institute of San Francisco, Holland Roberts was identified as President of the American Russian Institute.

Both the American Russian Institute and the California Labor School have been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as being within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

Referral/Consult

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RE: L. BRENT ROZELL

Referral/Consult

b6
b7C

THIS MEMORANDUM IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED. Referral/Consult

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

FBI

Date: 8/27/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS Khrushchev Visit
IS - R Internal Security- Russia

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned, "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959." New York is receiving one copy for information.

The confidential source mentioned therein is a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous.)

The enclosed letterhead memo has been classified "~~Confidential~~" as it reveals investigative interest in a [redacted] and because information furnished by source could reasonably result in the identification of a source of continuing value.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - New York (105-37245) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

5 ENCLOSURE

MPH:mlm
(5)

AIRTEL

REC-65

20 SEP 1 1959

AGENCY State
REQ. 31-54
DATE 8/27/59
HQS. WFO
BY W. J. King

C. C. Wick

Approved: JG/Gm Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 27, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, lists Mikhail A. Menshikov as Ambassador, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

[redacted] a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned that Adlai Stevenson informed [redacted] that he, Stevenson, was very sorry to learn that Premier Khrushchev would not be coming to Chicago, but wanted to express his desire to see Khrushchev personally and also to be of assistance in any way in which his services could be of help.

b2
b7E

According to source, Stevenson indicated to [redacted] that he would probably try to be in Des Moines, Iowa, and hope that a meeting could be arranged with Premier Khrushchev, if not, he would arrange to go on the farm tour of the Ames and Coon Rapids, Iowa, area and try to get together with Khrushchev sometime then.

Source learned that Premier Khrushchev is expected to arrive in Des Moines, Iowa, the afternoon of September 22, 1959, and plans on touring the Ames and Coon Rapids, Iowa, area the morning of September 23, 1959.

Source further learned that Stevenson accepted an invitation extended by Ambassador Menshikov to attend a reception on September 24, 1959, at the Soviet Embassy,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-107045-121

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

Washington, D.C. in honor of Premier Khrushchev [redacted]

b2
b7E

[redacted] that he would make every effort to see that
Stevenson meets with Khrushchev on an occasion other than
at the reception of September 24, 1959.

Source related that Stevenson informed [redacted]
that an individual had called him from California, advising
that he wanted to present Premier Khrushchev with a car
when Khrushchev visits California, as a gesture combining
an American product and good will. According to the source,
Stevenson informed [redacted] that he told the individual
that he did not know whether or not such an action would
be proper or acceptable, however, he would think about it
and let the individual know. Source learned that [redacted]
was not sure if such an offer would be acceptable, but
indicated he would advise Stevenson of his feelings on the
matter.

Source determined Stevenson confided to [redacted]
that the individual from California was Frank Sinatra.

The 1958 - 1959 edition of "Who's Who in America,"
Volume 30, describes Frank Sinatra as a singer and actor,
whose home is in North Hollywood, California.

The same edition of "Who's Who in America"
describes Adlai Ewing Stevenson as the ex-Governor of
Illinois and the Democratic candidate for President of
the United States in 1949 and 1953.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/27/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

On evening of 8/26/59, [redacted] b6
[redacted] NYCPD, made available to the NYO the latest b7C
amended itinerary of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV during his visit
to New York in September, 1959.

September 17, 1959:

12 Noon - Due to arrive Penn Station, this
city.

1:00 PM - Possible luncheon by the Reception
Committee at the Waldorf-Astoria.
Arrangements have not been finalized
as to location in the Hotel for this
luncheon.

6:30 PM - Reception and cocktails at the home
to of Ex-Governor Harriman, 16 West
7:00 PM 81st Street, Manhattan.

3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1-Washington Field (105-31081) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (105-37245)

VJC:em
(6)

b6
b7C

EX-135

REC-1

4 AUG 28 1959

Approved: SEP 3 1959

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

NY 105-37245

7:45 PM - Dinner with the Economic Club in the Main Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. (This dinner was scheduled to start at 6:30 PM. However Khrushchev will not be available to attend this dinner until 7:45 PM. This dinner is expected to terminate at 10:00 PM.)

10:00 PM Attend the ballet at City Center, 131 West 55th Street, Manhattan.

September 18, 1959:

9:00 AM - The Premier and Party will go to Hyde Park.

11:45 AM - Leave Hyde Park to return New York City.

1:30 PM - Luncheon with the U.S.S.R. Delegation
to at 680 Park Avenue, Manhattan.

2:30 PM

3:00 PM - Address the United Nations Assembly at
to the U.N.

4:30 PM

4:30 PM - Open at present.

to
7:00 PM (a) May visit Empire State Building;

(b) May meet Governor Rockefeller.

8:00 PM - Reception and Dinner at the United
to Nations, tendered by Dag Hammarskjold.

10:00 PM

NY 105-37245

[] indicated he had a conference with State Department officials in NYC on 8/26/59, but said no definite arrangements were worked out as to how KHRUSHCHEV and his group would be handled while in New York City. He said another conference will be held next Wednesday September 2, at which more concrete plans will be made. For information.

b6
b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

[redacted] a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous) learned from The Very Reverend [redacted] that he, [redacted] was very happy to hear that KHRUSHCHEV is coming to the U. S., and would like to meet with KHRUSHCHEV if possible.

Source determined from [redacted] that [redacted] visited the Soviet Embassy, WDC. in 1950, where he met [redacted] of the Embassy. [redacted] also informed source that he met [redacted] in 1953 and [redacted] was a guest at his home.

[redacted] identified himself as being a Minister of the Russian Orthodox Church under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Moscow.

A review of WFO indices reveals that [redacted] [redacted] may possibly be identical with the [redacted] referred to by [redacted]. [redacted] entered the U. S. on 11/15/48, as a [redacted] assigned to the [redacted] WDC. He departed the U. S. on 7/24/52. He is subject of Bufile 100-364375 and WFO file 100-21297.

[redacted] referred to by [redacted] is believed to be identical with [redacted] was.. ESP - R" subject of Bufile [redacted] and WFO file [redacted]

⑤ - Bureau

(1-46-19560)

(1-100-364375)

(1-65-60150)

DETROIT

1 - Chicago (100-21907) [redacted] (INFO) (RM)

4 - WFO

(1-105-4808)

(1-100-21297)

(1-65-5883)

MPH:sah

(10)

b6
b7C

EX-15

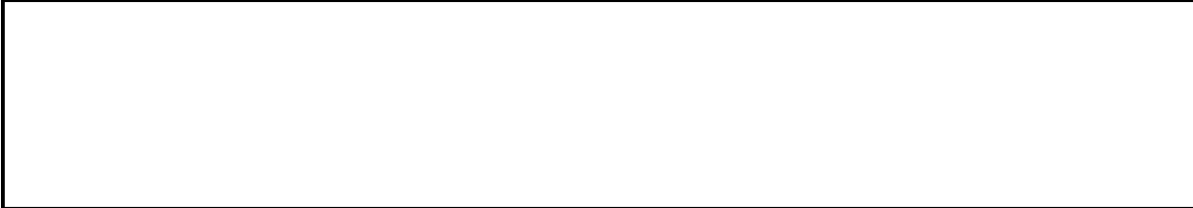
55 SEP 4 1959

12 AUG 31 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

WFO 105-31081

Referral/Consult



The above information is being furnished to the Bureau and Chicago for information.

Should the above information furnished by the highly confidential source be disseminated at a later date, it should be carefully paraphrased, covered by a "T" symbol and classified "~~Confidential~~" as it concerns investigative [redacted]

[redacted] and could reasonably result in the identification of a highly confidential source of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

b7E

F B I

Date: 8/29/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

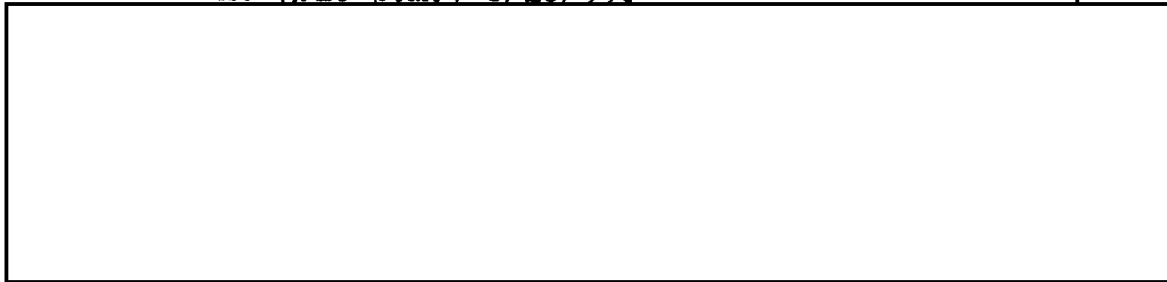
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

Referral/Consult

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

At 7:20 p.m., 8/28/59.



③-Bureau (62-104045)(RM)
1-Los Angeles (Info)(AM)(RM)
1-San Francisco (Info)(AM)(RM)
1-Omaha (Info)(AM)(RM)
1-Washington Field (105-31081)(Info)(RM)
1-New York (105-37245)

JFC:bts
(9)

REC-5

23 AUG 31 1959

ESD-1100C

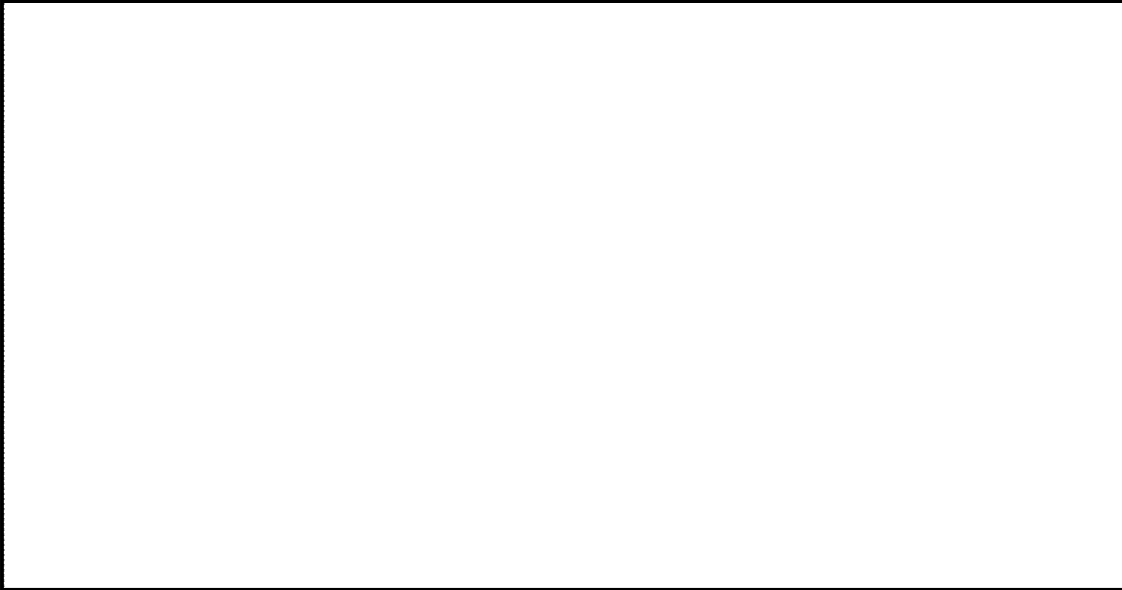
b6
b7CApproved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 SEP 3 1959

Referral/Consult

NY 105-37245



Above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this airtel.

Bureau has instructed coverage through established sources only.

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information relating to intended demonstrations by Hungarians in NYC during the time of KHRUSHCHEV's stay in the United States.

[redacted] of the Carter Products Company, 110 Madison Avenue, New York, a complainant, has advised the NYO that he learned from an unidentified friend that the Hungarians allegedly will ride around NYC and around the Soviet Delegation at 680 Park Avenue, in automobiles disguised as hearses which will carry small coffins on top.

[redacted] stated that his friend allegedly obtained this information from [redacted] a [redacted] who was an alleged Hungarian refugee residing at [redacted] Astoria, New York.

b6
b7C

- Being disseminated to State Dept.
- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 5) (RM)
 - 1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:vc
(6)

AGENCY
REC. SECT.
DATE
FILE
BY

State, Secret Service

8-31-59

Routing Slip

AUG 29 1959

62-104045-131

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

55 SEP 4 1959

NY 105-37245

[redacted] resides at [redacted]
NYC, and can be reached through his business telephone,
Murray Hill 3-8700. He said if he received any
additional information, he would furnish it to the
NYO.

b6
b7C

The above information is being made available
to the State Department and the New York City Police
Department, locally. //



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
August 28, 1959

Re: Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev
to the United States

An informant has advised that the Hungarians are going to stage demonstrations in New York City when Khrushchev arrives in this country. The informant stated that the Hungarians will ride around New York City and around the Soviet Delegation at 680 Park Avenue, in automobiles disguised as hearses which will carry small coffins on top. The informant had no additional information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-104045-121

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/27/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

[redacted] a highly confidential source
(documentation-anonymous), who has furnished reliable
information in the past, learned from [redacted]
[redacted] San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce, that he,
[redacted] extended on behalf of the San Francisco Junior
Chamber of Commerce an invitation to Soviet Premier NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV to attend a luncheon while he, KHRUSHCHEV, is
in San Francisco. The source learned from [redacted] hat
[redacted] indicated that he would like Premier KHRUSHCHEV to
speak to the entire membership.

b6
b7C
b7E

Source further learned from [redacted] that he, [redacted]
has informed the Secretary of State, Mayor of San Francisco
and [redacted] San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, that he has
extended this invitation to Premier KHRUSHCHEV.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and
San Francisco for information.

Should information contained in this communication,
which was furnished by the confidential source, be disseminated
at a later date it should be carefully paraphrased and
classified "confidential" as it reveals [redacted]

[redacted] and because the information
furnished by the confidential source could reasonably result
in the identification of an informant of continuing value
and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

3-Bureau
1-San Francisco (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
MPH:mew
(5)

REC-5

14 SEP 1 1959

AIRTEL

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 4 1959
Wick

REC-47

F B I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 8/27/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISEb2
b6
b7C
b7DEnclosed for the Bureau are five copies of
a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Visit of Nikita
S. Khrushchev to the United States", and one copy to
Newark for information because Newark has already
established [redacted] as a source in this matter.The informant who furnished the information
set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]
[redacted] who furnished the information on [redacted]
and who has furnished reliable information in the past.The NYO will continue contact with [redacted]
for any additional pertinent information.

- ③ - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 5) (RM)
- ① - Newark (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- ① - New York [redacted] (u)
- ① - New York (65-14900)
- ① - New York (105-37245)

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

SP 104-1-133

PFG:vc
(8)

REC-47

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY
REQ.
DATE
HOW FOLLOWS
BYEX-135
AUG 28 1959
[redacted]
[redacted]b6
b7C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

55 SEP 4 1959



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
August 27, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF

Re: Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev
to the United States

6/14/91 8123mch/pd/pmh
86-0302

A source recently furnished the following
concerning captioned matter:

The Ukrainian Congress Committee, American
Conference of East European Descent, American Friends
of Captive Nations, Assembly of Captive European
Nations, and possibly some Russian emigre anti-
Communist organizations will participate in mass
meeting on September 20, 1959, at Carnegie Hall. Some
of probable prominent speakers will be George Meany,
Senator Dodd and Senator Keating, as well as prominent
emigres. The purpose of the meeting will be to
counter propaganda effect of Khrushchev's visit and
will accent Soviet record in connection with political
prisoners, oppression of religion and freedom of choice
of work in the USSR. Labor and veteran organizations
may also participate.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Recent meeting at home of Boris Sergievsky,
head of New York Russian Political Committee, with
other Russian emigres decided to solicit contributions
for full page ads in "New York Times", "New York Herald
Tribune", "Washington, D.C.", "Star" and "Post" which will
consist of open letter to President on behalf of United
Russian organizations in the United States as to their
feelings on Khrushchev's visit to the United States
and the President's visit to the USSR. Two full pages
will be also purchased in Russian language New York daily
paper "Novoye Russkoye Slovo", with one page being in
Russian and the other in English, containing same open
letter to the President.

CLASSIFIED BY 2333
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR
FOUO, D. 1-2.1
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 8-27-79
4-X-79 64016R

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 7-31-78
WP 1CA

ENCLOSURE

Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev
to the United States

Funeral services will be held the day before Khrushchev's arrival at Russian Orthodox Church, 93rd Street and Park Avenue, New York City, as well as in other Orthodox churches throughout the United States.

Source said that general feeling among emigres is that demonstrations will not be held unless satellite emigre groups work with Russian emigres because if demonstration is not numbered in thousands, it will have no effect. (eNu)

Recent meeting at House of Free Russia, sponsored by Prince Serge Belosselsky, to organize mass meeting regarding Khrushchev's visit. It is planned that 30 or more Russian organizations will participate. Executive Committee of meeting consists of [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] Present plans call for meeting to be held on September 12, 1959, at New York City Trade School Auditorium. No violent action planned. A message will also be sent to the President, all Congressmen and Senators, with copies to the press, containing warnings of Khrushchev's visit and its consequences and repercussions throughout the world. One thousand people are expected to attend.

Hungarian Freedom Fighters have publicly declared they would not participate in any violent demonstrations.

"Svoboda", Ukrainian language newspaper, is collecting background on Khrushchev's activities in Ukraine since he took over collectivization drive. This material will be published separately by Ukrainian National Association.

[REDACTED]

Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev
to the United States

Source recently heard that the editor of the Ukrainian language newspaper "Svoboda", Anton Dragan, 81-83 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, had received many letters from emigres threatening violence during Khrushchev's visit. Some of these letters were anonymous, but some were signed. Source admitted that some were probably from "cranks", but pointed out that there are many emigres who bear great hatred for Khrushchev. (4)(u)

Source advised that the exchange of visits of Khrushchev and the President has caused considerable fear among emigres that a new repatriation drive will be started by the Soviets and that the United States will participate. Source said that the emigres are again recalling and condemning the United States participation in the Soviet repatriation drive after World War II, wherein many thousands were forced to return to the USSR with the cooperation of the United States Army, resulting in the killing or placing in concentration camps of many anti-Communist Russians. Source said that some emigres are blaming President Eisenhower because he was Supreme Commander of the Allied Army, and being in such a position, he would have had to approve United States Army participation in the Soviet repatriation drive after World War II. (4)(u)

Source said that he had received inquiries from four newspaper reporters concerning Khrushchev's first wife, and if source knew anyone who could furnish such information. Source indicated that apparently many newspapers will carry biographies of Khrushchev, but was baffled at the great interest in Khrushchev's first wife. (4)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchey
to the United States

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/27/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31031)

RECEIVED
FBI

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated as above, and captioned "Visit of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, September 1959". One of these copies is designated for file [redacted]

[redacted] is the source of the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memo.

The letterhead memo is classified "~~confidential~~" since it reflects [redacted]

[redacted] and since information from the informant could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (ENCLOSURE)
(1-105-10323)
2 - WFO
(1-105-524)

GCC:jea
(6)

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
8-31-59
ROUTING SLIP -

G C - Wick

EX-135

20 SEP 1 1959

b2
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: _____

62 SEP 3 1959

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-21-2010



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 27, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE
UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

[redacted] a confidential informant, who has
furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on the
same date [redacted]

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b7E

[redacted] regarding the status
of "the matter of the Jews" (possible referring to a proposed
joint appeal of Jewish leaders to Soviet Premier Nikita S.
Khrushchev during his forthcoming visit to the United States in the
matter of Jewish emigration from Russia).

[redacted] indicated that she had contacted [redacted]
[redacted] and had ascertained that "approaches" from
Jewish organizations to the Soviet Embassy had been forwarded to
Moscow approximately ten days prior to this contact. [redacted]
[redacted] made it known to [redacted] that no answer had been received
as yet from Moscow and pointed out that Khrushchev's agenda and
schedule while in the United States was being left to his own
decision. For this reason, [redacted] was not in a
position to tell her what decision had been made in this matter.

According to the informant [redacted] confided in [redacted]
that the "approaches" [redacted] referred to were not
organized ones and that the important and meaningful "approach"
was being sent in letter form on [redacted] commented
that she had learned that [redacted]
[redacted] had come to an agreement with "the others" that
there should be a joint representation, adding that this had been
prepared and presented.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau
of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be
distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *JB*

DATE: August 27, 1959

b6
b7C

FROM :

SUBJECT:

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

INTERNAL SECURITY - R
29-4145

D.C.
(Khrushchev)

RECOMMENDATION:

Referral/Consult

That Mr. Byrnes be advised that the Bureau will not conduct investigation into this incident. It is noted that the U. S. is not purchasing a recorder for presentation to Khrushchev and in the absence of further facts there appears to be no basis for an investigation.

BAW:jlk (6) *JB*
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. D.E. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison Section
1 - Mr. Wells

REC-47

EX-135

12 SEP 1 1959

4:30 PM, 8-27-59 - Byrnes advised on basis of facts furnished
Bureau has no investigative interest at this time and no action
being taken J.T. Minnich

55 SEP 4 1959

LIAISON

100-352336-

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W. C. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

August 27, 1959

MR. TOLSON:

RE LEONARD BERNSTEIN
U. S. MUSICAL CONDUCTOR
NOW IN RUSSIA

Richard Arens of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) called Wick this morning and was literally "burning." He launched out against the Khrushchev visit stating that within a few days he would be feted, Soviet flags hung all over Constitution Avenue, he would be driven by Arlington Cemetery where the bodies of the very American boys he killed in Korea repose--and yet we honor Khrushchev. He said the most charitable thing he can say about "the guy in the White House" is that he is a "damn fool." As for Nixon, it is Arens's view that he knows better, he was on the same committee and Arens just doesn't understand Nixon's position.

Arens said that he notices in the press that Leonard Bernstein, the U. S. musical conductor, is now being heralded in Moscow. It is Arens's impression that Bernstein is a communist and if this is correct, Arens is considering writing a speech about him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division so that we might determine whether we have information on Bernstein suitable for dissemination to Arens.

Respectfully,

23 SEP 21 1959

C. D. DeLoach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/24/93 BY 7803 RDD/LMB
#340,815

1 - Mr. Belmont

REW:ejp
(3)

*memo sent to Mr. Belmont 8-31-59
to Belmont 8-31-59
1/21/59
31-59*

File

name check

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

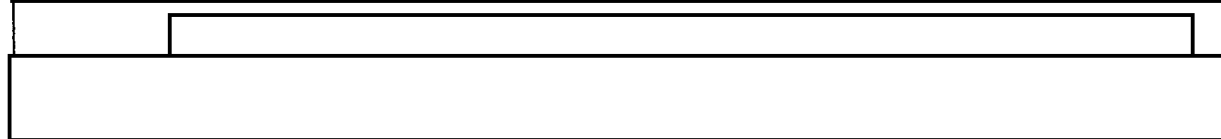
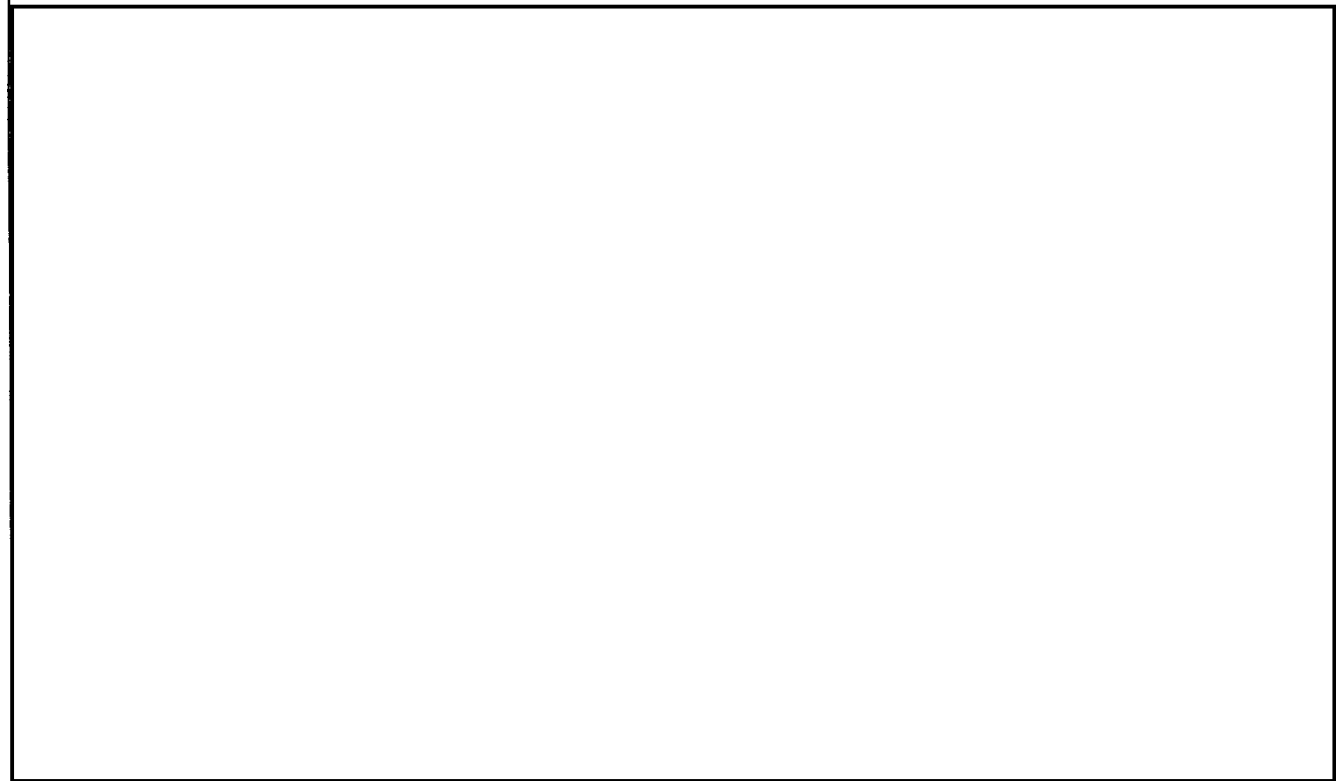
Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

20R

Referral/Consult



136

3 - Bureau *RM*
1 - New York (105-37245)

EX-135

REC-47

2 AUG 29 1959

b6
b7c

RRF:mms

(5)

Approved: _____

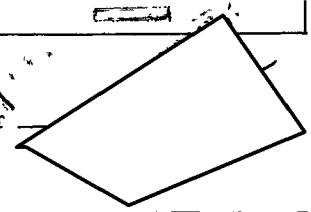
Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

262 SEP 3 1959



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

On 8/26/59 [redacted]
[redacted] New York, telephonically
advised SA [redacted] that he had learned that
Polish and Ukrainian groups in NYC were planning a
warm reception for KHRUSHCHEV when he arrives in the
United States.

[redacted] stated that he had been in conversation
with the publisher of a Polish language daily newspaper,
who had invited [redacted] to attend a meeting to be held on
Wednesday, 9/2/59, on Third Avenue, NYC. The purpose
of this meeting is to plan this reception for KHRUSHCHEV.
[redacted] stated that the Ukrainian activities center, about
the Arka Bookstore, 48 East Seventh Street, NYC, and
said he believed that a meeting would be held there
for the same purpose - to plan a reception for KHRUSHCHEV.

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[redacted] said he would advise the NYO when and if
he was able to obtain the address on Third Avenue where
the aforementioned meeting would be held.

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:vc
(6)

AGENCY Full Secret Service
REQ. 8-31-59
BY [redacted]
[redacted]

REC-31

62-104045-137

AUG 28 1959

Approved: [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

22 55 SEP 4 1959

NY 105-37245

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the above information.

This information is being made available to the State Department, and to the New York City Police Department, locally.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/EM

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
August 28, 1959

Re: Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev
to the United States

On August 26, 1959, an informant advised that he had learned that the Polish and Ukrainian groups in New York City were planning a warm reception for Nikita S. Khrushchev when he arrives in the United States.

The informant said he had been invited to attend a meeting on Wednesday, September 2, 1959, at a non-specified location on Third Avenue, New York City, and added that the purpose of this meeting was to plan this reception for Khrushchev.

The informant also stated that the Ukrainian activities center about the Arka Bookstore, located at 48 East Seventh Street, New York City, and said he believed that a meeting would be held at this location for the same purpose - to plan a reception for Khrushchev.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RECORDED

62-104015-117

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)
EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, HUMAN, AAG)
DATE 10-26-2010

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a
letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.
One copy is being furnished to the New York Office for
information, inasmuch as the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel is
located in New York.

(C) The informant is [redacted] a
former PSI of WFO [redacted] and
currently a source of information of WFO. He furnished the
information to SA [redacted] and requested his
identity be protected.

(C) [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 5)
- 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - WFO

(C) (1 - [redacted])

DJK:reb
(6)

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE
BY

20 SEP 1 1959

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
62 SEP 3 1959 Special Agent in Charge ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-31081

~~Enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified as "Confidential". inasmuch as it reflects investigative interest in a [redacted] and inasmuch as information contained therein was furnished by a confidential source of continuing value.~~

b7E

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 28, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

[redacted] a confidential informant who has
furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

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b7D

an

[redacted], Washington, D.C.

(C)

b1

(C)

[redacted] he has contacted [redacted] Foreign Independent
Travel Section, American Express Company, New York, New York,
and requested [redacted] to have that Company obtain all available
information concerning the Waldorf Astoria.

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(C)

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(C)

[redacted]
inquiries are connected with the forthcoming visit to the
United States in September, 1959, of the Soviet Premier Nikita S.
Khrushchev.

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EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,HUMAN,AAG)
DATE 10-26-2010

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE
CONFIDENTIAL

10/1/74 156

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER, NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

The June, 1959, edition of the "Diplomatic List,"
published by the United States Department of State, lists

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This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

- 2 -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

F B I

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,HUMAN,AAC)
DATE 10-21-2010

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

Attached are five copies of a letterhead memorandum
dated as above and captioned "NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV."

(C) The informant mentioned in the enclosed memorandum
is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA CARLTON V.
BRODEN.

The memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" as the
disclosure of the information could reasonably result in the
identification of the informant who is of continuing value.

AGENCY State, D.O. at
REQ. REC'D
DATE 8-31-59
HOW FORW. By [redacted]
BY D. [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)

2 - WFO

(1 - [redacted])

CVB:adc

(5)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 4 1959 Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7D

REC-31 62-104045-139

105-31081-28152



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 28, 1959

NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

On August 27, 1959, an informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, [redacted]

(C)

[redacted]

b1

[redacted] he needs the rules and regulations as Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, during his visit to the United States in September, 1959, will want to talk to someone concerning the confiscation of Soviet publications and books containing propaganda material by the United States Post Office Department and the Bureau of Customs. [redacted] said he must have the rules and regulations prior to Khrushchev's visit to the United States.

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b7C

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, aag)
DATE 10-26-2010

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

62-107145-137
~~ENCLOSURE~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-62

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/28/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-21-2010 BY 60322 UC/LP/STP/KM

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

I [] a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous) who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned from ERIVN BOUTROS that he, BOUTROS, extended an invitation to Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV to visit his home.

B. APPROX. 1987

Source learned that BOUTROS is seventy-two years old, retired, was born in Egypt but is now a naturalized American citizen. BOUTROS informed source that he resides at "Glen Acres," 5910 South Sixth Street, Falls Church, Virginia, and has telephone number Jackson 2-2154.

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b7E

Source further learned from BOUTROS that he, BOUTROS, has informed Soviet Ambassador MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV in connection with his invitation to KHRUSHCHEV, that he has a son (not further identified) who was born in Egypt, graduated from the University of Virginia, and served in the U.S. Navy as a Lieutenant. Further, that his son is now Vice-President of his own company and Director of the Engineering Department, earning over \$30,000 per year.

A review of WFO's indices reveals the following information:

[] learned that ERIAN BOUTRAS, Glen Acres, 5910 South Sixth Street, Falls Church, Virginia, [] and requested her to furnish him six brochures on the [] and also furnish his [] New York, with the same number of brochures.

On 1/2/59, [] learned that a []

- 2 - Bureau
1 - Richmond (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO
MPH:slw
(4)

REC-62

13 AUG 31

ESP. SEC.

5 SEP 4 1959

WFO 105-31081

[redacted] BOUTRES inquired of [redacted]

[redacted] about recognizing his American citizenship. Source determined from BOUTRES that no information had been received. Source further learned that BOUTRES requested [redacted] to make the necessary inquiries for him regarding this matter. BOUTRES informed

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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b7C
b7E

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau and Richmond for information.

8/28/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-348159) —
(62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-31822) C I N A L

RE: COMINFIL OF RAILROAD INDUSTRY
IS - C;
KHRUVIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported to SA
[redacted] And SA RUSSELL H. HORNER on 8/27/59 that
he had learned from [redacted] that a meeting of the
[redacted]

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The informant was told that EUGENE DENNIS, National
Secretary, CP - USA, had appeared at this meeting.

DENNIS reportedly spoke on the need to step up the
tempo in the present fund drive. DENNIS also mentioned that
people who had left the Party are now returning, having decided
that they were in error to leave. DENNIS mentioned that the
Party is now holding open meetings with gratifying results.

The informant learned that DENNIS mentioned the
KHRUSHCHEV visit to the U.S. and stated that the visit was
creating "a new atmosphere."

- 4 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - 100-348159
1 - 62-104045
3 - New York (RM)
1 - 100-84935 (COMINFIL OF RAILROAD INDUSTRY)
1 - 100-130504 (COMINFIL OF BRT)
1 - 100-132491 (CP, USA, DIST. 2, INDUS. DIV. RR REGION)
1 - 100-31822
1 - 100-41492 (COMINFIL OF BRT)
1 - 100-4284 W (TRADE UNION ACTIVITY)
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-4284 LL (CINRA1) EBI
WGB:JAD
(12)

162-104045-
NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 3 1959

55 SEP 4 1959

LA 100-31832

DEHNIS was reported to have said that the CP has been invited to speak on the KHRUSHCHEV visit but has turned down these invitations to speak on this subject. The informant did not elaborate on this item.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 21
Page 9 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 33 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 34 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 51 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 70 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 71 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 72 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 73 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 74 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 75 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 76 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 77 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 78 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 79 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 80 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 81 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 82 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 83 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 84 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 105 ~ Duplicate
Page 106 ~ Duplicate

FBI File Number 62-HQ-104045
Section 4

REC-62

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information furnished to SA [redacted] by [redacted]

[redacted] is to be carried under a T symbol by his own request, and can be characterized as being in a position to furnish reliable information.

[redacted] advised that on the day when KHRUSHCHEV addresses the United Nations General Assembly in NYC, probably on 9/18 or 19/59, a street demonstration would be held near the UN Headquarters by the Eastern Conference of Peoples From Behind the Iron Curtain. According to [redacted] this group is led by Monsignor BALKUNAS, a Catholic clergyman from Long Island. The group's [redacted] Business

- (3) - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 5) (RM)
 1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Encl. 1) (Info) (R)
 1 - New York (105-37245) *State, Secret Service etc*

VJC:vc
 (6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-62

Approved: *[Signature]*
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 4 1959

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b6
 b7C

NY 105-37245

[redacted] of "New York Daily Mirror", 435 East 86th Street, NYC. According to [redacted] this group has invited mostly Hungarians, Kazaks and Mongols to participate in the demonstration.

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b7C
b7D

On other days, according to [redacted] there will be demonstrations held under other auspices at Freedom House and Carnegie Hall.

The substance of the above information is being made available locally to the State Department and New York City Police Department.



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
August 28, 1959

Re: Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev
to the United States

On August 26, 1959, an informant advised that on the day when Khrushchev addresses the United Nations General Assembly, probably September 18 or 19, 1959, a street demonstration would be held near the United Nations Headquarters by the Eastern Conference of Peoples From Behind the Iron Curtain. According to the informant, this group is led by Monsignor Balkunas, a Catholic clergyman from Long Island. The group is [redacted] of "New Yorksky Dennik", 435 East 86th Street, New York City. The informant further stated that this group has invited mostly Hungarians, Kazaks and Mongols to participate in this demonstration.

b6
b7C

On other days, according to the informant, there will be demonstrations under other auspices at Freedom House and Carnegie Hall.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RECEIVED 2-17-60

- 141

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

8/25

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Division	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to	2258
	Supervisor	Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup	<input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form	

b6
b7C

Subject

Birthdate

Address

Localities

 R# _____ Date 8/25 Searcher Initials 313
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

LT	105-46466-1	Investigation file
L	62-102319-22	
PT	61-3499-758 E 16	
ND	100-334839-973 S 100 NR	
LT	105-46466-3	
	109-12-240-491	
PT	61-3499-1028 E 22	
LT	105-46466	
NR	100-344343-1	
NR	65-35149-462 NR; 433	
NR	100-308748-4025	
NR	65-33716-33103 NR 65	
	-278 NR 336 NR 267	
NI	105-24309-1 E 132	Nina
NR	65-33716-368 NR 44	
NI	61-771-519	NR

8/31/59

Airtel

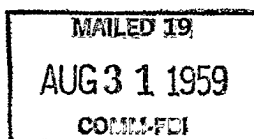
To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-104045)

Re: PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
KHRUVIS

Immediately send to the Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory, the 40" Zoomar lens with cradle adapter for the Hulcher camera. This equipment should arrive Washington no later than September 9, 1959.

FEW:dan (5)



EV

REC-62

62-104045-143

20 SEP 1 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1959

F B I

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-24-2011

Date: 8/24/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above and entitled, "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959."

Information contained therein was furnished by _____

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

Information furnished by _____ should not be disseminated outside the Bureau without prior Bureau authority.

Enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" since it contains information involving investigative coverage of a _____ and since information furnished by _____ could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- ④ - Bureau (Encls
 (1 - 65-30150)
2 - WFO
 (1 - 65-1523)

ENCLOSURE

JCC:mlm
(6)

AIRTEL

20 SEP 1 1959

C C - Wick

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 4 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-30150

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 24, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

[redacted] a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned from [redacted] Chicago, Illinois. [redacted] indicated that he had sent the [redacted] a consensus of "mid-USA" opinion concerning the visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev to the United States. [redacted] felt that the visit was "full of danger" (not further clarified) and [redacted] commented that it would be better if the meeting were never held. [redacted] that there was "terrible danger" in this meeting and that it was full of "pitfalls."

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[redacted] did not further indicate to the informant and the informant was unable to further ascertain the nature of the danger to which [redacted] had reference.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

62-104045-119

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1; human, AAG)
DATE 01-19-2011

FBI

Date: 8/31/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

[Handwritten initials]
KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959," and one copy for New York for information since the activity mentioned is to take place in NYC.

(C) [Redacted] The source in the enclosed letterhead memo is contacted by SA ERNEST J. LANDREVILLE.

The enclosed letterhead memo and memo of evaluation have both been classified "~~Confidential~~" since they reveal investigative interest in a [Redacted]

- (C) ③ - Bureau (Encls. 5)
1 - New York (Info) (Encl. 1) (AMRM)
2 - WFO (1 [Redacted])

EJL:SKR
(6)

AIRTEL

REC-62 62-104045-145

State Secret Service attention
9-1-59
Routing slip

Approved: *[Signature]*

55 SEP 4 1959 Special Agent in Charge

Sent ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-19-2011

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 31, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

On August 31, 1959, WF T-1 advised he had learned on August 30, 1959, that a Hungarian refugee group in New York City had invited members of the Chinese Community in New York to participate in a peaceful picketing demonstration at the United Nations Headquarters, New York City, when Khrushchev visits New York City.

WF T-1 also stated that he understands that the New York City Chinese Community has purchased a quarter page advertisement to run in the "New York Times" on September 17, 1959, stating the support of the members of the Chinese Community of the position held by the Hungarian refugees in their opposition to Khrushchev.

WF T-1 advised he does not believe that any demonstration is planned in Washington, D. C., by members of the Chinese Community.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

62-104045-145

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 31, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

In the memorandum dated and captioned as above, the confidential informant mentioned therein has furnished reliable information in the past.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 8/25/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-7721)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-7689)

SUBJECT: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
IS-N

The confidential source mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted]

The enclosed memorandum is stamped confidential because the information received from the confidential source, a source of continuing value, could lead to the disclosure of the identity of that confidential source and compromise the continuing value thereof.

For the information of the Bureau.

4 BUREAU (62-7721) (9-ENGLS.) (RM) ENCLOSURE
(1 - 62-104045 - KHRUVIS) (1 Attachment)
ENCLOSURE - NEW YORK (100-7689) (#413)
[redacted]
(1 - 105-37245 - KHRUVIS) (#342)

62-7721-
24 SEP 2 1959AS:DJG
(8)

C. C. Wick:

Copy to [redacted] State CI 1 [redacted]
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 8-28-59

62-104045
NOT RECORDED
178 SEP 21 1959

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-7721



62-7721

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
August 25, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: Nationalist Party of
Puerto Rico

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 24, 1959, stated that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico (NPPR), in conjunction with other groups seeking independence of Puerto Rico, is planning to picket United Nations Headquarters, New York, N. Y., during the morning of September 18, 1959; the day they expect Khrushchev, the Premier of the USSR, to visit the United Nations.

The NPPR has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

These Puerto Rican independence groups will picket in the morning in order to be at the United Nations and picketing before other groups, which might be planning to picket on their own behalf, have an opportunity to start their picketing or demonstration in the event such picketing or demonstrations are planned.

The pickets are planning to carry placards demanding freedom for Puerto Rico and freedom for the political prisoners from Puerto Rico held in prison by the United States. The placards will attempt to make clear that the picketing is not directed against Khrushchev but rather that the picketing was protesting the colonial status of Puerto Rico and the tyranny of the United States directed against Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans.

The pickets hope to have some placards printed in Russian.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104045
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

8/27/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60255)

FROM: SAC, WFO (65-6261)

[REDACTED]
IS-R

Enclosed for the Bureau are 3 copies each of two letterhead memos captioned and dated as above.

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b7D

The informant mentioned in the memos is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who furnished the information to SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The first letterhead memo is being classified "~~confidential~~" inasmuch as it reflects investigative interest in a [REDACTED] and, in addition, information furnished by the informant could reasonably disclose the identity of an informant of continuing value and compromise his future effectiveness. In addition, the second letterhead memo is also classified "~~confidential~~" as it reflects interest in a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

4-Bureau (Encls.-6)
(1-62-104045) (KIRUVIS)
2-WFO
(1-105-31081) (KIRUVIS)
PJO:mew
(6)

2 ENCLOSURE

53 SEP 10 1959

100-104045-100
NOT RECORDED

78 SEP 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington 25, D.C.

August 27, 1959

[redacted]
[redacted]
An informant advised on [redacted] that he
had [redacted]

[redacted]
the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev
to the United States.

[redacted] commented that he thought the visit of
Khrushchev would be beneficial to both the United States and
the Soviet Union. However, [redacted] stated he was concerned
in that Khrushchev being an enthusiastic person might be
[redacted] however, did not
elaborate or clarify what he meant by this statement.
Informant stated that he felt [redacted] meant that Khrushchev
would only see the better aspects the United States had to
present without coming in contact with what [redacted] felt
were the poor aspects.

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[redacted] also indicated to the informant that he
was concerned over the possibility that some fanatic might
attempt to take the life of Khrushchev while he was visiting
the United States which would possibly result in a world-
wide incident.

Informant learned from another source that [redacted]
[redacted] Washington,
D.C., stated that the Press Club would hold a luncheon,
limited to the working press, for Nikita S. Khrushchev
similar to the one held for Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I.
Mikoyan during his visit to the United States, following
which the reporters would question Khrushchev on various
topics. The informant did not learn when this luncheon would

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: [redacted]

occur; however, he stated that [redacted] had made it known that should the Soviet Embassy insist on having the questions that would be asked at the luncheon before hand as was the case with Mikoyan when he appeared at the Press Club he would cancel the luncheon completely even if it meant canceling the engagement at the last moment at the luncheon table. According to the informant, [redacted] stated that he is insisting on a free press which cannot exist unless reporters are allowed to question freely without being limited or restricted from certain topics by the Soviet Embassy.

b6
b7C

The "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, for the month of June, 1959, lists [redacted] Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D.C.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Washington 25, D.C.

August 27, 1959



b6
b7C

With regard to the attached letterhead memo dated and captioned as above, the informant mentioned has furnished reliable information in the past.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104045

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-02-2011
FBI Information Only

FBI

Date: 8/27/59

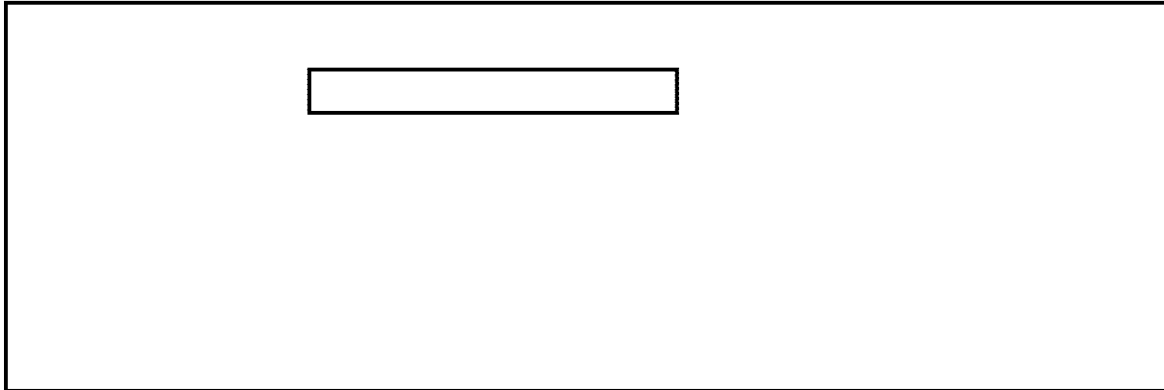
Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-52233)
FROM: SAC, WFO (105-19395)
VIKTOR V. FOMIN
IS - R
(OO:WFO)

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memo and a like number of an evaluation memo, both dated and captioned as above. They are classified confidential in that the subject is a representative of a foreign power. Referral/Consult



Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments.

b2
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ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Encls. 14)
(1 - 62-104045) (KHUVIS)
3 - WFO
(1 - 105-31081) (KHUVIS)

JFM:cjw
(7)

AIRTEL

C C - Wick

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

NOT RECORDED
186 SEP 2 1959

12 SEP 1 1959

Sent

Per

Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-01-2011
FBI Information Only



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

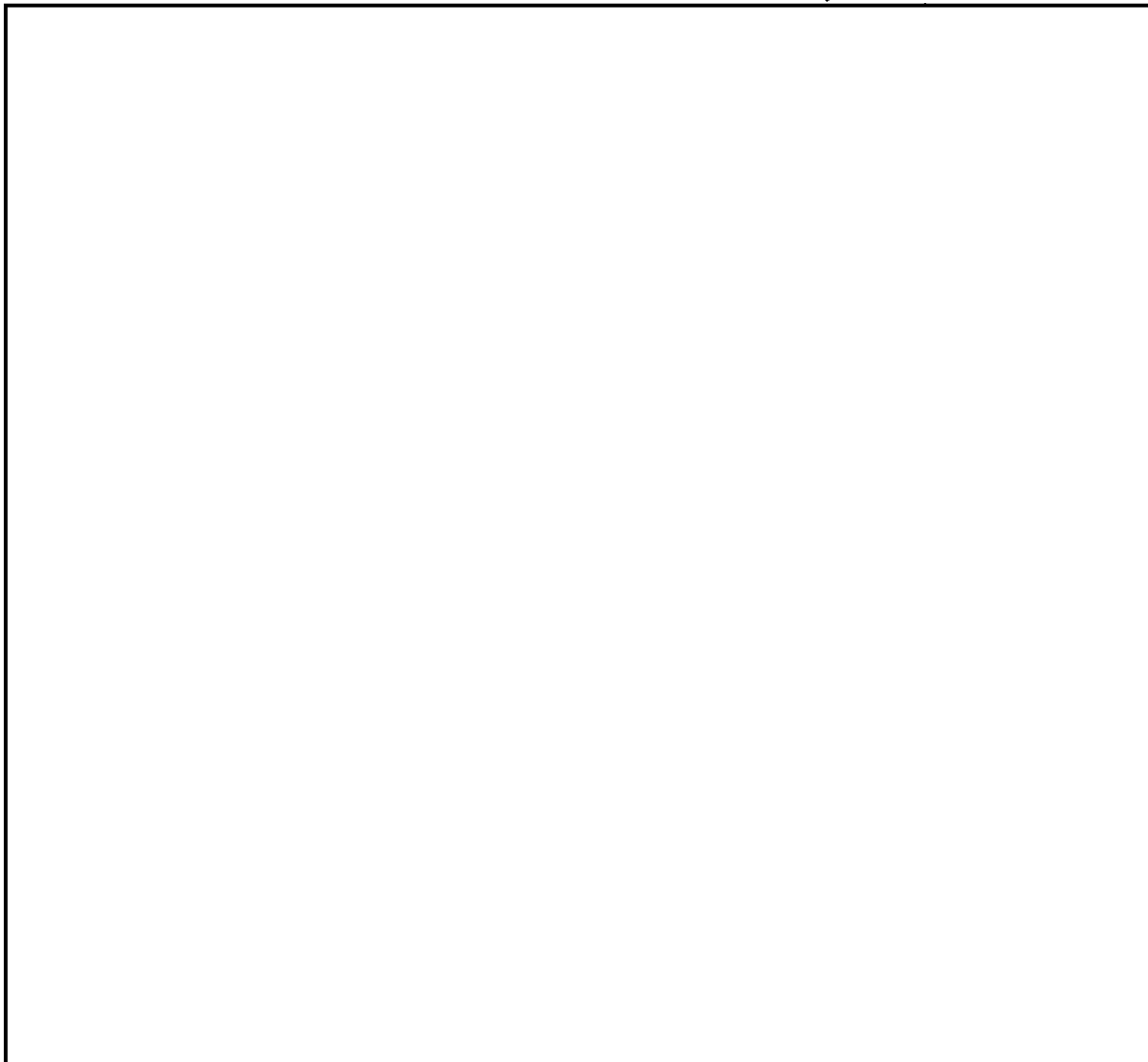
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 27, 1959

VIKTOR V. FOMIN

The current "Directory of Foreign Military
Attaches," published by the Foreign Liaison Office,
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence,
Headquarters, Department of the Army, denotes Colonel
Victor (Viktor) V. Fomin as an Assistant Soviet Military
Attache with offices at 2552 Belmont Road, NW. Referral/Consult



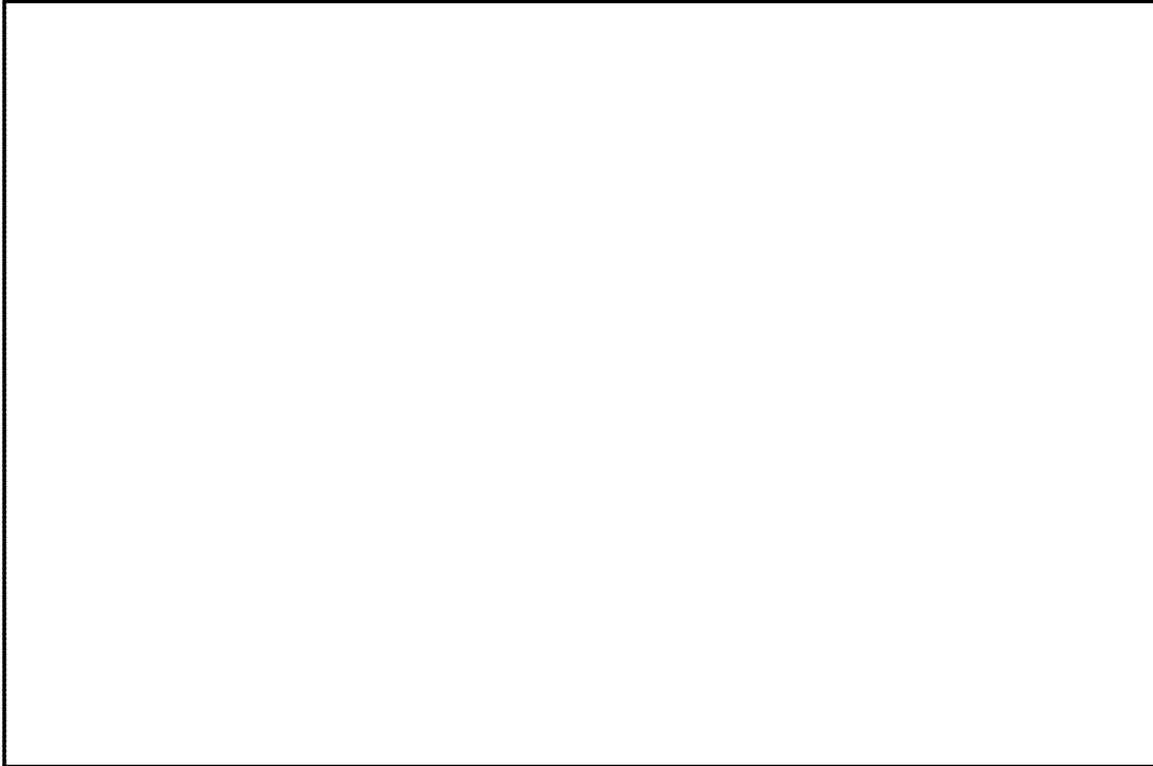
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE
62-104045

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Referral/Consult

Re: VIKTOR V. FOMIN



This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 27, 1959

VIKTOR V. FOMIN

WF 1, mentioned in the letterhead memorandum dated as above in captioned matter, has furnished reliable information in the past.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

62-104043-3

ENCLOSURE

8/23/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (105-New)

[REDACTED]
IS - R
(OO: NY)

[REDACTED] a highly confidential source
(documentation-unclassified) learned from subject that he,
subject, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Source determined from subject that the subject
desires to shake hands with KHRUSHCHEV, if not in New
York, subject would be willing to travel to Washington,
D. C. for this purpose.

[REDACTED]
ANASTAS I. MIKOYAN, Soviet Deputy Premier and for Premier
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV. Informant determined that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] both MIKOYAN and KHRUSHCHEV had sent

- ⑤ - Bureau
(1-62-10405) (KRM:ATC)
(1-105-18440) [REDACTED]
3 - New York
(1-105-37245) (KRM:VLS) (RM)
3 - WFO
(1-105-31081) (KRM:VLS)
(1-105-2624) [REDACTED]

1-62-104045
NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 4 1959

MH:phh
(11)

AIRTEL
(11)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-80852-1

WFO 105-New

gifts in return [redacted] would like to deliver them to [redacted] however, since Brooklyn, N. Y. was a closed area to the [redacted] wondered if he could [redacted] when he [redacted] New York and then arrange to give [redacted] Informant further learned that it was agreed that [redacted]

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Referral/Consult

SA's of the FBI observed that [redacted] departed the Soviet Embassy at 7:05 a.m. on May 18, 1959, and was not again observed in WDC, until 4:11 p.m. on May 20, 1959.

b6
b7C

WFO files reveal that by New York letter to Director dated 4/13/59 captioned [redacted] IS-HU, New York file 105-C. New York reported information was received on [redacted]

~~THE FIRST~~
The highly confidential source who furnished the information set forth in ~~the~~ paragraph of this communication learned that [redacted]

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New York is requested to handle pursuant to instructions contained in Section 105-K, Manual of Instructions.

New York is also requested to furnish WFO with a copy of the results of their investigation in captioned matter.

WFO 105-New

Should information contained in this communication which was furnished by the confidential source and symbol informants be disseminated at a later date, it should be carefully paraphrased, covered by a T symbol and classified "~~Confidential~~" as it reveals investigative interest in a [redacted] and because the information furnished by the confidential source and symbol informants could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. RUC.

b7E

REC-20

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

WAB
LW

[redacted] (her request) [redacted]
[redacted] California, who is the wife of a [redacted]
[redacted] of good reputation, voluntarily furnished
the Los Angeles Office printed material on 8/28/59 issued
in the name of the "Committee Against U.S.A. Surrender",
P. O. Box 73, San Marino, California, protesting KHRUSHEVs
expected visit to the U. S.

[redacted], who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised that the instant committee is
identical except in name and address with "The Network",
P. O. Box 2003D, Pasadena, California, aka "The Network
of Patriotic Letter Writers", aka "Patriotic Letter
Writers", a voluntary, patriotic, anti-Communist
association of friends and neighbors of [redacted] who has
lent her home to the cause and who is apparently the
group's motivating force.

The purpose of the group, according to [redacted]
[redacted] is to act in counter effort to left-wing, Communist
and pro-Communist elements in the U. S. who are known to
seize issues of public interest and mass extensive letter-
writing campaigns to the press and appropriate governmental

- 3 - Bureau (Encls-10)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info) (Encls-2)
- 1 - San Diego (Info) (Encls-2)
- 2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 62-4594)

TWC:vew
(7)

AGENCY

REF. REC'D

DATE FORW.

BY FORW.

REC-20

AUG 31 1959

b6
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b7D
REC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 62-105-2Approved: WBL

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 4 1959

LA 105-7292

authorities. [redacted] instanced the recent efforts to do away with the HCUA, which contest her group joined, she said with widely disseminated expressions of commendation for the HCUA and recommendations for the HCUA's strengthening.

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The attached sheet, protesting KHRUSHEVs visit to America [redacted] stated has been printed on the initiative and at the expense of her group. Seven thousand copies have been printed on present order, 3000 of which are being taken by one individual for distribution.

Five letterhead memoranda, with photostatic copies of instant sheet, ~~were~~ forwarded to the Bureau for possible dissemination. A copy is also furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU FROM LOS ANGELES (10)
Five copies letterhead memo.
Five copies (photostats) instant sheet.
KHRUVIS LA File 105-7292

62-104045-146

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
August 28, 1959

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

COMMITTEE AGAINST U.S.A. SURRENDER
P.O. BOX 73
SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 28, 1959, that the above group has had printed or ordered printed 7,000 copies of a sheet "Cry, Oh Beloved Country! Cry for Your Tortured and Imprisoned Sons!" protesting KHRUSHCHEV's announced visit to the United States and his "privilege of gaining respectability by our President's invitation". The sheet urges demonstration of mourning on the day of visit, church memorial services for "abandoned" U.S. soldiers, and similar expressions.

The instant group is identical, according to source, with "The Network", the "Network of Patriotic Letter Writers", "Patriotic Letters", Box 2003D, Pasadena, California.

Source described instant group as a voluntary, patriotic, anti-Communist association of friends and neighbors of an individual in Pasadena, the [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] who has lent her home to the groups' efforts and who appears to be the motivating force therein. The main design of the committee is to counter and oppose the letter-writing campaigns implemented by left-wing elements in the United States on issues of public interest. The group is currently active in support and strengthening of the HCUA and in opposing cultural and official exchanges with the Soviet.

Attached is a photostatic copy of the group's current mailing in protest of the anticipated KHRUSHCHEV visit to the United States: "Cry Oh Beloved Country!"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Cry, Oh Beloved Country!

Cry For Your Tortured and Imprisoned Sons!

MOURN for the American boys remaining in Russia—as their jailer, “The Butcher of Budapest”, Nikita Khrushchev, is welcomed to our land.

Was any price asked of Khrushchev for the privilege of gaining respectability by our President’s invitation? Was no bargain made with the “Murderer of the Ukraine”?

Black was the day that Mothers of boys lost in Korea traveled to Washington and were coldly ignored. Black was the day they were threatened with arrest at the United Nations, in their futile attempt to publicize their heart-break.

THE RED FLAG OF THE USSR WILL FLY IN WASHINGTON!

Will OUR flag fly at half-mast as we mourn this day of infamy? As we remember the 52 out of 53 treaties broken by them? The lands of our friends swallowed up through our inaction, and our own cowardice in failing to face up to this expanding TYRANNY?

WE FAITHFULLY PROMISE THIS DAY, THAT WE CITIZENS OF THIS LAND, WILL WEAR BLACK ARM BANDS AND DRAPE OUR DOORS IN BLACK CREPE, DURING KHRUSHCHEV’S STAY.

BLACK IS THIS DAY

AND BLACK THE HOUR THAT THIS EVIL MAN STEPS FOOT ON OUR SHORES. BLACK ARE THOSE IN OUR GOVERNMENT WHO ALLOW HIM TO COME WITHOUT THE RETURN OF OUR MEN.

BLACK are those in our government and those in positions of influence, who have weakened our NATIONAL SPIRIT and who have broken their pledge to UPHOLD OUR CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC.

IN MEMORIAM

*In loving memory of the boys of this Nation, abandoned
by their Government to suffer in tyrannous hands.
You are not forgotten!*

PRAY IN YOUR CHURCH — ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICES
PRAY FOR YOUR COUNTRY

Committee against U.S.A. Surrender
P.O. Box 73, San Marino, California

to order 5¢ each

Permission is granted to reprint this in its entirety providing nothing is deleted or appended.

8/31/59

Airtel

To: SAC, Mobile

From: Director, FBI (62-104045)

Re: PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
KHRUVIS

Immediately send to the Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory, the Praktina camera with electric motor, magazine, and power supply converter. Equipment should arrive Washington no later than September 9, 1959.

FEW:dan (5)

MAILED 19

AUG 31 1959

COMM-FBI

REC- 20

62-104045-147
20 SEP 1 1959

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

55 SEP 4 1959 MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 8/27/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

_____ learned from _____
 _____ that _____
 _____ advised _____ that _____

 available for Premier KHRUSHCHEV's speech.

According to informant, the speech will be exclusive with NBC and will not be shared with other networks. The exact length of time for the speech will be 57 or 58 minutes because there will be a one minute commercial at the beginning and end of KHRUSHCHEV's speech. The commercial will in no way be tied in with the speech and will probably be sponsored by a large producer of consumer goods, possibly a refrigerator producer.

Informant learned from _____ that _____ has discussed this speech with the State Dept. and they, the Dept., have no objection to the speech except that they will consider that it is not connected with the NIXON visit but will be considered a reciprocal matter in connection with the KHRUSHCHEV and EISENHOWER exchange visits.

Informant further learned from _____ that _____ indicated NBC would like to announce the speech to the press as soon as possible. Informant determined that _____ agreed to present the latter question to Soviet Ambassador MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV. Informant subsequently learned that Ambassador MENSHIKOV considered the proposal generally acceptable but indicated the announcement could not be made to the press today (8/27/59) because approval must be received from Moscow.

3-Bureau
1-New York (Info) (RM)

1-WFO

MPH:mew

(5)

AIRTEL

REC-20

62-104045-148

Approved: _____

Sent _____

12 SEP 1 1959
M Per

55 SEP 4 1959

Special Agent in Charge

C C - Wick

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b6
b7C
b7E

WFO 105-3DQ81

In addition, informant learned from [redacted] that the question arose regarding whether the speech would be on radio as well as television. It was decided informant learned that [redacted] would check into this matter because the original proposal was for television; however, he, [redacted] felt sure the radio broadcast could be arranged.

b2
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b7C
b7E

[redacted] learned that [redacted] of NBC obtained an appointment to see [redacted]
[redacted]

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and New York for information.

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

Re WFO Radiogram, 8/28/59.

Enclosed for each office receiving copies of this communication are two copies each of a photograph with description of [redacted] and NIKOLAI S. ZAKHAROV. Both are included in Soviet Intelligence Album. For information of Omaha, ZAKHAROV is a member of the official Bodyguard of former Soviet Premier NICOLAI BULGANIN and NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV. He has accompanied KHRUSHCHEV on his visits to Yugoslavia, England, and is believed to have been in charge of security of the Soviet delegates at the Four-Power Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland during 1955.

[redacted] A. I. MIKOYAN and FROL KOSLOV, Soviet Deputy Premiers, during their visits to U. S.

All offices report information received in form suitable for dissemination in captioned case and designate extra copies for WFO files 65-6937 and 105-14628.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Los Angeles (4 Encls)(AM-SD)
- 2 - New York (4 Encls)(RM)
- 2 - Omaha (4 Encls)(AM-SD)
- 2 - San Francisco (4 Encls)(AM-SD)
- 3 - WFO (1 - 65-6937)
- (1 - 105-14628)

HDP:teb
(14)

-C C - Wick

REC-2062-104045-149
20 SEP 1 1959Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 4 1959

REC-20

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/28/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies
and for New York three copies of a letterhead memo captioned
[redacted] dated as above.

The confidential informant mentioned therein is
a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous).

Informant also learned that the information
contained in letterhead memo was furnished to Soviet
Ambassador MENSNIKOV who was requested by [redacted] to
furnish same to Premier KHRUSHCHEV through diplomatic
channels. Informant also learned that [redacted] also
informed Ambassador MENSNIKOV that he had furnished this
same information to [redacted] for transmittal to
KHRUSHCHEV noting that [redacted] departed the
U. S. on 8/3/59.

b6
b7C
b7D

A review of WFO files reveal that [redacted]
may be identical with [redacted] was.,
IS-R" Bufile 100-342020, WFO file 100-19895 and New York
file 105-6041, NY:00.

[redacted] mentioned in enclosed letter-
head memo is believed to be identical with [redacted]
IS-R" Bufile 105-34346, WFO file 105-11290, New
York file 105-6584.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 3) [redacted]
(1 - 105-24655)
3 - New York (105-37245) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1 - 105-6584) [redacted]
(1 - 105-6041) [redacted]
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-19985) [redacted]
MPH:mdc/pep
(8)

62-104045-150

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY
REC. ROOM

Free

8.31.59
Re: [redacted]

55 SEP 4 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

WFO 105-31081

New York is being furnished additional copies of this and enclosed memo for their files on VALERY JOHN TERESHTENKO and [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

The enclosed letterhead memo has been classified "Confidential" as it reveals investigative interest in a [REDACTED] and because information furnished by the highly confidential source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 28, 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-02-2011

44-2
NY



The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State, lists Mikhail A. Menshikov as Ambassador, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

b6
b7C
b7D

On August 6, 1959, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned from [redacted] that he, [redacted] has extended an invitation to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to attend a small reception at [redacted] when Khrushchev visits the United States during September, 1959. [redacted] plans on inviting various United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency officials (UNRRA), some of whom Khrushchev already knows, together with some close friends.

Informant also learned that [redacted] believes that it would be very helpful and interesting for Khrushchev to see the homes of some of the Americans he, Khrushchev has known; in addition, it would give Khrushchev an opportunity to see the homes of private and not necessarily prominent citizens. [redacted] also feels it would afford him an opportunity to repay the courtesies which he has received from Khrushchev in the past.

ENCLOSURE

62-104045-150

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: [REDACTED]

According to informant, [REDACTED] has reminded Premier Khrushchev of a proposed television interview of Khrushchev by [REDACTED] to be filmed in Moscow, USSR, for the British Broadcasting Corporation Television network. Informant learned from [REDACTED] that Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov informed [REDACTED] in December, 1958, that Khrushchev had consented to an interview by [REDACTED] and that he, Menshikov, had hoped that the interview could be consummated in Moscow, USSR, during August, 1959.

b6
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b7D

Informant ascertained that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] informant further learned from [REDACTED] that he, [REDACTED] first met Khrushchev in Kiev, USSR, in 1946, where he engaged in a series of talks with Khrushchev and participated in a number of financial negotiations with various Soviet officials. [REDACTED] also related to informant that he accompanied [REDACTED] whom he described as "a leading American Capitalist", to the Soviet Union in 1955, in an effort to improve trade relations between the United States and the USSR. Informant further learned from [REDACTED] that he, [REDACTED] on behalf of a private concern, placed a proposal with the Chamber of Commerce in the Soviet Union in January, 1956, to hold an [REDACTED] According to informant, [REDACTED] in 1956, also [REDACTED] in the USSR, in negotiating a contract to sell the idea of travel to the Soviet Union from the United States and other parts of the world. [REDACTED] further related that he accompanied a group of approximately sixty of America's leading industrialists as counsel, on their visit to the Soviet Union.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: August 28, 1959
12:30 PMTransmit the following in CODE
(Type in plain text or code)Via RADIOGRAM DEFERRED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR AND SACs: LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

Referral/Consult

BRITICAN

KHUVIS, IS DASH R. BUFILE SIXTYTWO DASH ONE ZERO FOUR ZERO FOUR
FIVE.

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Teletype Unit
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 2 - Omaha (AM-SD)
- 4 - WFO (1 - 65-6937 [redacted]
(1 - 105-14628)(ZAKHAROV)

HDP:teb [redacted]
(11)

REC-62

62-104045
62-104045

SEI

b6
b7CApproved: 3JH6
FOL

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 4 1959 Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)WFO 105-31081
Page 2

Referral/Consult


 BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED
COVERAGE THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES ONLY. 
 NEW YORK OFFICE COGNIZANT.PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTIONS FOLLOW. COPIES MAILED NEW YORK AND
OMAHA.Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

REC-62

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

Reference is made to Bureau telephone call to WFO on 8/27/59, stating that [redacted] U. S. Department of State, Security, a friend of SA [redacted] had been assigned to accompany Soviets NIKOLAI S. ZAKHAROV and [redacted] in the U. S. to arrange for security of KHRUSHCHEV during his forthcoming visit. It was stated that [redacted] had offered his cooperation in furnishing any information to the FBI concerning the Soviets which may come to his attention.

Referral/Consult

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] contacted [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

As a matter of information, [redacted]

[redacted]

2 - Bureau

3 - WFO

(1 - 65-6937) [redacted]

(1 - 105-14628) (ZAKHAROV)

HDF:bac

(5)

REC-62

23 SEP 1 1959

b6
b7c

55 SEP 4 1959

REC-62

WFO 105-31081

Referral/Consult

[Redacted]

The agents were introduced to

[Redacted]

P.C.

[Redacted]

The above is submitted for your information.

REC-62

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

On 8/26/59, LT. [] Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, WDC, was contacted by SA [] to establish liaison with that agency regarding the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to Washington, D.C. LT. [] stated he would be happy to cooperate with WFO and would furnish any information which could be of assistance to the Bureau.

LT. [] stated that KHRUSHCHEV will visit WDC from 9/15 to 9/18 and from 9/24 to 9/27/59.

[] stated that during the week of 8/24/59 he received a telephone call from [] telephone number, JE 2-5881 inquiring about the Committee of Mourning, a Va. organization reportedly composed of persons from the captive Eastern European States who may stage a passive demonstration during KHRUSHCHEV's visit to WDC.

[] advised [] that he learned of the committee through a spot announcement on a local radio station, but could not recall the station or the sponsor. [] furnished [] the name of [] a writer for the "National Review" who may be connected with the committee.

[] stated he was not a member of the committee but was attempting to learn from the MPD the aims of the committee.

[] stated he cautioned [] if he joins the committee, to apply for the necessary permits to stage a demonstration and reiterated President EISENSHOWER's appeal to the American people to be courteous toward KHRUSHCHEV.

[] was of the opinion that [] was a person in his teens. [] had no other information regarding [] BOZZELL, "National Review" or the Committee of Mourning.

The September, 1958, Washington Telephone Directory, lists [] telephone, JE 2-5881.

- 2- Bureau
1- Richmond (RM) (Info)
1- WFO

CDL:cl

55 SEP 4 1959

REC-62

23 SEP 1 1959

ESP. SEC.

WFO 105-31081

WFO files reflect that [redacted] is undoubtedly identical with the [redacted] mentioned in Bulet to [redacted] 5/18/56 captioned "DAILY WORKER" IS-C. Referenced letter indicates [redacted] in 1956, at Washington-Lee High School, Arlington, Va., gave a copy of the May 13, 1956, issue of "The Worker", Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker", east coast communist newspaper to another student. (Bufile 97-401)

b6
b7C

Results of the investigations conducted by RH and WFO were furnished to the Bureau by the Richmond Division, letter dated 6/25/56, and by WFO letter, 7/3/56, both captioned "DAILY WORKER" IS-C. The letters reflect, in substance, that [redacted] is the son of [redacted] who reside at [redacted] In 1956, [redacted] was employed by the U.S. General Accounting Office as [redacted] Passenger Section.

No further investigations were conducted inasmuch as indices of the Bureau, RH and WFO contained no subversive information identifiable with [redacted] or [redacted]

Regarding the name [redacted] Directory, 1958, for suburban Washington lists [redacted] "National Review", 6108 Kennedy Dr. (Chevy Chase)

b6
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The Bureau's attention is directed to WFOlet, 8/21/59, captioned "KHROVIS" and the accompanying letterhead memo, captioned "COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL MOURNING" and to WFOlet, 8/22/59, captioned "L. BRUNT BOZELL; [redacted] Information Concerning;" "KHROVIS, Information Concerning" and the accompanying letterhead memo. Inasmuch as the above-mentioned communications contain more detailed information concerning the Committee of Mourning and BOZELL, the info. obtained from [redacted] has not been furnished to the Bureau by letterhead memo.

WFO will maintain contact with LT. [redacted] and any information pertaining to KHROVSHCHEV's visit or planned demonstrations will be furnished to the Bureau.

One copy of this letter is being designated to RH inasmuch as [redacted] resides in the territory covered by that office. P.

8/28/59

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field (105-31031)

From: Director, FBI (62-104045)

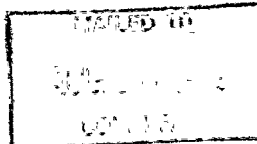
KHRUVIS
IS - R

ReBuairtel 8/17/59, concerning technical
information requested.



b2
b7E

RWS:FCP
(6)



10 SEP 2 1959

SEP 1 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

B
Dea
McG
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
om

1 Turyn

9-4-59

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI (62-104045)-156

RE: MURKIN

EX-131

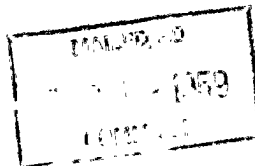
Re San Francisco letter 8-31-59.

Bureau desires that you advise LAFD
of information concerning

b6
b7C

VT:cgw
(4)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 11 1959

WAT
BT

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-7537)

SUBJECT:

Apr
KHRUVIS
IS - R

I
ENCL

Enclosed herewith are five copies for the Bureau and two copies for Los Angeles of a letterhead memo concerning the proposed visit of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV to San Francisco in September 1959.

Source referred to is [REDACTED]

b6

b7C

[REDACTED] who requested that his identity remain confidential.

b7D

The State Department, Security Office, San Francisco, has been advised by letter of the contents of attached memo.

The San Francisco PD has been advised by letter of the information concerning [REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)(AM REG.)
2 - Los Angeles (Encls. 2)(AM REG.)
1 - SF
TDM/lp
(5)

b6

b7C

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE

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State, print service att
9-3-59
ROUTING SLIP
6-7

1 LHM to ACSE
by request.
11/2/59

1-4-59
27/cfw

REC-5

62-104045-156

SEP 2 1959

ENCLOSURE

ESP

55 SEP 11 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
August 31, 1959

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO SAN FRANCISCO,
SEPTEMBER 1959

On August 28, 1959, [redacted] Hotel
Herbert, 161 Powell Street, San Francisco, telephonically advised
the San Francisco Office of the FBI that while she was in the
Vanderbilt Bar, 282 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, she overheard
one [redacted] making threats that he was going to
kill Premier KHRUSHCHEV upon his arrival in this country. He
[redacted] stated that "no cop would be able to stop me." [redacted]
[redacted] stated that [redacted], that she was
able to observe that he held U.S. Coast Guard papers, but that she
was unable to determine the number of these papers. She said she
noticed [redacted] had an address in Los Angeles, California, but
she was unable to obtain the address.

b6
b7C

She described [redacted] as follows: White, Male,
American; height 6'3"; weight 210 lbs; hair blond, thick and wavy;
eyes blue; complexion ruddy.

[redacted] said that [redacted] was from [redacted]
and that he spoke with a thick [redacted]

On August 24, 1959, a source, who has furnished reliable
information in the past, advised the San Francisco Office of the
FBI that a [redacted] (telephone
number WY 6-6629), had told him on August 24, 1959, that a local
Chamber of Commerce had extended an invitation to Premier KHRUSHCHEV
to visit their county. [redacted] said if KHRUSHCHEV accepted the
invitation to visit this county, he planned to make a peaceful
demonstration against the Russian Premier. [redacted] described
himself as a [redacted] who is presently
in the Reserves.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said he was quite disturbed about the Premier being
invited to the United States and he felt that the people in this
country should show their displeasure to KHRUSHCHEV.

The source stated that it was not clear to him as to which
Chamber of Commerce [redacted] was referring. Source felt, however, that
it was either the Chamber of Commerce of Glen Ellen or that of
Sonoma County, California.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned
to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

62-104045-156
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-104045)
 FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (105-4960)
 SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

DATE: 9/1/59

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of letterhead memorandum in above-captioned matter.

The source referred to is [redacted], who requested her identity be protected.

b6
b7C
b7D

Confidential Informants in the Philadelphia area have been alerted in captioned matter in accordance with instructions set forth in SAC Let 59-50, dated 8/11/59.

The Bureau will be immediately advised of any pertinent developments.

- 2 - Bureau (62-104045)(Encls.5)(RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (105-4960)

EAS:jag
(3)

b6
b7C

REG-47

13 SEP 2 1959

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE
BY

State Service

attention [redacted]

55 SEP 8 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-4960

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
September 1, 1959

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA
SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE
UNITED STATES

On August 26, 1959, an individual, who requested his identity not be disclosed and who has not furnished sufficient information for evaluation, advised that there were a number of Hungarian refugees in the Lansdowne - Drexel Hill area of suburban Philadelphia. The source stated that some of these Hungarians have formed groups, one of which met recently in the Lansdowne YMCA. Source stated that he had heard that at one of these meetings a young Hungarian in attendance made plans to assassinate Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV when he visits the United States. It was the source's understanding that another member of the Hungarian group calmed him down and talked him out of it. The source was unable to furnish the identities of any of this group, but believes that some of these Hungarians are very bitter about the KHRUSHCHEV visit. The source advised that he did not know that the statement regarding KHRUSHCHEV was made at the Lansdowne YMCA meeting.

Confidential Informants, familiar with Hungarian activities in the Philadelphia area, to date have not provided any information to substantiate the above information.

The "Evening Bulletin," a daily newspaper published in Philadelphia, in its postscript edition on August 20, 1959, on page 42, columns four and five, contained an article captioned "City DPs Will Wear Black During Khrushchev Visit." The article reflected that black ties and prayers would be the weapons of displaced Lithuanian - Americans to protest the visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV when he comes to the United States. The article reflected that a group

62-1075-157

ENCLOSURE

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA
SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE
UNITED STATES

of eleven leaders throughout the Philadelphia area met on August 19, 1959 to plan their actions during the coming visit.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 8/27/59

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

On 8/27/59, [redacted] NYCPD, advised that two Soviet security men, [redacted] will be in NY 8/28/59, for conference with [redacted] at Police Headquarters at 1:30 p.m. [redacted] advised he believes they will have with them a firm itinerary which KHRUSHCHEV will follow while in NYC.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] will make available a resume of this discussion to NYO and will also furnish NYO copy of the itinerary if he obtains one.

He also stated he believes KHRUSHCHEV will stay at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Suite 35A, while in the city.

[redacted] referred to above, identical with [redacted] and General [redacted] mentioned in WFOairtel of 8/26/59, captioned as above.

Bureau will be kept advised of developments.

- 5 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
 (1 -105-22087)
 (1 -100-342424)
 3 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Info) (RM)
 (1 -65-6937)
 (1 -105-14628)
 3 - New York (105-37245)

REC-3

AUG 22 1959

VJC: Approved: [Signature]

(2) mtj

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

55 SEP 4 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-104045-160

F B I

Date: 8/31/59

Transmit the following message via AIRTELRM

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: (KHRUVIS)
IS-R

Referral/Consult

REC'D-NYC.


b6
b7c1-3
3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
2-WFO (RM)
1-New York (105-37245)
RRF:rjd
(6)

REC-3

SEP 1 1959

EST. REC.

55 SEP 4 1959

Approved: 

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-02-2011

Date:

8/28/59

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that
[redacted] NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV on his tour
of the US [redacted]

Additional information furnished by
informant on [redacted] is included in
enclosed letterhead memorandum, which has been
classified Confidential in view of the fact that
it reveals the Bureau's interest in the visit of
KHRUSHCHEV.

DATE: 12-11-61

DATE OF REVIEW 10-3-81

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encs. 5) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (65-15026) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (105-6472) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (105-13555) [redacted]
- 1 - New York [redacted]
- 1 - New York (105-37245)

b2
b6
b7C
b7D

EFG:mtj
(10)

ENCLOSURE

REC-3

4 AUG 30 1959

Approved: [Signature]

Sent [Signature]

55 SEP 4 1959 Special Agent in Charge

USE SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
August 28, 1959

Visit of Nikita Khrushchev
to the United States

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

An informant who has furnished reliable
information in the past advised on [redacted]

[redacted]
informant that Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Premier,
will hold a press conference at the United Nations
(UN) for UN correspondents when he visits the UN
on September 18, 1959. He also told informant that
Khrushchev will stay at the Soviet UN Delegation
Headquarters, 680 Park Avenue, New York City, while
he is in New York City and that Khrushchev's party
will probably stay at the Carlyle Hotel, 35 East
76th Street, New York City. [redacted]
that Khrushchev's party will probably consist of 70
or 75 people and include several members of the
Soviet Presidium. [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
While talking to [redacted]
mentioned that after Khrushchev's visit he would
be going on [redacted]
[redacted] by accompanying Khrushchev

10-8-81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 10320 RCK/RR
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-8-91

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104045-162

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-111
DATE: 12-11-81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the United States

[redacted] Informant had mentioned this to [redacted] on a previous occasion and at that time commented that he knew this would be impossible. On this occasion [redacted] was quick to reply that this was not so impossible in view of the fact that [redacted]

b6
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b7D

[redacted] would be here in the United States in advance of Khrushchev and upon his arrival [redacted]

SIA-US.A.

[redacted] He told informant that [redacted] would arrive with Khrushchev and that he would see him when he is in New York City.

b6
b7C
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[redacted] Informant expressed the opinion that it would probably be impossible to do this but [redacted]

[redacted] In the course of the conversation [redacted] commented that he did not think that Khrushchev was going to receive a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the United States

good reception in the United States. Informant told [redacted] he could not speak for the Hungarian refugees but he felt sure that Khrushchev will be courteously received by the American people. [redacted] told informant that he saw two full page advertisements in the August 24, 1959, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" protesting the visit of Khrushchev to the United States. One of these advertisements was placed by the Committee Against Summit Entanglements, 385 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Massachusetts, and [redacted] asked informant to find out who was behind this organization. He told informant that he was not familiar with this organization and never heard of it before. (S)

b6
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b7D

Informant advised on August 28, 1959, that he found out that the Committee Against Summit Entanglements is a new organization formed by [redacted] w

Massachusetts.

Referral/Consult

[redacted] (S)

The State Department records and the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflect that Mikhail A. Kharlamov, a Soviet national, was a member of the Third Special Session of the UN General Assembly and he last departed from the United States on December 2, 1958. (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the United States

"'Pravda' is the organ of the Central and Moscow Committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is a central newspaper published in Moscow." This information is stated in the "USSR, Information Bulletin", a former publication of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, page 265, May 12, 1952 issue. u

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☐ Radio☒ Teletype

URGENT

8-24-59

4:35 PM JLW

TO DIRECTOR 4

FROM SAC, NEW YORK

241920

ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY. (KHRUVIS. (BUFILE 62-104045).

(BUFILE 105-73671) ADVISED

RECEIVED TELEGRAM

SIGNED [REDACTED] PRESUMABLY MOSCOW, USSR, CALLING ATTENTION TO
 RECIPROCAL VISITS OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV
 TO USSR AND US RESPECTIVELY. TELEGRAM INDICATED: QUOTE WE SHOULD
 LIKE TO PROLONG OPERATIONS OF RADIO AND TELEPHONE CIRCUIT UP TO
 24 HOUR SCHEDULE BY MEANS OF RETRANSMITTING RADIO AND TELEPHONE
 SERVICE BY TANGIERS AND ESTIMATING THE SECOND RADIO TELEPHONE
 CIRCUIT, MOSCOW TO NEW YORK WITH 24 HOUR SCHEDULE. IF AGREEABLE
 WE CAN PROVIDE AT ANY TIME TESTS NECESSARY TECHNICAL FACILITIES
 FOR ONE SINGLE SIDE BAND OPERATION. UNQUOTE NEW YORK OFFICE WILL
 MAKE APPROPRIATE CONTACT WITH [REDACTED]
 ACTION ON ABOVE REQUEST.

RECEIVED:

4:38 PM TELETYPE

REC-3

4:38 PM CODING UNIT : CAG

20 SEP 1 1959

Mr. Belmont

CC-MR. BELMONT

- Mr. Parsons

Mr. Parsons

55 SEP 4 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
 paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: AUGUST 29, 1959

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (105-DEAD)

SUBJECT: RALLY TO PROTEST KHRUSHCHEV
VISIT, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum,
dated August 29, 1959, concerning an article which
appeared in the "Hartford Courant", a daily newspaper
published in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, August 29,
1959, a copy of which article is being furnished the
Bureau by Routing Slip.

No investigation is being conducted in this matter.

③ - Bureau (RM) (Encl.-6)
(1 - 62-104045)
2 - New Haven (105-DEAD-KHRUVIS)
ERW:ra
(5)

REC-3

62-104045-164
20 SEP 1 1959

ENCLOSURE

55 SEP 10 1959

ESP SEC



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, 10, Connecticut

August 29, 1959

RALLY TO PROTEST KHRUSHCHEV
VISIT, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

An article which appeared in the "Hartford Courant", a daily newspaper published in Hartford, Connecticut, on August 29, 1959, reflected that a movement was begun Friday night (August 28, 1959) to organize a rally to be held in Bushnell Park, Hartford, early next month (September), to protest KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the United States, and United States Senator THOMAS J. DODD will be invited to be one of the main speakers.

FRANK A. ROGOWSKI, President of the United Polish Societies of Hartford, made the announcement at a meeting at the Ukrainian-American Citizens Club, which was attended by representatives of United Polish Societies, Ukrainian Congress Committee, The American Latvian Association of Connecticut, and the Hungarian Club of Hartford.

Civic, veterans, and other patriotic organizations would be invited to take part in the meeting, which will probably be held in the second week of September. Other groups wishing to take part were urged to contact the organizing committee's secretary, STEPHEN BOYCHUK, of 159 Seymour Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

This memorandum is being loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

1 62-104045-164
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/31/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and for New York two copies of a letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES SEPTEMBER 1959" dated as above. An additional information copy is being furnished to New York in the event they have a separate file on [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The confidential informant mentioned therein is

Informant further learned that [REDACTED] would check with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in New York at Tremont 2-3826. [REDACTED] would travel to Washington, D. C. on any day convenient to Ambassador MENSHIKOV.

The enclosed letterhead memo has been classified "Confidential" as it reflects investigative interest in a [REDACTED] and because information furnished by informant could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value.

- 2 - Bureau (Enclosure)
- 2 - New York (105-37245) (Info) (RM)
- (1- [REDACTED])
- 1 - WFO

MPH:mdc
(5)

AGENCY File
REQ. REC'D
DATE 9-1-59
HOW Routing slip
BY [Signature]

REC-36

23 SEP 1959

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b7C
b7E

34

55 SEP 4 1959

REC'D
COMM-FBI

ESPY SEC.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 31, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER 1959

The August 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by
the United States Department of State, lists Mikhail A.
Menshikov as Ambassador and [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

[redacted] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned
from [redacted]

[redacted]
who visited Russia sometime ago [redacted]
with Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov.

According to informant, [redacted]
[redacted] has information which might be of value
in connection with the coming visit of
Premier Khrushchev. Informant further learned from
[redacted]

[redacted] and his information
will be of value [redacted] Informant was unable
to determine whether [redacted] was able to [redacted]
[redacted] Ambassador Menshikov.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

162-104045-165
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *ahb*

DATE: 8-26-59

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

WFO per instructions of the Bureau is conducting certain investigation to determine feasibility of instituting certain coverage at Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] WFO furnished the names of [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

Bufiles were searched concerning the above and contained no derogatory security information and no other information which would preclude our contacting any one of them if necessary in effecting any coverage.

b6
 b7C

ACTION:

None. This should be referred to the Laboratory for its information should it be necessary to contact any of the above individuals.

62-104045
 VT:cgw
 (5)

1 - Belmont
 1 - Branigan
 1 - Millen Rm 7140
 1 - [REDACTED]

REC-92

62-104045-166

23 AUG 31 1959

5. WOR
 7- [REDACTED]

55 SEP 4 1959

3/20/59

S.T.
wa

airtel

To: SAC, WFO

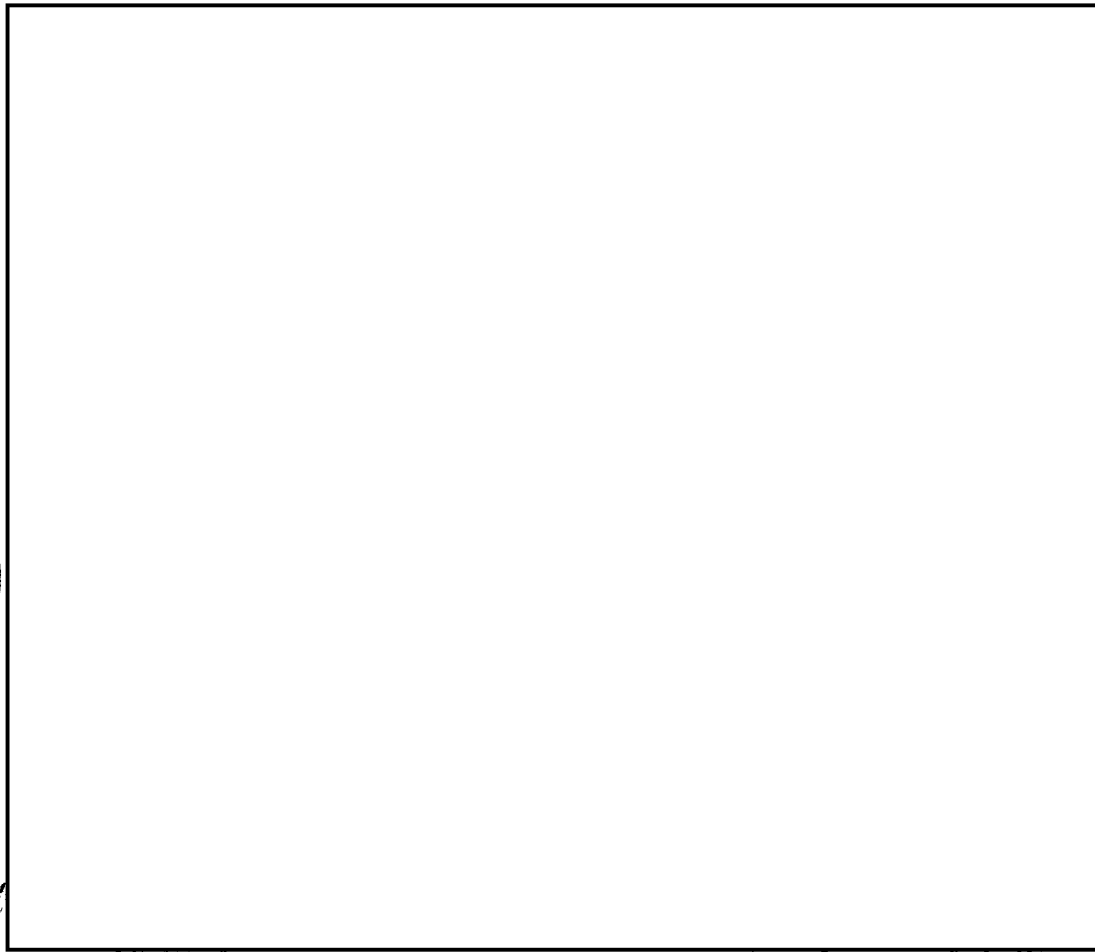
From: Director, FBI

Khruvis

PROPOSED VISIT OF NIKITA KHRUSCHEV

In connection with technical coverage in above-captioned matter, the following objectives should be handled by your office and the results forwarded to the Bureau attention FBI Laboratory:

b2
b6
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MAILED 20
AUG 20 1959
COMM-FBI

Downing

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RLM:nll (7)
1 - Mr. Belmont

REC- 92

EX

62-104045-168

10 SEP 3 1959

55 SEP 4 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 -
1 - Mr. Dize

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-03-2011

August 31, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

*Downgrade to "Secret"
per 60324 uc 10/24/10
3/24/10*

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

With regard to my communication of August 10, 1959, concerning the trip made by Arnold Johnson, national legislative director and member of the International Affairs Committee of the Communist Party, USA, to Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, and Chicago, Illinois, to obtain detailed information concerning the cities that Nikita S. Khrushchev plans to visit during the course of his forthcoming visit to the United States, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum.

This memorandum contains information concerning
an

Khrushchev by
United States Government officials during his visit to
this country. This data was obtained
as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party,
USA.

b7D

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of our sources of information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely,

165 11 11 1959
NOT RECORDED
100 SEP 1 1959

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

100-3-81

①- 62-104045 (Kruvis)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

AJD:med:pat

Enclosure (18)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

1
- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-03-2011

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 -
1 - Mr. Dine

b6
b7C

August 31, 1959

BY COURIER DELIVERY

~~Downgrade to "Secret"~~
~~per 60241 ucb/aw/sab~~
~~3/24/10~~

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

b7D

My dear Mr. Herter:

With regard to my communication of August 10, 1959, concerning the trip made by Arnold Johnson, national legislative director and member of the International Affairs Committee of the Communist Party, USA, to Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, and Chicago, Illinois, to obtain detailed information concerning the cities that Nikita S. Khrushchev plans to visit during the course of his forthcoming visit to the United States, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum.

This memorandum contains information concerning
an

to Khrushchev by United States Government officials during his visit to this country. This data was obtained on August 28, 1959, as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of our sources of information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
145 SEP 1 1959

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

100-3-81

① - 62-104045 (Krupis)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

AJD:med (6)

Enclosure

~~TOP SECRET~~

3
MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 4 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

~~TOP SECRET~~

Honorable Christian A. Herter

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison

1 - [redacted]
1 - Disc

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2011

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

August 31, 1959

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~Downgrade to "Secret"~~
Per 100324 uc b6/b7C
3/24/10

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With regard to my communication of August 10, 1959, concerning the trip made by Arnold Johnson, national legislative director and member of the International Affairs Committee of the Communist Party, USA, to Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, and Chicago, Illinois, to obtain detailed information concerning the cities that Nikita S. Khrushchev plans to visit during the course of his forthcoming visit to the United States, I thought you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum.

This memorandum contains information concerning

all [redacted]

[redacted] Khrushchev by United States Government officials during his visit to this country. This data was obtained on August 23, 1959, as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

b7D

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of our sources of information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

This information is also being furnished to Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Vice President; Major General Wilton B. Persons, the Assistant to the President; and Honorable Christian A. Herter, the Secretary of State.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh (Enclosure) Deputy Attorney General

ENCLOSURE
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

100-3-81

(1) - 62-104045 (Kruvis)

See note on yellow page 2.

AJD:med:pat

(8)

~~TOP SECRET~~

55 SEP 4 1959

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Attorney General

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Dize

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-13-2011

Downgrade to "~~Secret~~"
per 60324 UC Memo/Sab
3/24/10

August 31, 1959

ASSIGNMENT GIVEN COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. BY

b7D

According to reliable confidential sources, the

[redacted] Khrushchev on his forthcoming visit to
the United States. [redacted]

Johnson stated that the Party does have some sources who can be felt out in a roundabout way and mentioned the names of one Platinoff, a Congressman (possibly identical to John A. Platinik, Democrat - Former - Labor Party representative from the Eighth Congressional District of Minnesota) and Senator William Langer of North Dakota. Johnson said there are other good sources such as Russell Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. Johnson also mentioned he has a source in the upper echelon of the National Council of Churches with whom he has had recent contact. According to Johnson, this person was able to tell him that another official of the National Council of Churches goes "in and out of the White House" and was able to tell that there appears to be a trend in the White House of breaking away from the "Dulles thinking" on foreign policy. Johnson is reported to have said that officials of the National Council of Churches consider Khrushchev's visit so important that some of them are cancelling their vacations.

Johnson promised to do the best he could in obtaining the desired data although his contacts are limited. He added that he has collected an abundance of material requested by the Russians relating to Ames, Iowa, including information regarding the mayor and other important individuals in this locality. This information according to Johnson will be turned over to the Russians in addition to that information previously furnished to them.

Tolson _____
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McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

100-3-91
(1)- 62-104045 (Kruvis)
PWD:med (10)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

~~TOP SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

Original on Plastiplate.

~~TOP SECRET~~

COUNTERATTACK

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

sa
Khrushchev

Dear Subscriber:

- 127 -

August 21, 1959
Vol. 13, No. 17

KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT AND AMERICA'S FUTURE

Last week COUNTERATTACK expressed the hope that a wave of sentiment against the visit to this country of Soviet dictator Nikita Khrushchev would sweep the nation. We still harbor that hope but, impelled to face the facts of life, we must affirm that this is only a hope. Great forces are at work and Khrushchev will make his visit to the United States.

There have been a number of statements expressing opposition to his visit. Unfortunately, these are far from enough to influence either the Eisenhower administration or the Communist government of Khrushchev to drop the planned visit. A similar visit to the Scandinavian countries was dropped, on the claim that there was a great deal of hostility. America as a whole, has no love for the Russian Communists or their leader Khrushchev, but national apathy about the subject—as exemplified by the visits of Mikoyan and Kozlov—cannot be aroused sufficiently at this late date to cancel the plans.

The fact that some people believe Khrushchev's visit may lessen our military expenditures for defense would seem to have been indicated in the collapse of the stock market following the official announcement of the visit. This is not, COUNTERATTACK believes, a reflection of belief that the war danger will lessen but rather that our national administration may reduce its expenditures on the theory that this will indicate our sincerity for peace.

What too many forget—perhaps inside the government as well as outside—is that there is no public knowledge of the size of the Soviet military budget just as there is no known figure on the enormity of the expenditures of the Soviets in the field of international Communist propaganda. America has only one agency operating like the whole of the Soviet government—our Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The CIA has the size of its budget concealed in sums listed as part of other governmental agencies. All we know is that its total is nothing like the vast amount that the Soviet Union constantly hides from public view—international public and Russian public. No one in Russia can demand to see anything that any part of the Red government spends, unlike America where there are constant pressures to keep everything open to the press and the public.

EX

KHRUSHCHEV SINCE 1953

Since the death of Stalin in 1953, Khrushchev has been busily trying to put over his variety of Communism. (see quotations in the NOT RECORDED this issue of COUNTERATTACK for expressions of his basic Communist stand.)

10 SEP 8 1959

Specifically, Khrushchev claims that it is possible to have a peaceful

3
SEP 4 1959

competition between capitalist (free) nations and Communist (slave) nations. He claims that Russia and its satellites are moving ahead in the economic field and can and will ultimately pass America in the wealth of its economic production. He even claims that within a few years the Russians will have more to eat than the Americans.

Despite these claims, the Russians aren't falling down on their assigned task of keeping their home folk from learning too much of the truth about the American way of life. They restrict books (in English) shown at the American Exposition in Moscow, bar the open handling of American newspapers and regularly deny in the Soviet press—and we may be sure in propaganda sessions of the Communist Party—the truth about American living conditions shown to them at the Fair.

On the one hand Khrushchev says "let us peacefully compete." On the other, he jams American radio broadcasts coming inside the Soviet and satellite borders. But America makes no attempt to prevent its nationals from listening to any broadcasts they care to receive from the Soviet Union.

----- SOVIET PEACE AND SOVIET ESPIONAGE -----

The Russian Communists incite others as they also join in protesting when America bars the use of passports to a few hundred known Communist propagandists or potential subversive agents. But the Soviet Union maintains the closest possible guard to make sure that none of its people escape from the mighty land of Khrushchev and even kidnap and return to Russia those who get away—where this is possible.

The Soviets and Khrushchev claim they are only interested in their own Communist Party but they accept as fraternal delegates to their Communist Party convention, representatives from all countries which permit its Communists to leave, including the United States. As listed in past issues of COUNTER-ATTACK, the Communist Party of the United States has several officials present as delegates to the recent Congress in Moscow. (see Jackson, James, Jr. in CA March 6, 1959, p. 40)

These non-Russian Communist Parties aren't simply propaganda sources. They serve as a constant reservoir for recruitment of espionage agents, committed to stealing the secrets of their native lands and funnelling the information to the Soviets. The names and records of Alger Hiss, Bruno Pontecorvo, Klaus Fuchs, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Burgess and MacLean, those named by Igor Gouzenko in Canada and Petrov in Australia, are but a few of the many names known to have been assigned by the Soviets to carry out espionage assignments against the countries of their birth. This is called "peacetime" espionage.

----- ORGANIZED LABOR AND KHRUSHCHEV -----

Of the greatest importance is the refusal of the organized labor movement in this country, under the leadership of George Meany, to accept the lies and lines of Khrushchev. When Vice President Richard Nixon was in Moscow, he is said to have promised Khrushchev that he would endeavor to get representatives of the American trade unions to visit the Soviets. Meany had declared, it is reported, that he will not agree to this until the so-called unions of the Soviet Union have the freedom of American unionists—to freely bargain for

decent working conditions and pay and to strike if that is needed.

COUNTERATTACK has learned confidentially that Nikita Khrushchev expects to be in San Francisco during the latter part of September when the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Unions (AFL-CIO) is having its biennial convention. Khrushchev wants to be invited to visit the labor convention and perhaps be invited to speak. George Meany is reported to have said that he will appoint special guards to keep out the Red Dictator and his travelling companions.

This stand of the organized labor movement, COUNTERATTACK suggests, should be the position taken by all American organizations.

----- POLAND AND ITS VISITORS -----

There are two ways of treating a visitor. One is the way that Khrushchev himself was treated when he visited Poland earlier this year. He was welcomed by the officialdom and casually ignored by the population. On the other hand, when Vice President Nixon visited Poland, the populace turned out with enormous enthusiasm that could only indicate their desire to show love of America (and freedom.)

Americans cannot do less than their friends in Poland. Let the officials who consider it their duty to be polite, visit with Khrushchev. But let the American people give him the cold shoulder treatment they would have given to any other dictator who prevents his people from listening to American news broadcasts and freely visiting countries which might truly show them what freedom is like.

If our officials want to show Khrushchev what America really means, let them show him the office where convicted Soviet spy Alger Hiss now works quietly, without anyone bothering him: Let them show him the housewife in Brooklyn once named Judy Coplon, who spied for the Soviets but never went to prison because the courts felt she was entitled to know some of the facts the government preferred not to expose in court. Let him see William Z. Foster, old-time U.S. leader of the Communist Party who is still under indictment for advocating the violent overthrow of the United States government but never was tried because doctors said he had a bad heart condition. (But not too bad to keep him from writing a number of books, pamphlets and articles upholding the Soviet viewpoint against the U. S. system which permits him his freedom.)

If our government should work out something resembling a peace-pact with the Soviets, we must always remember that the Soviets only make pacts and observe them when it is to their advantage to do so. There are still in existence peace-pacts with the former governments of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, countries which, under pressure, accepted these pacts, permitted the entrance of Red Troops, and then were taken over as integral parts of the Soviet Republic.

Our government has never accepted this Soviet seizure and it is to be hoped that nothing decided in Washington changes our present continued recognition of the governments-in-exile of these three Baltic nations.

It is also a matter of great concern that the government stand firm in its refusal to recognize diplomatically or in fact, the Red Chinese regime.

Much of the prestige of America in Asia rests on the refusal of our government to accept the Chinese Communists as legitimate representatives of the Chinese people on the mainland.

It is a matter of considerable importance that Vice President Nixon has been warning us not to expect much from the forthcoming meetings here between Eisenhower and Khrushchev. The burst of interest in the visit of Russia's top ruler the first time in the 41 years of the Soviet state, was bound to give rise to the natural desires of all Americans for a peaceful settlement of all world problems. Our citizens have seen that the United Nations has not succeeded in solving major world conflicts or crises despite occasional intervention in some of the smaller samplings of war. Even in the Korean war, the U.N. was only able to call on America to handle the military angle and get token support from forces of other nations.

Mr. Nixon has been the only one to tell that he was refused permission to see production of Soviet-produced missiles despite America's having granted Kozlov and his aids, the chance to see some of our missiles in process of assembly. Mr. Nixon has also made clear that he is aware that Khrushchev and his cohorts haven't changed their basic Communist opinion. The Vice President said:

"They still have the goal of a Communist world...
...The only difference is that they now say that
they can achieve that goal, and will try to achieve it
through peaceful competition rather than through the use
of force."

The quotations listed at the end of this issue of COUNTERATTACK more than bear out this viewpoint. It is to the credit of our Vice President that he publicly states these truths about the Soviet leaders.

But the Soviets are so convinced that there is an inevitability of success to the Marxists parties under their control that they are now willing to make promises perhaps far beyond any of those made by them in the past. It is for this reason that we must be most vigilant and constantly on our guard.

Such things as inviting Khrushchev to address our Congress are certainly to be shunned. He would make the most of telling about the Russian congress as if there were any relationship between the Communist Party controlled window-dressing and the Senate and House of Representatives of our free America.

Whatever may be worked out in Washington--and COUNTERATTACK has grave doubts that anything of major importance will come at this time--we must be on the alert to protect our nation. There cannot be too much preparation against the day when Khrushchev or some other Russian Communist decides the meaning of any agreement has been wrongly interpreted by the Americans. The very question of Berlin which Khrushchev is supposed to hope to settle, is a problem, only because the Russians have now shifted their understanding of the original agreement--which we perhaps shouldn't have agreed to in the first place.

KHRUSHCHEV'S BELIEF IN THE INEVITABILITY OF COMMUNISM

In the years that Nikita Khrushchev has been in power in Soviet Russia he

has repeatedly stressed the view that co-existence between capitalist (that is, free) nations and Communist nations is possible and is consistent with the teachings of Lenin, founder of Communism. He has also stressed that all non-Communist nations will eventually become Communist nations. Khrushchev's speeches and interviews during the years are so vitally important in the light of his forthcoming trip to the United States that COUNTERATTACK feels obligated to call them to its readers attention. Following are a few paragraphs from reported statements by Khrushchev as issued by the Soviets.

The over-all theme of Khrushchev is best expressed in a speech he made on November 6, 1957 when he said:

"...Although we are convinced that the outcome of another war, should the imperialists unleash it, would be the destruction of the system causing it, that is, the capitalist system, and that the socialist system would be victorious, we have no desire to achieve victory in this way. We Communists have never sought, nor shall we ever seek, to achieve our aims by such monstrous means-means that are amoral and contradict our communist outlook. We hold that war is not needed for the progress of socialism. (our emphasis, ed)

The socialist world system has powerful economic, political and military resources at its disposal. And no matter how the imperialists may rage, they will never succeed in breaking the growing strength of this system, will never succeed in halting the onward march to communism..."

To Vladimir Koucky, editor-in-Chief of Rude Pravo, Czechoslovak Communist paper, Khrushchev said this:

"...The victories of the working class and of the working people generally in the Soviet Union and in all the socialist countries were possible because the Communist and Workers' parties have in all their activities been unswervingly guided by Marxism-Leninism, the only correct teaching of the proletariat.

It is under the banner of Marxism-Leninism that the Communist parties of France, Italy and other countries are waging an irreconcilable struggle for the cause of the working class and all the working people.

That is precisely why the enemies of socialism concentrate their fire on the revolutionary parties, and primarily on the parties in countries where the victorious working class in power, where socialism has been or is being built...

...We must be keenly alive to our momentous responsibility and mobilize our forces to strengthen the Communist and Workers' parties, strengthen proletarian solidarity and the unity of our ranks, cement the unity of the international labour movement and be faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism, and to our battle slogan: 'Workers of All Countries, Unite!'

While visiting Czechoslovakia on July 13, 1957, he had the following to say:

"...We are for peaceful coexistence. We can manage

without bombs and are convinced that our cause will be victorious. We shall be victorious! When and in which country communism will be established first, I cannot say: I am not a prophet and have no time for prophecies. Let us, therefore, be patient, the peoples of the non-socialist countries will be convinced by our example that socialism provides a better life. When they become convinced of the superiority of socialism, the peoples will find the strength within themselves, will organize themselves and change the social system.. It has never been and never will be our intention to impose this new system upon anyone by force-changing the social system is a domestic matter for the peoples themselves..."

Three days later in the same country he said:

"...The friendship of the peoples of the socialist camp is a great gain. So long as this friendship grows and develops our countries will fear no hardships, and no obstacles will endanger them. We understand this very well. But our opponents, too, are well aware of it, which explains why they resort to every subterfuge to subvert the friendship of the socialist peoples. It is not fortuitous that the American imperialists appropriate over one hundred million dollars annually for subversion against the countries of the socialist camp..."

The next month in East Germany, Khrushchev, in a typically long-winded speech had this passing expression of his actual views:

"...On the road to communism we have to overcome not only the resistance of imperialists, but also to combat backward sentiments in our own ranks, conservatism, bureaucracy and loss of feeling for the new on the part of some functionaries. Our Party demotes those who become divorced from life, who refuse to take cognizance of the changes taking place in the country and in the international arena..."

On August 9, 1957 in Leipzig, he said among other remarks:

"...But we Communists stand foursquare for the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence. We are for peace precisely because our faith in socialism, in its ultimate triumph, is unshakeable. We do not fear competition with capitalism, being firmly convinced that socialism will win in any competition with capitalism, both in economy and culture and in reaching a standard of living worthy of man's finest aspirations..."

Khrushchev had this to say to New York Times reporter James Reston on Oct 7, 1957:

"...As for the changes which will take place during this period in the world, it can quite confidently be said that if the peoples succeed in curbing the forces of aggression and the world is rid of the horrors of a thermonuclear war, mankind will forge ahead with seven-league strides in

all fields of development. Changes in the world will proceed in the direction well described by Marx, Engels and Lenin in their theoretical works. We Communists have deep faith in the triumph of Marxist-Leninist teaching. I think that for the majority of mankind the great vital power of this teaching is now becoming clearer and clearer..."

On November 6, 1957 in talking on the International Significance of the October Revolution, he said in part:

"...What is the basis of the unity of the countries of the great socialist commonwealth?

The basis on which this fraternal community is developing consists of the common principles of the political and social system, the oneness of Marxist-Leninist ideology, proletarian internationalism, the unity of the great aims of socialist construction, equality and mutual aid, defence of national independence and of the revolutionary gains in each country and throughout the world system of socialism, and protection of the peace and security of the nations.

The Marxist-Leninist Communist and Workers' parties are the guiding force of the socialist countries. The entire course of development raises before the revolutionary parties of the working class the prime task of fighting for greater unity and expanding the forms of cooperation on Marxist-Leninist principles. In keeping with the principles of socialist internationalism the Communist and Workers' parties are consolidating their ranks and combating revisionist tendencies and the harmful prejudices of national limitation and aloofness..."

This is the man coming to America to tell us of his love of peace and desire to have peaceful competition with the American people.

At the Ninth Session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Khrushchev said:

"...The best way the Communists and all the Soviet people can respond...is to work selflessly to build communist society, further enhance the might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp, fight without let-up for world peace and closer friendship with the working people and democratic forces of the world.

We are grateful to all our friends for their trust and their recognition of the services of our Party and our people. We say to all our friends and comrades that we are every bit as young and eager now in the fight for communism as we were at the time of the Great October, in the days we were battling on the fronts of the Civil War and on the front of the Great Patriotic War.

We have retained our great revolutionary ardour and assure our comrades in the struggle for the working-class cause that we shall always be loyal to Marxism-Leninism, to proletarian internationalism, that we shall continue to regard ourselves as the vanguard which unfurled the banner of Lenin and, headed by Lenin, was the first to

make the assault against capitalism, and which has held aloft this banner for forty years..."

On Stalin's 70th birthday this is how Khrushchev concluded his speech extolling the man he was to denounce after he had died:

"...The fraternal friendship among the peoples of the U.S.S.R. who are successfully building Communism, serves the peoples of the whole world as a great example for themselves; it proves to them that only the Soviet, Stalin way of solving the national problem is the ... correct one.

Guided by the Bolshevik Party, and by great Stalin, the peoples of the Soviet Union are showing the working people of the whole world the road to liberation from social and national oppression, the road to real freedom and happiness.

Thanks to the Soviet Union, thanks to Comrade Stalin, the peoples of Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania have taken the path of building Socialism. Under the leadership of the fraternal Communist and Workers' parties, and relying on the Lenin-Stalin principle of proletarian internationalism, they have secured their freedom and independence...

...Loyalty to the great cause of Lenin and Stalin, to the cause of internationalism, is determined and tested by the attitude taken towards the Soviet Union, which is at the head of all forces of democracy and Socialism. Treachery towards the Soviet Union, treachery towards proletarian internationalism, inevitably leads to the camp of nationalism, fascism, to the camp of imperialist reaction...

...Today, the peoples of the great Soviet Union, and all advanced, progressive mankind, with all their heart, greet our beloved Comrade Stalin, the inspirer of unshakeable friendship among peoples.

Glory to our dear father, wise teacher, genius and leader of the Party, the Soviet people and of the working people of the whole world--Comrade Stalin!"

Respectfully yours,

Counterattack

Subscription Rate: \$24 per year, U.S.A. Community, Club, School and Bulk rates of 25 or more, upon request. Please note organizational affiliation when making requests.

Permission to quote COUNTERATTACK granted if context preserved and credit given.

F B I

Date: 8/24/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (65-2754)

ATTENTION: FBI
LABORATORYSUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KHRUVIS

ReBU airtel 8/20/59, to SACS WFO AND BA.

[redacted], Chief Airport Police, Friendship International Airport, advised, this date, that he had received a confidential memorandum from the Director of the Airport, JOHN O. COLONNA, in which it was indicated that the latter had been in touch with LINCOLN WHITE, State Department, who had advised COLONNA of the possibility of the use of Friendship International Airport as an arrival point in captioned matter in the late A.M. of 9/15/59. The memo also indicated that the State Department would take full charge of security in the matter.

[redacted] also said that he has been contacted during the past several days by various news media throughout the U. S. for rental of space, roomettes for accommodations and space for technical installations in processing film. [redacted] said that he had learned in various conversations with the press representatives that President EISENHOWER had mentioned at one of his confidential press dinners, when the subject of captioned matter arose, that he "might break protocol and go to Friendship."

[redacted] said that he believed that this meant inasmuch as KHRUSCHEV is not the Chief of State, that he would more properly be met by the Vice President of the U. S. under ordinary circumstances.

[redacted] indicated that he has three security plans set up to handle the arrival. Plan #1, which he called his maximum security plan, calls for USSR TU-1114 to arrive and park

- ③ - BU (Encl.) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - WFO (INFO) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - BA

BFN:kss

(5)

13 AUG 25 1959

REC-92

Approved: 3

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

55 SEP 4 1959

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BA 65-2754

in area indicated on enclosed map by red circle, C-2. In this area, at this time, there is no adequate coverage for agents and to secure photographs it would be necessary to secure press permits; however [] indicated that for sometime now plans have been made for partitioning an office on the second floor of the wing of the airport for use of the Second Army at Fort George G. Meade, and marked in ink on map. [] said these plans called for partitioning by 9/1/59, although at this time construction has not begun. Should a room partition be made where [] indicated, this would provide excellent coverage under Plan #1. b6 b7C

Plan #2 indicated in area B-4 or B-6 calls for Soviet plane to park in that area and adequate coverage would be available to agents in office space located in Pier B, marked in blue on map.

[] Plan #3, which is the least secure, according to [] calls for planes arrival in apron area near Hangar #1, marked with a check on map. There is no available cover for agents in this area and again press permits and press status would have to be obtained. [] said there should be approximately 400 press representatives and photographers at arrival.

[] advised that these plans have been drawn by him and will be presented to the State Dept. when latter requests and he believed if information is received that flight will arrive at Friendship that the request and approval of the State Department should be forthcoming within the next few days.

Bureau will be kept advised.

REC-84

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: August 25, 1959

FROM : C. D. DELOACH

SUBJECT: INVITATION FOR NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
TO SPEAK AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
BENJAMIN MC KELWAY
THE EVENING STAR

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

OKhrushis

Washington D.C. Mr. DeLoach

At 11:42 AM today by reference from the Director's Office, Wick talked on the telephone with Mr. Benjamin McKelway of The Evening Star. Mr. McKelway said that [redacted] of The George Washington University Publicity Office had just called him in his capacity as [redacted]

[redacted] told McKelway that one of the young ladies at the university who handles radio and television matters understood from some minor employee of the State Department that if the university were to invite Mr. Khrushchev to make a speech to the faculty and guests at Lisner Auditorium, Khrushchev would undoubtedly accept.

Washington D.C.

Mr. McKelway said that Acting President Colclough is in Miami at the American Bar Association convention meeting and will not be approached on this matter until tomorrow by [redacted]. In the meantime, Mr. McKelway has been considering the matter and desires to have Mr. Hoover's view of the following approach: Mr. McKelway desires to not embarrass either the State Department, the university or its officials and, therefore, believes that should a responsible State Department official indicate to Acting President Colclough directly that he desires an invitation be extended to Mr. Khrushchev, the university might be saved embarrassment if it went along with the idea and extended an invitation through the Russian Ambassador for Mr. Khrushchev to appear. Mr. McKelway was of the opinion that the State Department in all probability would not directly indicate that the university should invite Mr. Khrushchev to speak but it would probably leave it up to university officials. Certainly, Mr. McKelway said, the university would never extend an invitation as matters now stand. He said he would rely on Mr. Hoover's judgment in the matter because university officials give the Director's views much weight.

ACTION TAKEN:

This matter was explained to the Director by Wick this afternoon. The Director indicated that the university ought to do nothing, that there is no reason for any action at this time and the State Department has not asked the university

55 SEP 4 1959

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- 1 - Mr. Jones

REW:ejp (5)

SENT DIRECTOR
7-25-59

REC-84 62-104045-1172

10 SEP 3 1959

Memo DeLoach to Tolson

8-25-59

Re: Invitation for Nikita Khrushchev to
Speak at The George Washington University

to extend an invitation. Mr. Hoover's view was that the university should not indicate that it would extend such an invitation and if the university was asked to extend an invitation, the request should not be acceded to since certainly the university should not be in the position of rolling out the red carpet for Khrushchev.

Mr. McKelway was informed of the Director's views by Wick at 4:10 PM today. Mr. McKelway said he heartily concurred, that in thinking the matter over he was more convinced than ever the university should do nothing, should ignore what has transpired. Furthermore, he said either he or [redacted] would be in touch with Acting President Colclough, would pass on the Director's views and he knew the Acting President as well as other officials would be most reluctant to pursue any course of action other than that based upon the sound advice of the Director. He said he could handle this matter easily and wanted to have Wick thank Mr. Hoover.

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For record purposes.

*Wick
8/25*

D

F B I

Date: August 26, 1959

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

From: SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-NEW)

Re: KHRUVIS

Re SAC letter 59-50 (H).

Enclosed is a photostat of the Sept., 1959 issue of "The Thunderbolt" which was received by [redacted] (RAC) through the mail on 8/24/59. "The Thunderbolt" is self-described as "The official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP). The NSRP is a hate type group and subject of current investigation, Bufile 105-66233.

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b7D

The enclosed issue of "The Thunderbolt" contains an article denouncing the visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the U. S. It is also noted this issue continues the past policy of this publication of attacking the FBI. In this latter connection a photostat of this issue will be forwarded the Bureau and interested Offices by separate communication re the National States Rights Party.

- 4 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encl. 7) (RM)
 (1 - 105-66233) (Encl. 1)
 5 - Louisville (105-NEW) (KHRUVIS)
 (1 - 105-271) (NSRP)
 (1 - 105-280) (CNLEC)
 (1 - 105-177) (Citizens Councils of Ky., Inc.)
 (1 - 62-996) [redacted]

1cc in 5738
 FCW: [unclear] 8/11/59

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b7C

WLW:aha

(9)

REC-84

4 AUG 27 1959

Approved: [signature]

Sent [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 9 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-66233-

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

LS 105-NEW

Although "The Thunderbolt" reflects its editor to be LLOYD MARTIN, [redacted] and MILLARD DEE GRUBBS, the self-identified chairman of the Citizens Councils of Kentucky, Inc., have both previously advised they believe that [redacted] in the National States Rights Party, actually prepares "The Thunderbolt."

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[redacted]
Louisville, Ky., was interviewed on 10/12/58 by Agents of the Louisville Division relating to the bombing of the Jewish temple in Atlanta, Ga., on 10/12/58. He denied any knowledge of individuals responsible for the bombing. During the interview he remarked that he is [redacted] (RAC) has been in frequent contact with [redacted] since June 1950 and the informant has never observed [redacted] residence nor has [redacted] ever mentioned [redacted] to the informant.

Born
8-1-22

With respect to [redacted] it is noted that on 5/2/58 Captain [redacted] Vice Squad, Louisville PD, advised that [redacted] Louisville, Ky., had confidentially advised him that she has suspected for some time that [redacted]

When checked in Jan., 1959, the Louisville PD records showed [redacted] had been arrested on two occasions in 1958 on loitering charges and was fined \$10 on each occasion. His birth date was reflected as [redacted]

With respect to the statement in the enclosed "Thunderbolt" issue that MILLARD GRUBBS' group is arming itself, it is to be noted that [redacted] (RAC) has recently

- 2 -

Kry

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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Date:

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(Priority or Method of Mailing)

LS 105-NEW

been in very close contact with GRUBBS. GRUBBS has given no indication to the informant that he is attempting to obtain any arms or that any of his friends are attempting to arm themselves. The informant has noted that GRUBBS is prone to make wild statements. GRUBBS has mentioned the Citizens National Law Enforcement Commission to the informant and has indicated he would like to make legal citizens' arrests of public officials who fail to do their required duty. The informant is of the belief the CNLEC at this time is solely a paper organization created by GRUBBS and that GRUBBS is the only active member. The informant has observed that GRUBBS himself does possess an old .45 Colt automatic. The informant will remain particularly alert to any information indicating GRUBBS or his friends are currently attempting to obtain arms.

Detailed background information on MILLARD GRUBBS is set forth in the report of SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON dated 11/28/59 at Louisville, Ky., entitled "WALLACE HUGH ALLEN, ETAL, Bombing of the Temple, 1589 Peachtree Road, N.W., Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 12, 1958, INFORMATION CONCERNING." GRUBBS was born August 7, 1888, in Christian County, Ky., and was disbarred in 1929 when the Bar Association of Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky, accepted a report of the Bar Association Committee stating GRUBBS was in contempt of court in filing derogatory affidavits against a Circuit Court judge and court reporter.

Enclosed are 7 copies of a letterhead memo summarizing the article in the Sept., 1959, issue of "The Thunderbolt" relating to the KHRUSHCHEV visit.

- 3 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date:

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LS 105-NEW

The source used to characterize the NSRP
in enclosed letterhead memo is [REDACTED] The
source used to characterize MILLARD GRUBBS and the
CNLEC is [REDACTED].

AS MILLARD GRUBBS REPORTEDLY POSSESSES A
.45 COLT AUTOMATIC, HE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED
AND DANGEROUS.

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- 4 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. LS 105-NEW

Louisville, Kentucky
August 26, 1959

Re: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES.
INTERNAL SECURITY. - R

The September, 1959, issue of "The Thunderbolt" contains an article headed "Only Traitors Welcome the Jew Khrushchev - N. S. R. P. Urges Patriots to Picket and Demonstrate Against Bloody Kruschey From Coast to Coast."

"The Thunderbolt" is self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP). In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP was formed in 1958 and is composed of past members of the Ku Klux Klan and notorious anti-Semites; that at its convention in Louisville, Kentucky, on August 30, 1958, the NSRP indicated it was a political party dedicated to segregation. The Ku Klux Klan has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The following is reported in the above-described article:

Republican and Democratic Party officials who have invited to America KHRUSHCHEV, described as "the Communist mass murderer," are guilty "of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States." President Eisenhower and "the other chief politicians in the two old parties, along with newspaper hacks who participate in such treason, could be tried, convicted and hanged until dead" under Section 2381, Title 18, U. S. Code, relating to individuals owing allegiance to the United States and giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

* * * * *

Property of FBI - This memorandum and its contents are loaned to you and should not be disseminated outside the agency to which loaned.

62-104045-173
ENCLOSURE

MILLARD DEE GRUBBS, described as the National chairman of the National Citizens Law Enforcement Commission (NCLEC) "has reported to The Thunderbolt that his group is arming for the purpose of making legal citizens' arrests of treasonous public officials who entertain bloody Khrushchev." The article states "America can not survive if she continues to tolerate treason among high officials, such as Ike, Governor LUTHER HODGES of North Carolina, and Governor LEROY COLLINS of Florida, and prostitutes of the press." The article vigorously denounces the "Communist Castro Regime" in Cuba and alleges it was put in power "by the Jew-controlled State Department under the direction of EISENHOWER, DULLES and HERTER." It is stated in the article that "every mayor, governor and policeman who entertains or protects the bloody butcher of Budapest and the Ukraine will one day be convicted and hanged for treason." The article continues "We presume that Ike will take bloody Khrushchev to Little Rock and show him that he knows how to use bayonets against the free people of Little Rock like Khrushchev did in Budapest. Ike can also show him that Little Rock has a mayor, police chief and vicious, violent, brutal cops like those in Budapest who oppress their own people."

The article states "Patriots everywhere should picket and demonstrate against the bloody Khrushchev, tell him that he is not welcome and peacefully fight back, in every legal way possible against his red takeover." The article denounces the Jewish race and attempts to prove that "Communism is Jewish." The article ends by stating "when that sadistic Jew Khrushchev comes to your town or a nearby city, go down and personally tell him to get out of Christian America."

MILLARD DEE GRUBBS, referred to in the above article, is the self-identified chairman of the Citizens Councils of Kentucky, Inc., and has expressed bitter opposition to integration. A source well acquainted with GRUBBS has advised that the Citizens National Law Enforcement Commission is a paper organization created by GRUBBS and to the source's knowledge, GRUBBS is the only member. The source advised he has received no

information indicating any individuals sympathetic with GRUBBS in his opposition to integration are "arming" themselves. The source has observed that GRUBBS possesses an old .45 Colt Automatic. On numerous occasions GRUBBS has expressed to the source his bitter opposition to integration but has maintained he is opposed to violence and remains strictly within the law in his efforts opposing integration. MILLARD GRUBBS is reported to have been born on August 7, 1888, in Christian County, Kentucky. In April, 1954, GRUBBS advised an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was a disbarred attorney having been disbarred in 1929 when the Bar Association of Christian County, Kentucky, accepted a report of a Bar Association Committee stating GRUBBS was in contempt of court in filing derogatory affidavits against a Circuit Court judge and court reporter.

ENCL TO BUREAU: One photostat of Sept. 1959
issue "The Thunderbolt"
7 copies letterhead memo re
KRRUVIS



ENCLOSURE

100-445-173

The Thunderbolt

THE WHITE MAN'S VIEWPOINT

ONLY TRAITORS WELCOME THE JEW KHRUSCHEV

**N.S.R.P. URGES PATRIOTS TO PICKET AND DEMONSTRATE
AGAINST BLOODY KRUSCHEV FROM COAST TO COAST**

Republican and Democratic party officials who have invited the Communist mass murderer, Nikita Khrushchev, to America are guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, which is the Constitutional definition of treason. Furthermore, Section 2381, Title 18, U.S. Criminal Code says: "Whoever owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort in the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason and shall suffer death." Eisenhower and the other cheap politicians in the two old parties, along with newspaper hacks, who participate in such treason could be tried, convicted and hanged until dead under the above law. Honorable Millard Dee Grubbs, National Chairman of the National Citizens Law Enforcement Commission, has reported to The Thunderbolt that his group is arming for the purpose of making legal citizens' arrests of treasonous public officials who entertain bloody Khrushchev. Khrushchev is the head of an enemy government that is actually (de facto) at war against the United States: Khrushchev has announced that he will bury us Americans. America cannot survive if she continues to tolerate treason among high officials, such as Ike, Governor Luther Hodges of North Carolina and Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida, and prostitutes of the press.



NINA, KHRUSCHEV'S JEWISH WIFE
FIRST LADY OF RUSSIA

While dictator Khrushchev is being entertained in America by traitors, Communists will continue building a Cuban Soviet dictatorship 90 miles off the coast of Florida. The Communist Castro regime was put in power by the Jew-controlled State Department under the direction of Eisenhower, Dulles and Herter. They stopped the shipment of arms and munitions to the Anti-Communist government of Batista while allowing an unlimited supply of weapons of war to flow to the red butcher, Fidel Castro. The red tyranny in Cuba was established with the support of the leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties. They hated Batista because his domestic and foreign policies were honestly against Communism. Batista did not do business with Russia. Soviet Russian officers have been surveying missile launching sites in Cuba from which they can pinpoint any target in the U.S., such as Cape Canaveral and our atomic bomb plants. Ever since the Communists destroyed the great Senator McCarthy, Ike and the reds in the U.S. Government have had the green light for treason. It almost amounts to surrender for Eisenhower to entertain bloody Khrushchev in the White House while Khrushchev's military envoys plan the building of missile bases in the Cuban Soviet Republic, bases from which America could be wiped out before she could learn that a war had even started. Not only should no Communist ever be invited to America, but all of the reds in America, including those in the State Department and F.B.I., should be jailed and held for treason trials.

KHRUSCHEV IS A WAR CRIMINAL

Every mayor, governor and policeman who entertains or protects the bloody butcher of Budapest and the Ukraine will one day be convicted and hanged for treason. Those disloyal FBI agents and cops who risk their lives to protect the red dictator should go back to Russia with him and stay. They are the kind of Benedict Arnolds who are fighting to destroy freedom and establish red rule in America. If they had any decency or love of America, they would resign their jobs rather than befriend the bloody monster. If they were patriots, they would arrest Khrushchev and prosecute him for war crimes and hang him, ala Nuremberg.

We presume that Ike will take bloody Khrushchev to Little Rock and show him that he knows how to use bayonets against the free people of Little Rock like Khrushchev did in Budapest. Ike can also show him that Little Rock has a mayor, police chief and vicious, violent, brutal cops like those in Budapest who oppress their own people.

(Continued page 2)

(Khrushchev continued)

Page 2.

Why has Khrushchev been invited to America by the Jew-controlled politicians, newspapers, radio and TV? Why do Jew-stooge editors praise Communism in Russia and become joyful about the red monster's visit? It is because Nikita Khrushchev, the mass murderer, is a Convert to Judaism. International Jewry controls Ike, the State Department, the red F.B.I., the two old parties and Khrushchev. They are having their two stooges, Ike and Khrushchev, exchange visits so as to soften up America for Communism. Ike has a long record of friendship with Communists. Patriots everywhere should picket and demonstrate against the bloody Khrushchev telling him that he is not welcome and peacefully fight back, in every legal way possible, against his red take over.

COMMUNISM IS JEWISH

About forty years ago Jew-communist revolutionaries overthrew the White Christian Government of Russia. The Jew Jacob Schiff of the international Jew banking firm of Kuhn-Loeb and Company boasted of financing it with millions of dollars.

Ever since the Jews seized power in Russia, they have attempted to conceal the fact that the Jews are the real rulers of Russia. Every time they have a purge in Russia, the Jew-controlled newspapers in America claim that the Jewish officials have been purged and that Jews are being "persecuted" - lies! Every time a Jew official in Russia becomes so old he has to retire to a life of luxury, the newspapers yell that he has been purged, but don't be fooled.

Communist governments have to purge Jews when they purge themselves because they are saturated with Jews. The next time the Communist Government of Russia purges itself, it will purge some Jews because it is a Jewish government, as Jewish as the illegitimate government of Israel. Who else is there to purge in Jewish governments? The Jew-communist Government of Russia would be destroyed if the peoples of the world were to ever fully realize that it is Jewish. Therefore, for reasons of self-preservation, the Jew rulers of Russia will continue to flood the world with lying propaganda that the Jews are being "persecuted" in Russia. Their lies help them to send well trained Jew-communist spies to America as refugees.

IS NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV A JEW?

Khrushchev Reared By A Jewish Family

Soviet Treats Jews "Fine"

Khrushchev Says Everything "Jake"

SPECIAL TO B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER
LONDON (WNS)—To show that Russia treats its Jews well, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev this week remarked at a reception at the Polish Embassy that not only he himself and Soviet President Klementi Voroshilov, but also "half of the members of the Presidium," the governing body of Russia, have Jewish wives.

MR. KHRUSHCHEV made this remark to Israeli Ambassador Joseph Avidar, who was among the guests. The Soviet Premier told Avidar that Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, on a recent visit to Moscow, had raised the question of a special Soviet attitude toward Jews in a talk with President Voroshilov and that Voroshilov had told her that the Russian leaders did have a special attitude towards Jews since so many of them had Jewish wives.

28—B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER

— Friday, October 18, 1957

As a young man, at Mariupol in the Ukraine, Khrushchev was a poor turner's mate, boarding in the house of a Jewish cobbler where he also acted as a "Shabbath Goy."

In return, the cobbler's wife, Chana Yankelevitz, treated him to gefillte fish. Twice, during that period, she literally nursed Khrushchev from illness back to life. He even learned to speak and read Yiddish which he still commands superbly. His first love was Nadia Lazarovna, a Jewish neighbor's daughter. In order to be able to marry her, Khrushchev seriously thought of becoming a Jew.

72-YEAR-OLD Chana Yankelevitz, now in Israel, remembers that he had been scared off this idea when he found out that circumcision was inescapable.

Once in 1913, Khrushchev saved the lives of 1,300 Jews. The local members of "The Black 100," the most vicious anti-Jewish element in Czarist Russia, were preparing a pogrom on the Mariupol Jews. Khrushchev organized his friends into a defense squad and when the blood-thirsty vandals assembled in the market square, Khrushchev led his squad, attacked and dispersed the mob of "The Black 100" before they could launch the massacre.

Over 40 years passed since then and Khrushchev the son of a Cossack blacksmith, became the most powerful man in Russia. His rise to power had been largely due to the material support given to him during his studies, first by the grateful Mariupol Jewish community and later on by his first love's brother, Lazar Kaganovich.

The above photostats from the B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER prove that Khrushchev is a Convert to Judaism and has a Jewish wife, in spite of Jewish double talk. Mrs. Yankelevitz says that he changed his mind when he found out that circumcision was inescapable. That is ridiculous. Any man insane enough to want to marry a Jewess would not let a little operation like circumcision stop him. To prove that the Jews are revealing to their Jewish readers that Khrushchev is a convert to Judaism while trying to conceal the fact from us Gentiles, read the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia under the heading of "Circumcision" where it reveals that circumcision is not a requirement for converts to Judaism. Therefore, every Jewish reader of the above articles in the B'nai B'rith Messenger knows that Nikita Khrushchev, the bloody dictator, is a convert to Judaism.

Khrushchev, by destroying the Christian Anti-Jewish "Black 100", thereby proved his loyalty to Jewry and has been well rewarded ever since. Khrushchev then rose to prominence and power because the Mariupol Jewish Community financed his education and the most powerful Jew in Russia, Lazar Kaganovich, promoted him to a high place in the red hierarchy. As mentioned above, Khrushchev's first love, Nadia, was Lazar's sister. Now you know why Khrushchev is being honored with a visit to America! Lenin and Stalin also spoke Yiddish superbly. Stalin's third wife was Rosa Kaganovich and one of Lazar's sisters.

(Continued on page 5)

Dear Mr. Gerald L.K. Smith:

In recent months we have become increasingly concerned by your attempts to whitewash the Jew controlled F.B.I. in the "Cross And The Flag." Mr. Smith, don't you know the FBI tried to frame the N.S.R.P. in Atlanta ? Haven't you read of their brutality in Poplarville, Miss. ? Or the Bill Foster story, (see "Thunderbolt" issue #10) ? Don't you know they have harassed some 30 State and National leaders in the NSRP, and tried to place paid agents in our organization ? The FBI even attempted to buy off a young member in Dayton, Ohio, offering money for regular reports (pimping) on NSRP activities ? The FBI has let every Segregation leader in the South know that they are watching them (in one way or another). Bob Patterson of the Miss. Citizens Councils says, "You are not a Segregation Leader if the FBI has not investigated you." Sometime back you wrote us that, "The FBI had some bad apples in it, but on the whole were all right." I disagree, it is a Jew controlled, Red, Race-mixing outfit. They have been persecuting Patriots all over the South, and it started long before the 1954 Supreme Court decision, and I can prove it. They have especially attacked our youth, numerous boys have been visited in their homes and pressure put on their parents to have them quit the Nationalist Movement ! Are they treating the ADL, NAACP, AJC, etc., this way ? NO, in fact, that obnoxious traitor, J. Edgar Hoover praises these Jewish groups in his book, "Masters of Deceit." Hoover says that these groups have done much in the fight against Communism ? What is your answer to his statement that, "One of the most malicious myths that has developed in the United States is that persons of the Jewish faith and communists have something in common." Is not this the exact opposite of what you have preached all these years ? Mr. Smith, how can you say in your June issue, "By and large it was a great book" ? What we want to know is, HAVE YOU ACTUALLY READ HOOVER'S BOOK ? Contrary to being a 'great book', "Masters of Deceit" is the vilest whitewash of Communism ever to be published in America.

I also challenge your statements that the FBI is even anti-communist. Don't you know that the Harry Gold - Rosenberg spy ring was broken only by Klaus Fuchs spilling the beans in England. Whittaker Chambers got Alger Hiss convicted, Elizabeth Bentley exposed the Jacob Golos spy ring, while Igor Gouzenko exposed the Canadian and American Atom Bomb spies. The FBI had no inkling of these spy rings and never saved a single atom or other military secret ! I ask you to name one spy ring exposed by the FBI's own investigation ?

Don't you know that the FBI purposely and illegally arrested the Red spy, Judith Coplon and ADMITTED on the witness stand that they did so. The Judge had to throw the case out and free her ! Would they do the same for a patriot such as George Bright in regard to his lie detector test ? NO, THEY DELIBERATELY SOUGHT TO CONFUSE THE FIRST JURY AND CONVICT AN INNOCENT WHITEMAN BY SAYING THE TEST WAS 'JUMBLED' AND THEREFORE TENDED TO INDICATE BRIGHT FAILED THE TEST. This was not the sniveling little ADL, but the Jew controlled FBI. How about Russia's Number One spy in America, the Jew Gerhardt Eisler, whom the FBI let escape back to Russia after he was convicted on two counts and was under bond and even under subpoena by a Congressional Committee ! The 'great' FBI allowed him to go to East Germany where he now rules over the East German people with his Jewish co-racial, Hilda Benjamin, (Present Minister of Justice, who has executed thousands of White Christians in Germany.)

Also in your June issue you condemn Harry Truman for accepting an award from B'nai B'rith. Why don't you also condemn J. Edgar Hoover for the award he received from the ADL at a banquet they gave him in 1957 ? Mr. Smith, you say that the FBI is the only thing standing between us and Communism. Perhaps Mr. Smith, that's the reason why the Soviets have all our military and nuclear secrets ! Mr. Smith, you indicate that the FBI is the benevolent protector of our freedoms. Perhaps Mr. Smith, you can explain this to Bill Foster's aged parents with cruel memories of sawed off FBI shot-guns shoved into their stomachs, as they were pushed out of their own home. Perhaps Mr. Smith, you will explain this to George Bright, who nearly lost his life in a frame-up led by the FBI conspirators. Perhaps Mr. Smith, you can tell this to a sobbing little girl, as she discovers the cracked head of her doll lying on the floor after an FBI raid?

Mr. Smith, for years you have stated that Communists have infiltrated all departments of government. What makes you think for one moment that the Reds overlooked the FBI ? Why was all this infiltration possible if our 'Great' FBI were on guard in the first place ? Could it be that J. Edgar is himself one of the many crypto-communists in high places ? Or does Mr. Hoover serve the Communist cause because of a strange hold the Jews have over him because of weak points in his character ? Mr. Smith, the FBI is working with Reds. As a perfect cover-up, the Reds wage a bit of shadow-boxing with their comrades in arms, the FBI, by means of which they succeed in fooling and hoodwinking people like you. As far as the few Communist Party officials the FBI arrests, Secret Police Chief Hoover knew in advance that the pink-Supreme Court would turn them loose.

(continued page 4)

Hoover also knew the Supreme Court would outlaw all state anti-subversion laws and free those convicted under the Smith Act. We could go on ad infinitum. You will simply have to read coming issues of THE THUNDERBOLT so that you too, might become educated on this important matter. We are sorely grieved Mr. Smith; to see you, whom we had come to respect as a conspicuous spokesman on evils of Jewish Communism - have been "taken in" by the very same forces which you once courageously fought. We sincerely hope that you will recognize your error in praising the secret police apparatus in this country. We, for our part, shall go all the way in exposing the FBI Reign of Terror in the South and throughout the nation. We also intend to bring to light the facts about J. Edgar's private affinities which make him prey for Communist designs.

Several of our members have asked, "Why does Mr. Smith praise the FBI traitors, who are trying to destroy White Christian America?" "Why did Mr. Smith say in his July '59 issue, "I want to be known as an admirer of the character and accomplishments of J. Edgar Hoover?" "What's behind his naive support of America's No. 1, Master of Deceit?" "Is Mr. Smith really sincere in his defense of this traitor, or does he think he is 'using' J. Edgar Hoover?" "Has Mr. Smith swallowed J. Edgar's press releases hook, line and sinker?" Only you Mr. Smith, know what prompts you to this incomprehensible action.

Did you see the April 17, 1959 issue of COMMON SENSE, page 4, whereby the A.J.C. in their annual report state that the FBI has requested the AJC to furnish them with 'data' on those who are a 'threat' to 'Democracy'? Has the FBI ever asked our assistance in rounding up Jewish subversives? In Atlanta the homes of 30 some odd patriots were illegally raided by the FBI, on lists furnished by the AIL! The FBI led all these raids even though they had no authorization of any kind. Mr. Smith, we know that you are an honorable man, and that you will want to offer adequate explanation to these people who have witnessed FBI terror with their own eyes.

Yours for American Freedom

Matt Koehl
National Organizer, N.S.R.P.

Officers of The Law



J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. chief, accepted the inter-faith award of Washington representatives of Almas Temple Shrine, B'nai B'rith

12

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

August 18, 1959

Views and Reviews By George S. Schuyler

Study the facial features on the above picture. It is one of total racial chaos. Hoover has a wide negroidal nose, short kinky hair, a soft puffy face with bulging eyes! How can any Whiteman trust such a creature as head of the contemptible secret police?

COMMENTING on the Rig-gins and McFarland letters suggesting a national organization composed of the two or more score thousand "mixed" couples in this country, it seems to me that these couples (much as they prefer to be left alone) might perform a definite social service by spearheading the miscegenation drive.

The Negro-phobes and Crackerologists are forever shouting warnings that this or that lowering of racial barriers will lead inevitably to intermarriage and intermixture. Well, I say that's just fine and exactly what this nation needs to maintain its world supremacy. Just as this is the richest and best-fed nation, so could it become the most tolerant and the best-looking nation — and I'm all for good-looks supremacy.



Mr. Schuyler

LITERATURE would be liberated. A mass of plots dealing with interracial romance languishes unused because no publisher has the courage to offer writers a market. We live in an unwholesome clandestine atmosphere in which we whisper about healthy love and desires across the color line but fear to speak out boldly. Writers go far afield, far across the seas, hunting romantic themes which are all about us in abundance. More open interracial romances and marriages would help to speed the end of this cold war.

Instead of remaining silent and ducking the blows of the bigots, why not boldly take the offensive. Do the Dixiecrats bemoan the fact that communications have been lost between the two races? Well, then, let's change that by launching a pen-pal campaign between romantically inclined colored and white folk of the opposite sexes! Every Kluxer's daughter or son should be in correspondence with a lad or lass across the color line! As this increased,

the color line may grow fainter.

EVERY COMMUNITY worth its salt should have a frankly interracial club or association where the boys and girls, colored and white, could associate, drink and dance. Indeed, the NAACP could increase membership to a couple of million if it adopted such a program. It might even change its name to the National Association for the Multiplication of Colored People—NAMCP! This would be particularly advantageous where Negroes enjoy some political power. A group like this would win a lot of friends (even among Kluxers) by boldly broadcasting: "Of course we favor racial mixing, including marriage, and are working openly to kill all racially restrictive legislation and social segregation and discrimination. Freedom is mockery if citizens who like or love each other cannot associate together because of difference of color and features." There would be the beginning of a great American youth movement! And I think a lot of oldsters would join.

The above article from a Negro paper, is written by George L. Schuyler who practices what he preaches. Schuyler has a white wife! When a Ralph McGill or Harry Ashmore writes that Negroes do not want to marry Whites, that they want simply to go to our schools, or that integration will not lead to intermarriage, HE IS LYING! The Negroes will never be satisfied until they destroy our White Race. If you are a real Whiteman, and want to fight these cowardly race mixers, Join NSRP, write: Box 2161, Knoxville 1, Tenn., for application.

Stalin was also promoted to the top ranks of the Communist hierarchy by the powerful Jewish Kaganovich family. If Khrushchev were to turn against the Jews, they would purge him and torture him to death. Communism is Jewish and always will be - Jew convert Khrushchev is proof of that. The Soviet bureaucracy is so saturated with Jews that it would be impossible for any Gentile in it to rebel or revolt.

In Russia it is against the law to be against the Jews - the penalty is death. Remember that the largest Communist newspaper in America is not the Daily Worker, but the Morning Freiheit which is published in the Jewish language known as Yiddish.

Therefore, when the bloody killer Khrushchev, the Convert to Judaism, contaminates American soil with his Satanic visit, exercise your Constitutional rights with large signs and loud slogans so that Khrushchev will understand that we refuse to surrender to Communism. When that sadistic Jew Khrushchev comes to your town or a nearby city, go down and personally tell him to get out of Christian America.

F.B.I. PERSECUTES UTAH PATRIOT

Famous Author And Crusader Answers F. B. I.
Harassment In Connection With Atlanta Synagogue Bombing

Mr. D. Larsen % The F.B.I
Utah Oil Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

4.16.59

Dear Mr. Larsen:

I don't know whether you and your cohorts ever have a chance to read any truly AMERICAN literature, especially the correct version of the persecution (trial) of George Bright and the other innocent Americans whom the FBI-AIL Combine tried to railroad for the Communist-planned bombing of a Jewish Synagogue (of Satan) in Atlanta, Ga. (Christ called those people the "Synagogue of Satan," Revelation 2.9 and 3.9, and that's good enough authority for me.) So I am enclosing a couple of little papers which give the correct version (there are many more to the same effect) of the disgraceful manner in which the FBI together with its unlawful Communist arm, the Jewish AIL* - tried to convict this innocent American, George Bright, of something he didn't do - and which would have been the height of folly for him to have attempted to do. The EVIDENCE proved him innocent - while the Jewish organizations collected many thousands of dollars and additional members as a result of this successful "coup!"

Even your own boss, J. Edgar Hoover, clicks his heels and bows to HIS BOSS, (and uses their Soviet-like unlawful dossiers on innocent Americans who do nothing worse than expose America's enemies) - the hate-mongering Jewish AIL - which makes every effort to deny Patriots their Constitutional rights of freedom, press, and action; while they put the screws on us! Mr. Hoover's book, Masters of Deceit, proves his cooperation with them, and deceives and deprives the American People of much-needed TRUTH.

As matters now stand, YOUR Organization is NOT on the side of true Constitutional American Government but is lined up with its enemies. I have therefore lost my respect and liking for the FBI, especially since the interrogation by your logman, whose allegiance I have no doubt also belongs to the AIL. I would not TRUST anybody or any organization that is dumb and/or subverted, as to cooperate with this anti-American anti-Christian secret police against genuine Constitutional American Patriots. We no longer have a true Constitutional Representative Republican form of Government in America as guaranteed in Article IV section 4 of the Constitution; we have a Socialist-Communist Jewish "Democracy," i.e. a Welfare State, which is inimical to the Principles and White Christian Founding Race that fought for and built America and wrote her Charter of Freedom. To uphold this Jewish Police State is treason to America, especially with the example before us of what happened in Russia. Come the revolution, or another foreign war foisted on us by anti-Americans, every man will have to search his conscience and decide whether he will stand WITH the Constitution of his Country, his own Religion, his own Race, OR with the alien ideologies and people that have so long afflicted us and led us into unconstitutional entanglements at home and abroad.

Most sincerely yours,
Marilyn R. Allen, P.O. Box 2243, Salt Lake City 10

*P.S. (Of course you and Mr. Hoover must know that this is the same kind of powerful, terrifying Secret Police that the Jews operated in Russia, after their Bolshevik conquest of that Country. By what right does it exist in America???)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Marilyn R. Allen is the world famous author of the book "ALIEN MINORITIES AND MONGRELIZATION." You may write her at the above address in Utah for a FREE brochure advertising that important book.



THE THUNDERBOLT.
P.O. Box 261
Jeffersonville, Ind.



THE THUNDERBOLT is the official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party. This publication is free to Party members. Subscription rates for non-members is \$2 per 12 issues. Lloyd Martin Editor
Issue # 12 ----- Sept. 1959.

NSRP NEWS NOTES

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A NATIONAL PARTY
Formed in Chicago July 4. The NSRP was one of the sponsors, as we wish to assure united support for a single national ticket in 1960. Roderick J. Wilson was elected Chairman, and Dr. Edward R. Fields was elected Vice-Chairman. Many third party groups joined in this union.

MICHIGAN UNIT now formed. All Mich. Party members are urged to contact their new Chairman, Walter L. Riedy, 620 Wilson Dr., Chassell, Mich. He urgently needs your help to place the Party on the ballot.

NSRP NATIONAL CONVENTION To be held over the Thanksgiving holidays. All members are urged to set this date aside. Time, place, and full details will be published later.

ALL SUPPORTERS write: Ned Dupes, Secy, P.O. Box 2161, Knoxville 1, Tenn, for free platform forms and applications. All memberships and dues should be mailed directly to Mr. Dupes. **ORGANIZE YOUR COMMUNITY TODAY!**

IMPORTANT MESSAGE

Dear Fellow Patriot: This issue of The Thunderbolt is the largest ever published. Herein is the exclusive exposure of the betrayal and surrender of America to Khrushchev (a Jew convert and Communist leader.) Who would have ever believed that the Red hammer and sickle would fly in Washington as the President bows to the Communist ruler. Also, for the first time we reveal part of the Red record of the FBI. We have thousands of extra copies ready for mass distribution throughout the U.S.A. Only you can get this vital message out to the people and it can be done in three ways.

- 1) Order 10 copies for \$1 (10¢ each) and pass them out to your friends!
- 2) Send us a list of ten sympathizers and \$1, and we will mail it to your list. (We will not divulge your name.)
- 3) Make a donation of \$1 (or more) and we will send 10 copies (or more) to our large master list of Conservative Patriots all over America.

ONLY YOU can furnish the ammunition to get these amazing truths before the American public, before Khrushchev takes us over completely. **WRITE US TODAY!**

ORDER BLANK

- 1) "Christianity's Attitude Toward The Jews As Explained From The Holy Bible," by Attorney J.B. Stoner. This book exposes the big lie that the Jews are God's Chosen People. According to the Bible, we Christians are God's Chosen People. If enough White people read this book, the White Race could easily win its struggle. **THE** best seller on the Thunderbolt list. **HAVE YOU READ IT?** Reduced price, only \$1.
- 2) "The International Jew" by Henry Ford, How the Jews use their money power, now reduced to \$2. Hard Cover.
- 3) "Segregation Vs. Integration," Legal aspect of Integration with facts on how we can nullify Supreme Court. Only \$1

(Page 6.) IN MEMORIAM

It is with great regret we announce the death Aug. 13, of member R.E. Williams of Louisville. Mr. Williams never failed to contribute to any Party project. He volunteered his home for many Party meetings, and was host to official Party delegates at a party he gave the day after the NSRP Convention last Labor Day. Members will never forget Ralph E. Williams.

Another tragic death occurred with the passing of member C. Daniel Kurts of St. Albans, N.Y. He was known nationally as the great street orator of the "Christian Front." He was an outspoken follower of Father Coughlin. A loyal Catholic he always preached that the masses of Catholics were Segregationists. Mr. Kurts will be remembered for the way he closed his talks by raising the Christian Cross and the American Flag over his audience.

ALL MEMBERS will find enclosed with this issue a free copy of the booklet, "Who Is The Real Enemy," which comes to you with the compliments of the National Renaissance Bulletin, 10 West 90 St, New York 24, N.Y. Extra copies are 25 for \$1. Order direct from the Bulletin, and receive also a free copy of said Patriotic Bulletin.

NSRP Salute goes to the Little Rock Patriots who marched on Central High, in the face of brutal police tactics. Chief Gene Smith ordered the clubbing of innocent women & children, even pepper was thrown in the eyes of the marchers. God Bless the marchers, and may the entire South soon march for White Freedom.

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FBI

Date: 8/27/59

Transmit the following in _____

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Mr. W.C. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

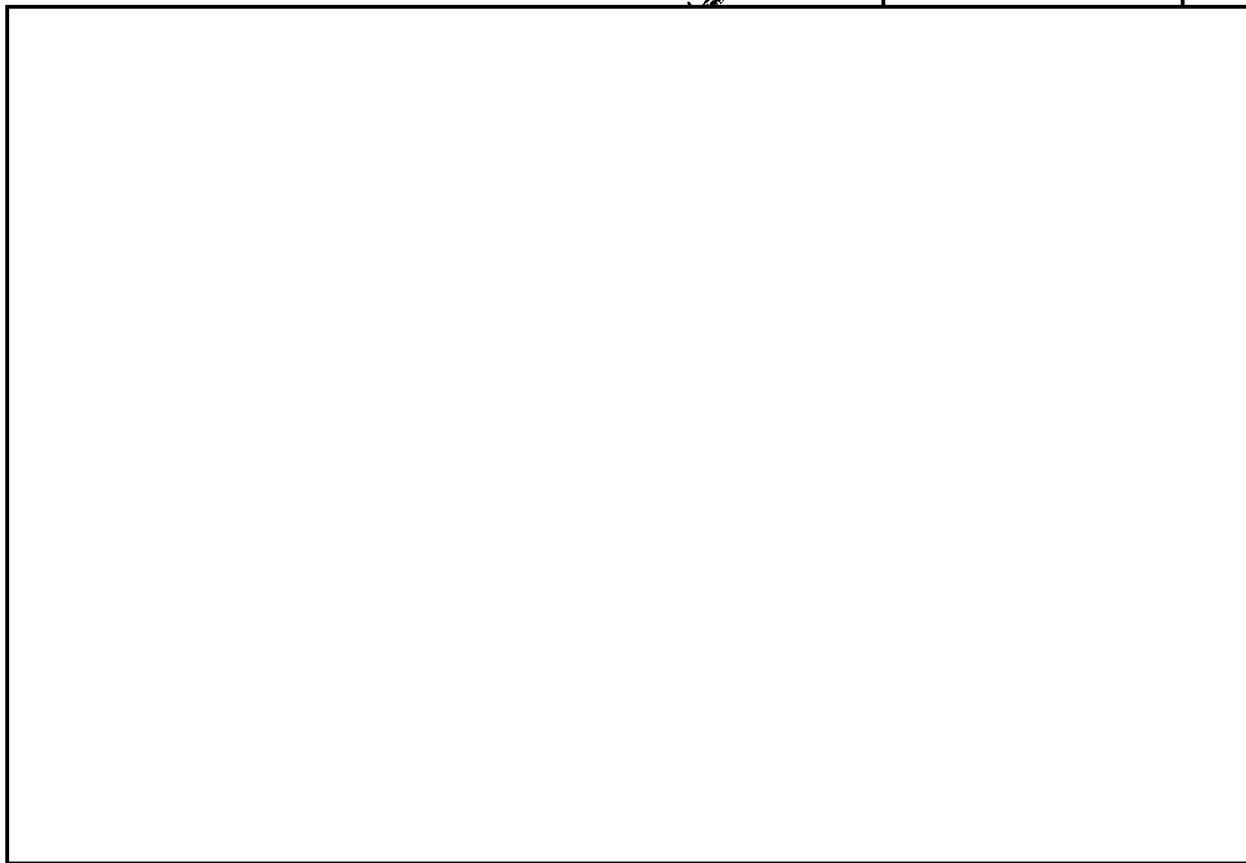
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
Washington Field Office

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31031)

Attention: FBI Laboratory

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KHRUVIS (Khrushchev Visit)

Referral/Consult

ReWFOairtel 8/26/59 setting forth information about
the arrival of Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV on 9/15/59.

2-Bureau
1-Baltimore (65-2754) (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
PMR:di1
(6)

REC- 84

AIRTEL

4 AUG 28 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

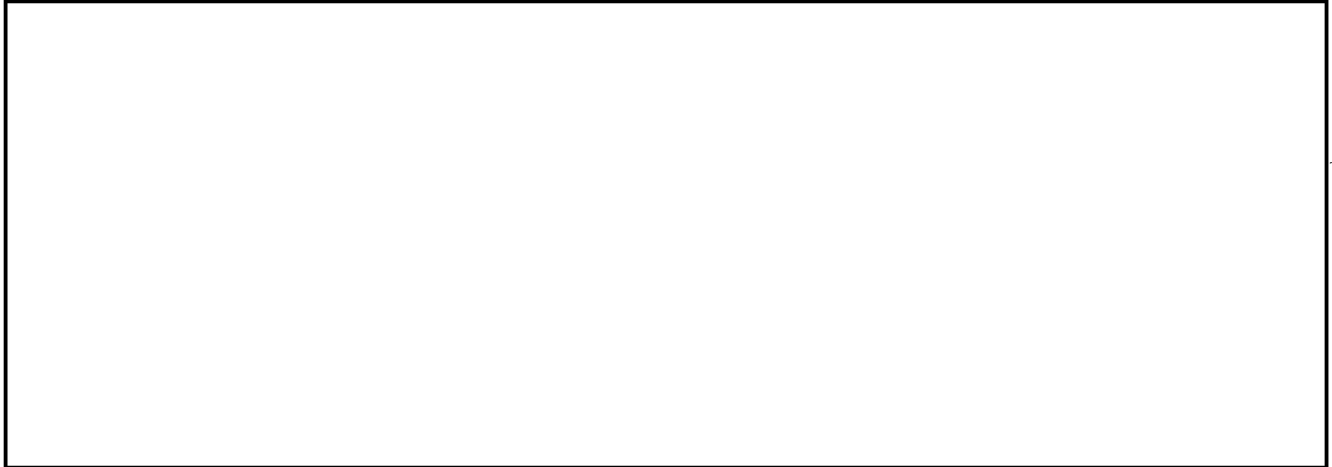
M

55 SEP 8 1959

b6
b7c

Referral/Consult

WFO 105-31081



WFO is continuing the survey at National Airport and Andrews Air Force Base, and at the Blair House and the Bureau will be advised of the results by 9/1/59.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: August 28, 1959

FROM : MR. F. J. BAUMGARDNER *FB*SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
(KHRUVIS)SOLO
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

b2
 b6
 b7C
 b7D

At 10:20 a.m., 8/28/59, ASAC McCabe called from the New York Office (NYO).

Mr. McCabe stated that [redacted] had just advised that

[redacted] Communist Party, had delivered \$19,000.00 to [redacted]. This is part of the money which the Russians are making available to the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

[redacted] delivered a message from [redacted]. She said that [redacted] wants the CP, USA to find out, through its contacts in Government circles in Washington, D. C., what questions will be posed to Khrushchev when he arrives in the United States. According to [redacted] was given this assignment by someone in the [redacted].

[redacted] stated he will pass [redacted] request to Arnold Johnson, Legislative Secretary, CP, USA. As you will recall, Johnson recently made a trip to Chicago and the West Coast, compiling information about the conditions in each city visited, which will be furnished to Khrushchev upon his arrival. (This was the subject of the Current Intelligence Analysis dated 8/19/59.) [redacted] will advise our NYO of Arnold Johnson's reaction to this request. He will also, if possible, find out what Johnson plans to do about it.

b2
 b6
 b7C
 b7D

ACTION: You will be kept advised. As soon as we learn what action Johnson plans to take, we will disseminate this information to the White House, the Vice President, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General as a follow-up to facts previously furnished concerning the activity of the CP, USA, in obtaining information for the Russians to present to Khrushchev.

- (7)
 1-Mr. Belmont
 1-Mr. Baumgardner
 1-Mr. J. D. Donohue
 1-Mr. Decker

(Solo; IS-C)

55 SEP 4 1959

* we will have more on this today

gsp
INT/SEC

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
 ATT : FBI LABORATORY
 FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
 SUBJECT: ~~H~~ KRUVIS

KRUVIS

NAIPED
 NEW YORK

b2
 b7E

Re New York airtel 8/21/59.

On instant date _____

_____ New York City, contacted _____
 of _____ and advised that Tass
 had received a letter from the president of Radio Corporation
 of America, Incorporated (RCA) addressed to _____
 The letter from RCA is as follows:

b6
 b7C

"8/26/59 to _____ Tass News Agency,
 Moscow, USSR. Dear _____ A special test was
 conducted today to check our signals with Moscow through our
 tangier relay. We have found outages after a survey of records
 during the past few weeks to be located on the New York-
 tangier leg of the relay. Line and technical troubles were
 more predominate than atmospheric conditions.

These outages will be reduced at a minimum by means
 of special attention being setup at our transmitting and
 receiving stations and at our central radio office. We
 can assure you that we will give every possible attention
 to the circuit to maintain continuity.

4-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
 (1-FBI Laboratory)
 1-New York (100-60713)
 1-New York (105-37245)

JHP:em
 (7)

REC-92

62-104045-177

4 AUG 30 1959

ESP. SEC.

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

55 SEP 4 1959

ESP. SEC.
 ESP. SEC.

NY 105-37245

To safeguard traffic during severe atmospheric conditions we are proposing the installation of a tieline connecting your New York headquarters to our central office. This circuit will be equipped with an automatic transmitter, a keyboard operated teletype printer, and a typing reperforator hooked up in series with the printer. This will provide perforated tape and a message copy for incoming messages. The transmitter will be used to clear important press messages through our system during long outages. We will accept these messages and forward them via alternate routes to Moscow.

Our alternate will be New York to Montreal, over cable to London, and on to Moscow via radio or Great Northern System, whichever route is the fastest. When the alternate is used, in emergencies only, we will provide a tape relay through our central radio office to Montreal.

Very truly yours, [redacted]
RCA Communications, Incorporated, New York, New York."

[redacted] advised that in his opinion RCA's offer concerning roundabout means for transmission of Tass information in case of poor atmospheric conditions will only cause Tass additional expenses. [redacted] stated that Tass is able to send information without the service of RCA, via cable to London. [redacted] stated that RCA had made it clear to him that Tass must pay for the installation of equipment in the amount of \$10. and that Tass must guarantee RCA a minimum of \$150. worth of business per month through the use of this equipment.

b6
b7c

Above being furnished for information.

SAC, Washington Field

August 26, 1959

Director, FBI

ORIGINAL
ASSAULTING PUBLIC MINISTER

Re SAC Letter 58-46, dated 8-5-58, Paragraph (I), captioned "Summit Conference - Assaulting Public Minister" and SAC Letter 59-50, dated 8-11-59, Paragraph (H), captioned "Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev to the United States - Internal Security - R."

The attention of each office receiving copies of this letter is directed to Section 112, Title 18, U. S. Code, entitled "Assaulting Public Minister" and SAC Letter 58-46, Paragraph (I), wherein Bureau instructions for handling these matters are set out.

Should any request for investigation under Section 112, Title 18, U. S. Code be received in connection with the visit of Khrushchev, advise the Bureau by appropriate means without conducting any investigation in order that the Bureau might take the matter of prosecution up with the State Department and the Department of Justice.

- 2 - Baltimore
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 2 - New York
- 2 - Omaha
- 2 - Pittsburgh
- 2 - Richmond
- 2 - San Francisco

1 - Mr. Branigan, Room 2714
JJR:mal
(19)

NOTE:

SAC Letter 58-46, dated 8-5-58, instructed all SACs to review Section 112, Title 18, U. S. Code, and to take no action on receipt of complaints but to notify Bureau so matter could be taken up with Department and State Department. SAC Letter 59-50 instructed all SACs to notify Bureau of any threats against Khrushchev's group or other intelligence matters but did not reiterate instructions concerning Section 112, Title 18, U. S. Code, "Assaulting Public Minister" and those offices covering cities Khrushchev's group will visit should be alerted in this regard.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM 4-1959

REC-92

23 SEP 1 1959

105-71572-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-71572-

F B I

Date: 9/1/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information about the Committee of Freedom of All American People, headed by one L. BRENT BOZELL. In this connection the Bureau's attention is directed to WFO airtel to Bureau 8/22/59 captioned "L. BRENT BOZELL, [REDACTED] INFORMATION CONCERNING", with dual caption of KHRUVIS. This airtel reflects that BOZELL attempted to lease the lobby of the old Evening Star Building, 11th and Pa. Avenue, N. W., as a headquarters for their protest organization against KHRUSHCHEV's visit. Both BOZELL and [REDACTED] were identified in this airtel.

WFO indices contain no references to the Committee of Freedom of All American People.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls-5)
2 - WFO
(1-105-Dead) (BRENT BOZELL) [REDACTED]

FBG:pah
(5)

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE
FILED
BY

REC-92

AIRTEL

C C - Wick

Approved: *James H. Gale*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 4 1959

b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
September 1, 1959

COMMITTEE OF FREEDOM OF ALL AMERICAN PEOPLE

On August 31, 1959, Captain [redacted]
[redacted] Metropolitan Police Department, Washington,
D. C., advised that captioned organization, with headquarters at
931 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is selling stickers for
automobiles which have as their general theme "Khrushchev not
welcome." [redacted] stated that the captioned committee is sponsored b6
by "Editor's National Review", a magazine with offices at 150 East b7C
35th Street, New York, New York. According to [redacted] this organi-
zation is headed by one [redacted]
[redacted] Maryland. [redacted] stated that this organization is being
endorsed by "several Senators and Representatives" including D.C.
Senators Paul Douglas and Styles Bridges. [redacted] added that
captioned organization is to issue press releases on August 31,
1959, showing above Congressional endorsement. N.H. D.C.

ILL D.C.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau
of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be
distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

62-104045-181
ENCLOSURE

amp 6-

(H) VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES - INTERNAL SECURITY - R -- The President announced on August 3, 1959, that Soviet Premier Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev has been invited to the United States and will probably visit this country in September, 1959.

Demonstrations can reasonably be anticipated from anti-communist organizations, particularly those in which membership is dominated by emigres from Iron Curtain countries. These organizations can be expected to exploit this situation and to play upon deeply ingrained hatreds of emigre groups. Such a situation can easily create an atmosphere where uncontrolled demonstrations and violence could result and we can anticipate reports of threats against individuals comprising Khrushchev's group. It is imperative that the Bureau be immediately advised of such situations. Under no circumstances, however, is the Bureau to participate in the actual guarding or protection of anyone in this group.

On the other hand, it can be anticipated that the Communist Party and its front organizations, as well as other pro-Soviet groups may be sympathetic to Khrushchev's visit. Such support might well be expressed through public demonstrations or through skillfully contrived letter-writing campaigns, petitions and resolutions which would be made to appear to represent spontaneous and genuine reflections of American public opinion. Each office must be alert to the potential problems presented by Khrushchev's visit. Therefore, the Bureau desires that each office alert all informants and sources, both criminal and security, in anti- and pro-Soviet groups to be on the lookout for any information indicating any demonstrations or threats will be made against Khrushchev or his party. The sources should also be alert to furnish promptly any information indicating any pro-Soviet demonstrations or campaigns will take place. The Bureau has heavy responsibility to disseminate such information to Government officials and agencies in a position to act upon it. The necessity for advising the Bureau at once of data received along these lines cannot be emphasized too strongly. I am holding each Special Agent in Charge personally responsible for effective and thorough handling of the demands of this situation. However, I do not desire that you attempt to develop additional sources or informants merely to furnish information concerning Khrushchev's visit.

Communications to the Bureau relating to Khrushchev's visit should utilize the code word "Khruviz," Bureau file

8/11/59
SAC LETTER NO. 59-50

- 7 -

62-104045-
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 31 1959

62 SEP 3 1959

62-104045. Information should be furnished to the Bureau by the most expeditious means dictated by the substance thereof.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Liaison

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-10-2011

August 21, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Downgrade to "Secret"
per 60329 uclbmo/604
3/24/00

Major General Wilton B. Parsons
The Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Parsons:

With regard to my communication of August 10, 1959, concerning the trip made by Arnold Johnson, national legislative director and member of the International Affairs Committee of the Communist Party, USA, to Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, and Chicago, Illinois, to obtain detailed information concerning the cities that Nikita S. Khrushchev plans to visit during the course of his forthcoming visit to the United States, I thought that the President and you would be interested in the enclosed memorandum.

This memorandum contains information concerning

on [redacted]

[redacted] Khrushchen by United States Government officials during his visit to this country. This data was obtained on August 28, 1959, as a result of our over-all coverage of the Communist Party, USA.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature of certain of our sources of information, it is requested that the contents of this communication be afforded the most careful security and its use restricted to a need-to-know basis.

Sincerely yours,

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

100-3-81

(1) - 62-104045 (Kruvis)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW PAGE 2

AJD:med

(6)
Enclosure

NOT RECORDED

128 SEP 2 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐~~TOP SECRET~~~~TOP SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-81

~~TOP SECRET~~

Major General Wilton B. Persons

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" since information was obtained from highly placed source and unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to disclose the identity of the source with resultant grave damage to national defense.

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 2 -

DIRECTOR, FBI

AUGUST 29, 1959

SAC, NEW HAVEN (105-2751)

[REDACTED]
IS - HU, ~~KHRUVIS~~
(OO: New Haven)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated as above, concerning the captioned individual, which letterhead memorandum is self-explanatory.

For the information of the Bureau, captioned individual is the subject of a 105 investigation in the NYO on the basis of the fact that he has migrated from an iron curtain country within the past two years.

b6
b7c

Since the State Department representative named in the letterhead memorandum was unable to supply detailed background information concerning the individual on whom he was reporting, this office is unable to state whether or not that individual is identical with the subject of NHO investigation, however, investigation in this case is being expedited and the Bureau will be further advised.

A check of the indices of the NHO concerning "The World Federation of Hungarian Freedom Fighters" and [REDACTED] did not develop any pertinent information.

The New York Office should check their indices concerning "The World Federation of Hungarian Freedom Fighters" and furnish the Bureau any pertinent information developed.

3 - Bureau (RM) [REDACTED] Encl.-5)
(2 - [REDACTED] Encl.-1)
(1 - 62-104045-Encl.-1)
2 - New York (105-36900)(Encl.-1)(RM)
1 - New Haven
TS:ru
(6)

ENCLOSURE

172 SEP 11 1959

33 SEP 9 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NH 105-2751

510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, 10, Connecticut

August 29, 1959

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - HUNGARY

Referral/Consult

On August 28, 1959 [REDACTED]

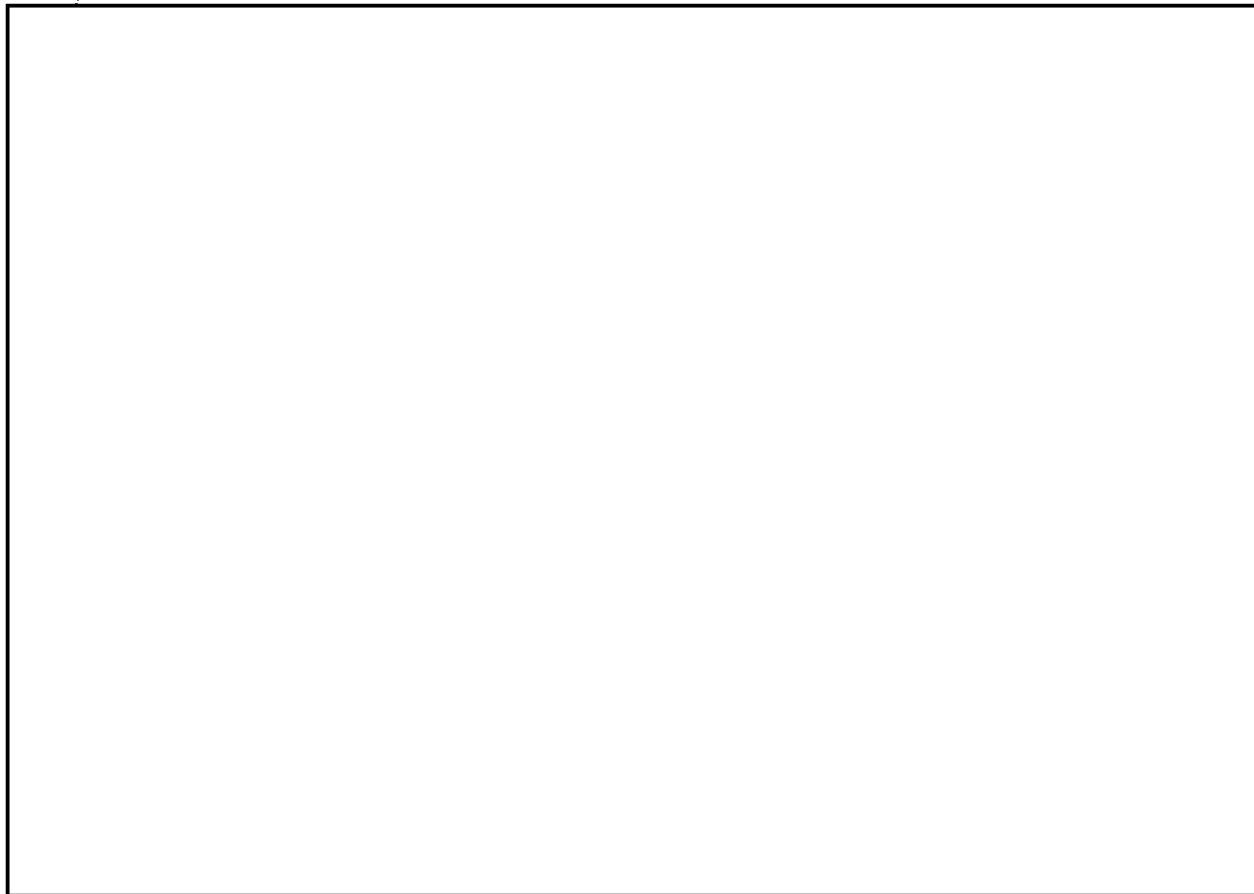
The following information is set forth concerning one
[REDACTED], which may or may not be identical with the
individual concerning whom [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Referral/Consult

ENCLOSURE

105-100,000-1



This memorandum is being loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

1. [redacted]

10/10

2. [redacted]
(10/10)

10/10

10/10

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] stated he has never met [redacted] but that the employees of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., are to be presented to the Soviet Premier, at which time he has been instructed to make the above-mentioned request.

The above is being furnished to the New York Office inasmuch as New York is office of origin.

[redacted]

- 3 - Bureau
(1 - 100-104040) - (SERVIC)
- 2 - New York (Info) (100)
(1 - 100-10713) [redacted]
- 4 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-1707) (T-13)
(1 - 100-10001) (SERVIC)

[redacted]

J. Edgar
(2)

100-10001-1000

NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 1 1959

55 SEP 9 1959

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b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-59846)

8/28/59

SAC, WFO (105-21560)

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

IS - K
(OO: WFO)

b2
b7E

[REDACTED] he learned from subject that he, [REDACTED] had on that date attempted to contact the following individuals or organizations in the Los Angeles, California, area without success:

The Town Hall Civic Association, Los Angeles, California, whose telephone number the informant learned was MA 8-8141.

[REDACTED] of Sunkist Growers, Inc., whose telephone number the informant learned is MA 8-7211.

[REDACTED] (PH), whose address the informant indicated was [REDACTED] California. The informant learned from [REDACTED] that there was no telephone listing for this individual in San Marino.

The informant could furnish no additional information regarding the nature of these attempted contacts.

b6
b7C

WFO indices contain no identifiable subversive derogatory information concerning the Town Hall Civic Association of Los Angeles, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of Sunkist Growers, Incorporated, or [REDACTED] (PH) of San Marino, California.

WFO indices reflect that Sunkist Growers, Products Department, 720 E. Sunkist Street, Ontario, California, has, in the past, filed application with the U. S. Department of Commerce to export material to Soviet or Satellite countries. WFO indices reflect the ultimate

3 - Bureau

(1-62-104045) (KHEDVIS)

2 - Los Angeles (RM) (1-105-6964)

3 - WFO

(1-105-31031) (KHEDVIS)

(1-105-31682)

PEN:ma

(8)

[REDACTED] (Info)

NOT RECORDED

78 SEP 1 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 53

WFO 105-21560

consignee in connection with Sunkist's application was indicated to be Chemapol, Panska 9, Prague 11, Czechoslovakia. The above information was furnished to Los Angeles, for information on 1/22/58, under caption "Applications for Exporting Materials to Soviet and Satellite Countries, IS - R."

"The Washington Post and Times Herald," a Washington daily newspaper, on August 23, 1959, carried an article captioned "KHRUSHCHEV Plans Allow 5 Days Here." This article indicates that the Soviet Premier's itinerary includes Los Angeles, California, on September 19, 1959.

WFO indices reflect that [redacted]

aka [redacted]

[redacted] reportedly visited Soviet Ambassador MIKHAIL MENSHIKOV on 5/14/59, at the Soviet Embassy, and is reputed to be a former United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA) acquaintance of MENSHIKOV. [redacted] was likewise reported to be a stockholder in the Hollywood Community Radio Group of Los Angeles in 1947. This organization has been cited on Page 370 of the 1947 report of the California Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities as a "communist inspired and directed organization whose immediate objective is the establishment of a radio station in Los Angeles County."

b6
b7C

In view of identical address of [redacted]

and [redacted] WFO is of opinion that individual referred to by [redacted] as [redacted] is identical with [redacted] and an extra copy of this communication is being directed to that file.

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

WFO is of opinion that the above-attempted contacts on part of [redacted] are in connection with the setting up of official visits in Los Angeles, California, for KHRUSHCHEV.

b6
b7C

Los Angeles is being furnished the above for information at this time. WFO will be alert to any additional information regarding these contacts and will advise LA upon receipt of same.

SAC, Newark

September 1, 1959

Director, FBI (62-104045)

KIRUVIS

Re New York airtel 8-23-59 indicating Laszlo Agh of Newark, New Jersey, planned some type of demonstration during Khrushchev's visit to U.S. Promptly advise Bureau of any information received by your office regarding this matter.

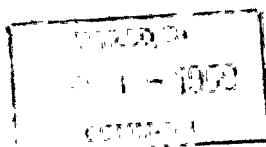
1 - Bufile (105-63812)

NOTE:

[redacted] is registered with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Justice Department, as the U.S. representative of the Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans. This Society is militantly anticommunist organization. Many of its members reportedly pro-Nazi. [redacted] has a pending petition for naturalization and INS has been conducting hearings regarding the accusations as to atrocities in a forced labor camp in Hungary by [redacted] has frequently volunteered information concerning communist sympathies of Hungarians in U.S.

JPP:11g
(7)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



REC-91

62-104045-182

10 SEP 3 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 4 1959

UNRECORDED COPY 1 IN 105-63812-1

9/1/59

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT

S.T. REC. 92-104045-183

TO LEGAL ATTACHE LONDON

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

KHRUVIS. YOUR CABLEGRAM NUMBER EIGHT ONE TWO. SATYR
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BY BUREAU FOR OPERATION PRIOR TO
SEPTEMBER TEN, CONTACT WITH RELATIVE TO OBTAINING
LOAN OF THIS EQUIPMENT IS APPROVED.

b2
b7D

RLM:NLL

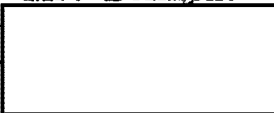
6

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review).

1 - Mr. Belmont

1

1



OS 6/11/23
THRU

NR. 355

ENC. 200

CK. not

APPROVED BY 77

TYPED BY _____

b6
b7C



CABLE

SEP 1 - 1959

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

3:38 PM-55

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

55 SEP 11 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 -

b6
b7C

The Attorney General

September 3, 1959

Director, FBI

esa
VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

OKHRUVIS

Enclosed is a memorandum concerning the pending visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev to the United States which I thought might be of interest to you.

This information was furnished to the Vice President under date of August 28, 1959.

Enclosure

AHB:mtb
(5)

✓
✓
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	<u>9:20 a.m.</u>
DATE	<u>9-3-59</u>
BY	<u><i>[signature]</i></u>

REC-92

62-104045-184
10 SEP 3 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 4 1959

[redacted]
I - Liaison

REC- 92

62-104045-185

5X
Date: September 2, 1959

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: VIET OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO ALL UNITED STATES
EMBASSIES - INFORMATION COASTING
(ESPIONAGE)

b6
b7C

On August 26, 1959, [redacted]
Classified ad section, "Sacramento Union" newspaper,
Sacramento, California, advised he had just received
a letter from one [redacted]

[redacted] California, wanting to know how much it
would cost to run the following classified advertisement:

"\$500.00 reward to person or persons able to cause
the death of Khrushchev; remember, the world can
not live half slave and half free. This is no joke."

[redacted] said he will not run the advertisement
and will so advise [redacted] by letter.

Our files contain no pertinent information
identifiable with [redacted] The above is being furnished for
your information. Your security office in San Francisco
has already been furnished with the information.

1 - [redacted] BY COPIES SERVICE

United States Secret Service
Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

VT:cgw.)
(6)

Alson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 22 1959

F B I

Date: 8/26/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR-TEL AIRMAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-7537)

RE: KHRUSHCHEV
IS-R;
CINAL

[redacted] Classified Ad Section
"Sacramento Union" newspaper, Sacramento, California, on 8/26/59
advised the Sacramento Resident Agency of the FBI that he had
just received a letter from one [redacted]
[redacted] California, wanting to know how much it would
cost to run the following classified advertisement:

"\$500.00 reward to person or persons able to cause
the death of KHRUSHCHEV; remember, the world can
not live half slave and half free. This is no joke."

[redacted] said he will not run the ad and will so advise
[redacted] by letter.

There is no record of [redacted] in the files of the San
Francisco Office of the FBI.

State Department Security Office locally advised.

3 - BUREAU (AM-REG)
1 - SF 105-7537
1 - SF 100-41858 (CINAL)
HFC:hko #8
(5)

REC-92

62-104045-185

AUG 28 1959

EX-11

*Let. of late
1-Head Service*

*9-2 37
5/10/59*

ESP SEC.

CENTRAL RESEARCH

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch8-28, 1959

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to

Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

b6
b7c

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject of

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R #

Date

8-28Searcher
Initials

SERIAL

FILE NUMBER

29-288995-3181921-17192-21L. G.67-1155116-286168No other variations searched

CONFIDENTIAL

1
1 - Liaison

b6
b7C

REC- 52
St
in

02-104045 - 186

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Date: September 2, 1959

To: Office of Security
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: VISIT OF ROYAL L. BAKER
TO THE UNITED STATES
MISPLACED - INFO IN VIEW OF SOURCE IN INFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by SP1AG/DAK
Declassify on: OADR 5/26/88
#283393

(ESPIONAGE)

confidential source who has furnished reliable
information in the past learned on August 28, 1959, that

[redacted] San Francisco, California, attempted to
contact Premier Khrushchev in Moscow. [redacted] advised
our source he left a message for Khrushchev to the effect
that he could like Khrushchev to unveil the "statue
of peace" (recently constructed 50-foot statue) at
San Francisco International Airport upon Khrushchev's
arrival in San Francisco. [redacted] also advised our source
that if President Eisenhower accompanies Khrushchev during
his visit to San Francisco the unveiling will be done jointly. (S)

b6
b7C

The above is being furnished as a matter of
possible interest to you.

VT:cgw (1)
(5)

NOTE Classified Confidential in view of nature of source thru
which info was obtained.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SEP 4 1959

TELETYPE UNIT ☐ CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

55 SEP 4 1959

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

~~SECRET~~Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-RClassified by SP1AG/HAC
Declassify on: OADR 5-26-88
#283,393ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[redacted] advised on 8/28/59. that [redacted] San Francisco, Calif., attempted to contact NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, Moscow, USSR.

The following message was given to (FNU) [redacted]
[redacted] Would like NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to unveil "Statue of Peace" (recently constructed 50-foot statue) San Francisco International Airport upon arrival San Francisco, Calif.

If President DWIGHT EISENHOWER accompanies KHRUSHCHEV during his visit to San Francisco unveiling will be done jointly. Would also like KHRUSHCHEV to address San Francisco Press Club. [redacted] advised he would convey message to proper authorities.

One copy of this airtel is being furnished San Francisco for information in view of fact purpose of above call is self-explanatory and the identity of the individual making the call is known.

Information from this source, if used in report must be most carefully paraphrased in order to protect the source. Under no circumstances should any unauthorized persons become aware we have knowledge of the above information.

- 3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM) -
1-San Francisco (105-NEW) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (65-14825 Sub B) (S)
1-New York (105-37245)

LAB:ngb
(7)

REC-92

62-104045-186

4 AUG 30 1959

b6
b7CApproved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~SECRET~~

1
1

Liaison

REC-92

62-104045-187

b6
b7C

ST
and

Date: September 2, 1959
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES
"Miscellaneous - INFORMATION CONCERNING"
(ESPIONAGE)

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on August 27, 1959, that he heard through gossip from members of the Hungarian colony in New York City that [redacted] had been named to serve on the New York City Mayor's Welcoming Committee for Khrushchev. Further, according to the source, [redacted] has told friends that as a member of the committee one will try to "embarrass" Khrushchev. Our source advised that [redacted] has served on previous similar welcoming committees.

b6
b7C

The above information has been furnished to your New York office and to the New York City Police Department.

VT:egw
(5)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

SEP 8 1959

MAILED

TELETYPE UNIT

REC-92

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-Rb6
b7C
b7D

On 8/27/59, [redacted]
[redacted] (protect by request), who has furnished reliable NEW YORK
information in the past, advised as follows:

[redacted] heard through gossip among members
of the Rumanian Colony in NYC, that [redacted]
had been named to serve on the NYC Mayor's Welcoming
Committee for Khrushchev, further [redacted] has told
friends that as a member of the committee, she will try
to "embarrass" KHRUSCHEV. [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] has served on previous Mayor's Welcoming Committees.

N.Y.

The substance of the above information being
furnished to State Department and the NYCPD locally.

For the Bureau's information, Bulet, captioned,
"(FNU) [redacted] INFORMATION CONCERNING; IS-RU" dated 8/12/59, N.Y.
contains background information concerning [redacted]
who is believed to be identical with [redacted]
Bufile 105-14833. N.Y.

b2
b7D

3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (105-37245)

PBB:mzm
(6)

REC-92

62-104045-187
AUG 31 1959

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature]

1
1

b6
b7C

9-2-59

Airtel

To: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

From: Director, FBI (62-104015) — 188

REC-20

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KREMLIN

Reurairtel 8-31-59 requesting Bureau to arrange through liaison use of room in building occupied by Civil War Centennial Commission.

In view of other positions to be covered by you, Bureau does not deem it desirable to arrange for a room overlooking the Blair House. Therefore, you should not give further consideration to use of this location.

VT:cgs
(5)

NOTE WFO has made arrangements to take photos at various other positions at National Airport, the LAES Terminal, and Andrews AFB to cover the arrival of Khrushchev & his party & particularly to photograph baggage they are carrying. WFO will also have coverage at the Soviet Embassy & in view of this not deemed desirable to arrange coverage in the building occupied by Civil War Centennial Commission which comes under control of the Office of the President & which is immediately east of the Blair House.

MAILED 3
SEP 2 1959

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SEP 9 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 8/31/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)b6
b7CVia AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KHRUVISATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

ReBuairtel 8/20/59, instructing that a preliminary survey be made to effect photographic coverage of the arrival of KHRUSHCHEV and his party on 9/15/59.

Referral/Consult

On 8/31/59, SAs _____ and PATRICK W. RICE were advised by _____

3 - Bureau (Encl. 4)
1 - WFO

PMR:prh
(4)

ENCLOSURE

AIRTEL

REC-20

10 SEP 3 1959

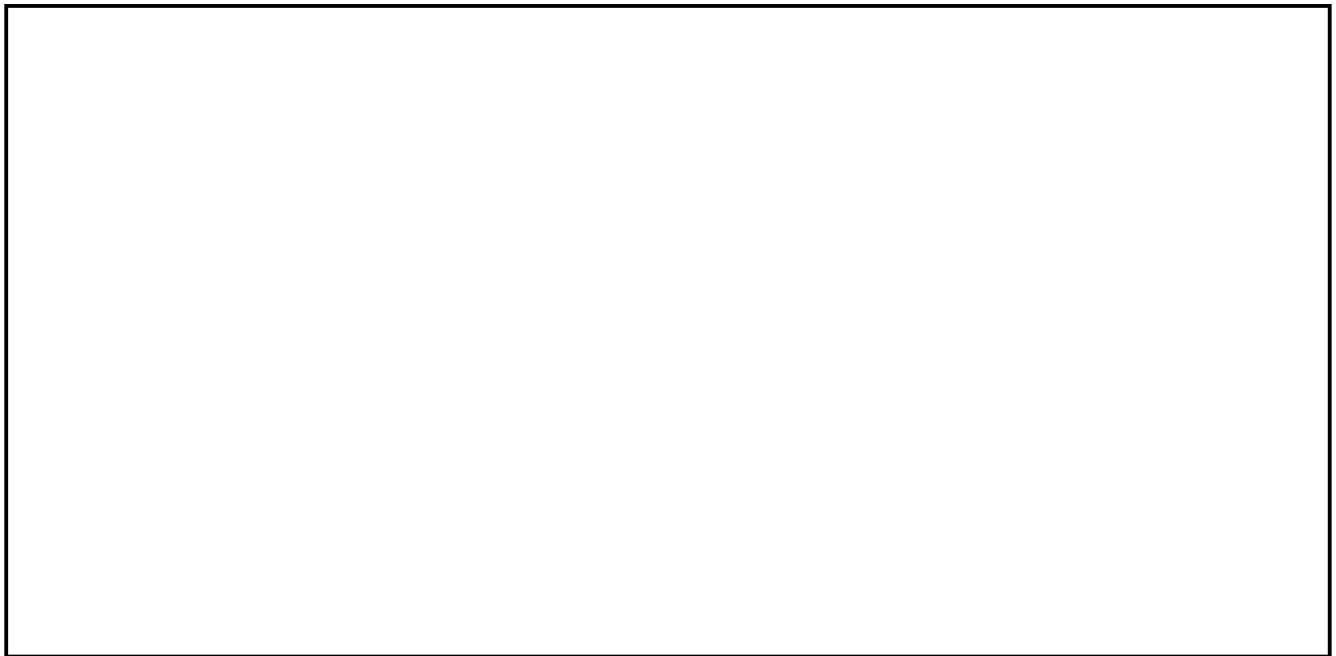
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

WFO 105-31081



BLAIR HOUSE



SOVIET EMBASSY

b2
b7E

Motion picture and still photographic coverage will be afforded the Soviet Embassy from [redacted] of WFO.

MISCELLANEOUS

With regard to the above surveys, all persons contacted by WFO were requested to treat the inquiry in confidence. They were advised that the FBI was in no way assisting with the protection to be afforded KHRUSHCHEV and his party and the presidential party by the State Security Office and the Secret Service and the FBI was assuming no responsibility in this regard.

WFO 105-31081

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

LEAD

Bureau Liaison is requested to arrange for the use of the room at the rear of the top floor of the building at Jackson Place and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., occupied by the Civil War Centennial Commission which comes under the control of the Office of the President.

It is suggested that the Bureau review the results of the above survey and furnish WFO with any observations or requests. The Bureau should bear in mind that the plans for KHRUSHCHEV's arrival at both airports are tentative, particularly at Andrews, and are subject to change. The Bureau will be advised of any changes.

REC-7

F B I

Date: 9/1/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: 0 KHRUVIS

N.Y. [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] of [redacted] was in contact with [redacted]
[redacted] of the Associated Press, NYC, and asked [redacted]
[redacted] for a copy of the San Francisco report
regarding the resolution issued by the Democratic
Youth Clubs about KHRUSHCHEV's visit and about the
American relations with China. [redacted] advised
[redacted] that he would send him a copy of this report
to [redacted]

Above for information of the Bureau.

③ - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

JHE:vc
(5)

REC-20

62-104045-189

SEP 2 1959

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

b6
b7C

3 Approved *[Signature]*
55 SEP 4 1959 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SAC, Albany

September 3, 1959

REC- 72

Director, FBI (62-10105) - 191 PERSONAL ATTENTION

MURKIN

Re SAC Letter 59-50(H) dated August 11, 1959.

It is imperative that the Bureau not engage in any activity or create any incidents from now until Soviet Premier Khrushchev's departure from the U.S. which might provide Khrushchev with propaganda material or material he could use against the interests of the U.S. while he is here. This applies not only to our coverage of Soviet-bloc officials, but to any of our programs and activities which touch in any way on areas that could be used by Khrushchev

2 - Albuquerque	2 - Milwaukee
2 - Anchorage	2 - Minneapolis
2 - Atlanta	2 - Mobile
2 - Baltimore	2 - Newark
2 - Birmingham	2 - New Haven
2 - Boston	2 - New Orleans
2 - Buffalo	2 - New York
2 - Butte	2 - Norfolk
2 - Charlotte	2 - Oklahoma City
2 - Chicago	2 - Omaha
2 - Cincinnati	2 - Philadelphia
2 - Cleveland	2 - Phoenix
2 - Dallas	2 - Pittsburgh
2 - Denver	2 - Portland
2 - Detroit	2 - Richmond
2 - El Paso	2 - St. Louis
2 - Honolulu	2 - Salt Lake City
2 - Houston	2 - San Antonio
2 - Indianapolis	2 - San Diego
2 - Jacksonville	2 - San Francisco
2 - Kansas City	2 - San Juan
2 - Knoxville	2 - Savannah
2 - Little Rock	2 - Seattle
2 - Los Angeles	2 - Springfield
2 - Louisville	2 - Washington Field
2 - Memphis	
2 - Miami	

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

VT:hnt
(110)

ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE NOTE PAGE 2

55 SEP 9 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to Albany
PE: KERUVIS
62-104045

if an incident arose. You should make this clear to your supervisors and personnel in your office so that careful scrutiny is given to all our activities during the period Khrushchev is in this country. If any information is received pertaining to any members of Khrushchev's party which would warrant Bureau investigation, you should obtain Bureau approval before instituting such investigation.

NOTE:

This letter prepared pursuant to instructions of Mr. Tolson, with the approval of the Director.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 9/2/59

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: VISIT OF NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
TO US - Internal Security-R

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

9 Khrushchev ✓

On the evening of 9/1 and the morning of 9/2, Inspector [] and I personally talked with ASAC McAndrews of the Washington Field Office, and ASAC Schmit and Supervisor McDonnell of the NY Office, relative to Khrushchev's pending visit.

We pointed out that it is imperative that we lean over backward from now until Khrushchev's departure from the US, to avoid any incidents which might provide Khrushchev with propaganda material or material he could use against the interest of the country while he is here. I stated that this applies not only to our coverage of Soviet bloc officials, but to any of our programs and activities which touch in any way on areas that could be used by Khrushchev if there is a kickback. I told them to get this across to their supervisors so that careful scrutiny would be given to all the activities for the period while Khrushchev is in the country. They stated that this would be taken up immediately with personnel in the office.

b6
b7C

I have also alerted our personnel in the Domestic Intelligence Division.

AHB:CSH (5)

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Moore
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Turyn

I think all
offices should

be so alerted

REC-72 62-104045-1911

yes, 10 SEP 4 1959

Mr. Albany
2- each at the
field office
9-3-59
OT

5-01

st
esa

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

September 3, 1959

Copy of a proposed
SAC letter re KHRUVIS for
approval of the Director.

Original is on plastiplat.

hwg

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Madon



NA

sent
9-3-59
marked (19)

GMH

EX-101

REC-72

62-104045-1192

10 SEP 4 1959

5.27

286
SEP 8 1959

b6
b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☒ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

b6

b7C

Localities

R#

Date

8/31

Searcher

Initials

S34

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

105-22290

105-22290

VERIFIED

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

5/31

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject _____
 Birthd _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____

Date

5/31

Searcher
Initials

8120

b6

b7C

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

[Redacted]

(B.I.)

105-53741

[Redacted]

.4)

SE

See serials not listed

The June 25, 1940 issue of VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR contained a list of Soviets described as NKVD or other Soviet [redacted] Included among the list was the name of [redacted] who was awarded Medal

The April 29, 1940 issue of "Pravda" contained a list of NKVD men decorated. The name of [redacted] was included among this list. (61-3499-740 ep. 42)

It is not known whether either of these individuals is identical with the subject of your inquiry.

b6
b7C

100000
10000

RECEIVED 6 days

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9-3

, 1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attent
☒ Return

2258

Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

b6

b7C

Subject

Birthd

Address

Localities

R #

Date

Searcher
Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

✓ NI 61-3499-740-ep 42 (Rev)

NI 61-3499-764-ep 99

NI 65-62591-22-ep 8, 21, 36-79; NI

NI 100-342424-1314

NI 61-3499-902-ep 75; 300-ep 29

	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
	Service Unit - Room 6524
	Forward to File Review
	Attention _____
	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main all References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of Beach
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☒ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 8-31 Searcher Initials 511-5
FILE NUMBER _____ SERIAL _____

~~1061-16-1701~~ ~~P668.1537 P19~~
~~100-428091-135 P1~~

of the Somerset Press
 3-21-56 P10
 12-20-56 P17

NY Publication: "Soviet News
 NY 3-11-59 P222
 NY 61-2543-A1 (Herald News
 NY Chronicle 1-9-59)

AT 6.40 35-693-240-25 27.5
~~6.40 35-693-240-25 27.5~~

~~NP 642-211-234-88 NP~~
~~NP 62-733(1)-1162 NP NP~~
~~NP 105-72729-1 NP NP~~
~~NP 64-200-234-478.410 P6~~

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

0/31

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)	b6
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)	b7C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only	

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birthd

Address

Localities

R #

Date

0/31

Searcher
Initials

1126

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NI 105-43713-1-103

NT 105-67845-8149

105-43713-1 p 2

NT

U SE

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9-3

, 1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Atte
☒ Return

2258

Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

b6
b7c

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R #

Date

Searcher
Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR

NR-100-308748-4242 ¹⁰⁻²⁻¹⁶ NR 4173-2
 NR 205-11753-2 p6

B.

NP-109-12-253-275
 NP-109-12-240-196X-p48

F B I

Date: 9/2/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVISb2
b7E

[redacted] (conceal identity) learned that [redacted] contacted [redacted] at the [redacted] Washington, D.C. [redacted] advised [redacted] that [redacted] and ZAKHAROV would leave for Moscow from New York City on September 5 next via Air France Flight 070.

It is noted that [redacted] and ZAKHAROV are the two Soviet representatives who have been in the United States checking security arrangements with the US State Department and the New York City Police Department concerning KHRUSHCHEV's visit to New York.

[redacted] mentioned above. [redacted] to the [redacted] to the [redacted] is the [redacted] of the [redacted] in Washington, DC.

b6
b7C

Two copies of this communication are forwarded to the Washington Field Office for information in view of the investigative files opened in that office on [redacted] and ZAKHAROV.

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (105-31081) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (ZAKHAROV)
1 - New York [redacted] 72
1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:jjs
(9)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SEP 8 1959

REC-11

F B I

Date: 9/2/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

On 9/2/59, [redacted]
New York City Police Department, made available to the NYO,
a report prepared by him dated 9/1/59 concerning arrangements
made by him at Pennsylvania Station in NYC, where KHRUSHCHEV
will arrive at noon on September 17 next. This report
contained the following:

1. At a conference in the office of [redacted]
[redacted] at Penn Station, the following persons
were present:

Station Master, Penn Station
Baggage Master, Penn Station
Chief of Police, Penn Station
Track Superintendent, Penn Station
[redacted] Traffic Division
Inspector [redacted] 3rd Division
Special Agent [redacted] State Department
Special Agent [redacted] State Department

2. The following items were discussed:

a. It was decided to use the Baggage Room at
Penn Station.

- (3) - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:jjs
(6)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SEP 8

1959

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EX-101

ESP/SEC

NY 105-37245

- b. The official cars, which will number about 14, will be lined up in the Baggage Room.
- c. The members of the Press will be contained behind double barriers about 30' or 40' away from the elevator in the Baggage Room.
- d. The Baggage Room will be cleared out at 11:00 A.M. on the morning of September 17th.
- e. No unauthorized persons will be permitted in this area.
- f. Railroad personnel will be furnished identification buttons by the State Department.
- g. Search will be made of Baggage Room by Bomb Squad, at 11:00 A.M. and the premises then secured.
- h. The elevator from the platform to the Baggage Room will be examined and inspected at 11:00 A.M. and secured until the arrival of the official party.

3. It was decided that the cars containing the official party will be detached from the train in the Penn Yard, and they will be shunted by a yard engine to Track 11 or 182 alongside the elevator leading to the Baggage Room. NOTE: This elevator load must not exceed 20 persons.

4. No unauthorized persons will be permitted on the platform at Tracks 11 and 12 until after the departure of the official party.

Additional data will be transmitted to the Bureau as received.

ST.
eva
REC-72
alt
DECODED COPY
dR

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ Radio☐ Teletype

URGENT 9-2-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN DIEGO 022359

O KRHUVIS

[REDACTED] CALIFORNIA, ADVISED
 SEPTEMBER 1 LAST THAT SHE HAD RECEIVED A MIMEOGRAPHED LETTER
 URGING HER TO ATTEND AN EVENING MEETING SEPTEMBER 2 INSTANT
 AT SAN DIEGO WOMEN'S CLUB, SAN DIEGO, PROTESTING APPROACHING
 VISIT OF KHRUSHCHEV TO THE U.S. [REDACTED] WAS OF OPINION HER
 NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OBTAINED AS RESULT OF AN ANTI COMMUNIST
 ARTICLE WRITTEN BY HER AND PUBLISHED BY SAN DIEGO UNION
 NEWSPAPER 2 OR 3 MONTHS AGO. LETTER BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO
 THIS OFFICE. ENVELOPE CONTAINING MIMEOGRAPHED LETTER HAD
 RETURN ADDRESS [REDACTED] DIRECTORY
 SHOWS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] TO RESIDE AT THIS ADDRESS.

[REDACTED] EMPLOYED AS PUBLIC RELATIONS WORKER, SAN DIEGO
 ZOO. SAN DIEGO INDICES NEGATIVE RE [REDACTED] CONFIDENTIAL SAN
 DIEGO SOURCE WILL ATTEND MEETING AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED
 OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

RECEIVED: 9:15 PM RADIO

9:20 PM CODING UNIT RWH

Mr. Belmont

REC-72
P-62-104245-195
10 SEP 12 1959

55 SEP 8 1959

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably
 paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Parker
Donahoe
Turyn

September 1, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Major General Milton R. Parsons
The Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear General Parsons:

On August 26, 1959, [redacted]

[redacted] Washington, D.C., advised that the official position of that organization in regard to the visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev to the United States was to comply with the wishes of President Eisenhower and oppose any demonstrations. He stated that he has personally contacted leaders of the chapters of this organization in various cities in the United States and urged them to counsel their members to refrain from making any demonstrations or condoning any violence.

[redacted] stated that he plans to prepare a memorandum addressed to President Eisenhower stating that the Americans of Hungarian origin oppose the visit of Khrushchev because of the action of the Soviet Government against the people of Hungary but that the Hungarians in the United States are not making any public demonstrations in deference to the wishes of the President and the possible good that could ensue in the cause of peace. He added that he plans to try to obtain space for an advertisement in a New York daily newspaper to print a copy of this memorandum to the President.

62-104045-196 ✓

NOTE: [redacted] is a source of information of WFO. The [redacted] is described as being anti-communist. Demonstrations in Washington, D.C., by this group have been peaceful in the past.

JFP:llg
(5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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SEP 1 1 27 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

EX-101
REC-72
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

55 SEP 10 1959

Major General Milton B. Persons

also stated that he has requested an appointment with Mr. Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States, to endeavor to have the various questions relating to the Soviet actions in Hungary brought into the discussions with Khrushchev during his visit.

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The August 20, 1959, issue of the Hungarian-language newspaper "Hirado," published in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, contained an article which listed various actions suggested during Khrushchev's visit such as automobile stickers proclaiming "Stop Khrushchev," persons wearing black clothes and black arm bands, and perhaps an airplane to write in the sky "Freedom for Hungary."

The above information is also being furnished to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, the Department of State, and the United States Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,
J. EDGAR HOOVER

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

ReBulet 8/14/59, instructing WFO to follow the activities of the American Hungarian Federation, Inc., (AHF) regarding demonstrations during the forthcoming visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the U. S.

Enclosed are five copies for the Bureau and two copies for New York of a letterhead memo setting out information obtained by SA [redacted] from [redacted]

[redacted] who is a source of information of WFO.

[redacted] has given assurance that he will report immediately any information that he may obtain concerning any possible demonstrations by Hungarians or other persons during the visit of KHRUSHCHEV.

[redacted] stated that he has little hope that he will be afforded an appointment with Vice President NIXON to discuss proposals to bring the Hungarian question into the discussions with KHRUSHCHEV. He further stated that he decided against attempting to obtain an appointment to see President EISENHOWER on this matter as he knows it would be impossible in view of the President's current trip to Europe and subsequent heavy schedule.

[redacted] explained that he has been placed in a difficult position with many persons of Hungarian origin by insisting that the AHF oppose any demonstrations as a

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - WFO

DD

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

AGENCY *Secret Service State*
REQ. REC'D *(let memo)*
DATE FORW. *8-31-59*
HOW FORW. *ss*
BY *Dep. Dir.*

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WFO 105-31081

great number of Hungarians in the U. S. feel that the invitation for KHRUSHCHEV to visit the U. S. is a rebuff to them by the U. S. Government.

New York should maintain contact with established sources in the [redacted] in order to follow the activities of that organization in that area.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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b7D

August 28, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

[redacted]
[redacted] advised on August 26, 1959,
that the official position of that organization in regard
to the visit of Premier Khrushchev to the United States was
to comply with the wishes of President Eisenhower and
oppose any demonstrations. He stated that [redacted]

[redacted] in various
cities in the United States and urged them to counsel their
members to refrain from making any demonstrations or
condoning any violence.

[redacted] made available a copy of the Hungarian
language newspaper "Hirado," "Perth Amboy Herald," dated
August 20, 1959, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. A translation
of an article appearing on the front page of this newspaper
contained the following information:

"What the American Hungarian Federation is doing
in connection with the coming of Khrushchev.....In place of
negative demonstrations; a positive constructive work
continues around the country; Congress to adjourn rather
than have to invite the guest.....Not a word is being said
that America is surrendering.....Great damage can be done,
especially to the American Hungarians.....In circumstances
such as Khrushchev's visit it is doubly important to
accept the good advice of President Eisenhower that more is
accomplished by brain than by brawn.....American Hungarians
must show by parliamentary tools the true character of the
Russians.....Not only are those persons of Hungarian
ancestry and birth concerned with the visit, but a total of

62-104045-196

ENCLOSURE

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

37 million Americans of Eastern European ancestry.....
Large groups of voting citizens can make themselves
heard.

"Telegrams have been received at the White House from branches of the American Hungarian Federation concerning the worries and wishes of Hungarians.....The American Hungarian Federation in Washington with the help of Congress shall strive to censure the Administration for the secret invitation of Khrushchev.....The U. S. News and World Report's editor David Lawrence is praised for his article 'Welcome, Murderer.'

"It is good that the Philharmonia Hungarica is arriving from Vienna, which organization composed of Hungarian freedom fighters shall impress America and Canada with their music while Khrushchev is here."

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The article concludes by listing various actions suggested during Khrushchev's visit, such as automobile stickers proclaiming "Stop Khrushchev," persons wearing black clothes and black arm bands, persons who will stand wordlessly under umbrellas in the sunshine, persons who will simply turn their backs on Khrushchev and perhaps even an airplane to write in the sky "Freedom for Hungary."

[redacted] stated that he has requested an appointment with Mr. Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States, to endeavor to have the various questions relating to the Soviet actions in Hungary brought into the discussions with Khrushchev during his visit.

[redacted] stated that he plans to prepare a memorandum addressed to President Eisenhower stating that the Americans of Hungarian origin oppose the visit of Khrushchev because of the action of the Soviet government against the people of Hungary, but that the Hungarians in the United States are not making any public demonstrations in deference to the wishes of the President and the possible good that could ensue in the cause of Peace.

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

stated that he plans to try to obtain space for an advertisement in the "New York Times" or another New York daily newspaper to print a copy of this memorandum to the President.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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F B I

Date: 9/1/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS Khrushchev Visit

On 9/1/59, [redacted]
of the New York City Police Department, made available the following report dated 8/31/59, concerning his preparations for the forthcoming visit of NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV to the United States in September, 1959. This was made available under confidential cover.

[redacted] of the Waldorf Towers and arrangements were completed for the occupation of Suite 35A of the Waldorf for Premier KHRUSHCHEV and his immediate family. It has been indicated that KHRUSHCHEV will be accompanied by his wife, two daughters, and a son-in-law. There are four bedrooms in Suite 35A. However, further arrangements were made to occupy three other suites on the 35th floor immediately adjacent to Suite 35A. These rooms will be occupied by two personal maids and the personal aides of KHRUSHCHEV. Arrangements have been made for security of the New York City Police Department and the State Department

- EX. 101 REC-72 62-104045-197
- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
 - 1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (INFO) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (GENERAL NICOLAI ZAKHAROV)
 - 1 - New York [redacted]
 - 1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:jjs
(8)

55 SEP 9 1959

Approved: [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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NY 105-37245

to occupy two rooms on the 34th floor of the hotel. It has further been ascertained that the State Department has asked the Waldorf Astoria Hotel set aside about 100 rooms for the visit of KHRUSHCHEV. It is expected that these rooms will be occupied by members of the State Department as well as other members of the Russian party.

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At 9 A.M. on 8/29/59, [] met with the following persons in the conference room at the UN Building, according to the report furnished:

[]

[]

NY 105-37245

At the conference the following points were discussed:

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1. The public will not be admitted to the UN building on 9/18/59.

2. Only a token number of tickets will be issued to the public for the General Assembly meeting on 9/18/59.

This allocation has not yet been decided on, however, it will be two or four or six members of the general public well known to the UN Security Staff.

3. General ZAKHAROV requested 450 tickets for use by the Soviet Delegation and these tickets are to be used in a particular seating arrangement. This number is in addition to the 50 tickets regularly assigned to the Soviet Delegation. [redacted] stated that their request was too high and that it possibly would be cut to 200. There were considerable discussions as to the security methods to be employed by the UN Security Force during KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the UN. During this discussion it was brought out that possibly 50 of the tickets to be issued ~~by~~ the UN would be used by a supplementary Security Force of Russians especially instructed by the USSR Delegation.

At 3 P.M. on 9/18/59, KHRUSHCHEV will enter the UN building through the north entrance where he will be greeted by the Secretary General of the UN and escorted to the Podium. At 4:30 P.M. on the same date, KHRUSHCHEV is expected to leave the building. When leaving he will depart by the south entrance.

At 8:15 P.M. on 9/18/59, KHRUSHCHEV will arrive at the UN Building and enter through the Delegates entrance from where he will be escorted to the Delegates Lounge on the second floor for cocktails. At 8:30 P.M. he will enter the dining room on the second floor for dinner with about 150 UN delegates and members. He

NY 105-37245

will depart from the UN through the delegates entrance at about 10:00 P.M.

This report further states that the UN building will be thoroughly checked by the Security Force in the early A.M. of 9/18/59. On 9/18/59 every pass and every person entering the building will be carefully checked by the Security Force. Special arrangements will be made for a means of identification to be worn by members of the New York City Police Department entering the building on that date.

The report further states that at 12 noon on 8/29/59 General ZAKHAROV and Mr. BOURDINE left, by plane, from Idlewild Airport for Los Angeles. Before he left, Mr. BOURDINE said that he believed that he would not return to Moscow but would remain in New York City from September 7th ^{on} to maintain liaison with the New York City Police Department until the arrival of Mr. KHRUSHCHEV. BOURDINE also promised to furnish ROEB with a completely up to date itinerary of KHRUSHCHEV by September 7th next. For information.

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAG)
DATE 01-19-2011 FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT Date: 9/1/59
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS Khrushchev Visit
IS - R Internal Security - Russia

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a
letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as "VISIT OF
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV, SOVIET PREMIER, TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959,"

(C) The informant is _____ who furnished the
information to SA _____

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b1

3 - Bureau
3 - WFO

(105-24356) (NAIDENOV)

EX-101

Being disseminated to State.

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DJK:sah
(6)

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE

BY

REC-72

10 SEP 4

AIRTEL

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 9 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date:


Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO 105-31081

(C)

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The enclosed letterhead memorandum and memorandum of evaluation are classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as they reflect investigative interest in a

 The letterhead memorandum is also classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as information contained therein might reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

b7D

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human)
DATE 01-19-2011

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 1, 1959

VISIT OF NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV, SOVIET
PREMIER, TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

b7D

[redacted]
advised as follows:

a confidential informant

(C)

b1

62-104045-198

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ce Det

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV, SOVIET PREMIER
TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

b1

(C)



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The June, 1959, edition of the "Diplomatic List,"
published by the United States Department of State, lists



This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

D.C.
RUSSIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 1, 1959

VISIT OF NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV, SOVIET
PREMIER, TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

Reference is made to the memorandum captioned
and dated as above.

The informant mentioned therein has furnished
reliable information in the past.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

AGENCY State
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 9-3-59
HOW FORW. Routing slip
BY D-1

62-104045-198

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

5th
esa TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 8/31/59

7
EC FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHEUVIS
IS - R

Re NY letter to New Haven, 8/12/59, captioned
[redacted] IS-HU".

Referenced letter furnished New Haven background information concerning [redacted] Budapest, Hungary, for consideration under provisions of 105 E, Manual of Instructions. [redacted] arrived in the United States at New York City from France on 6/24/59, destined to the National Catholic Welfare Conference, 149 Madison Ave., NYC. On 6/30/59 he departed NYC and went to [redacted]

Referral/Consult

~~EX-100~~
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-80812-2

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.... EX-100 REC-72

62-104045-177

- ② - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
- 2 - New Haven (Encl 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York (105-37245)
- 1 - New York (105-36900)

SNJ:slf
(6)

23 SEP 1 1959

ESP. SEC.

105 am
blaw cc in
105 am
Parker
NATL INT.


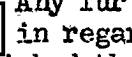
b6

b7C


55 SEP 8 1959



Enclosed for New Haven is the copy of the above mentioned letter. A review of available information indicates that the subject of referenced letter is possibly identical with the individual who wrote to the President.

 Any further developments or action on the part of  in regard to KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US should be furnished the Bureau under instant caption, immediately.

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No further investigation of  is being conducted by the NYO.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (105-3269)

DATE: 8/28/59

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS *Khrushchev Visit*

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

The Imperial Valley Press, El Centro, California, on 8/6/59 carried an article entitled "El Centro Invites Mr. K". Instant article reflected that Coon Rapids, Iowa and El Centro, California, were possible points on the itinerary of Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV during his visit to the United States in September, 1959.

Instant article indicated the Imperial County Board of Trade has presented its bid to the Secretary of State, CHRISTIAN HERTER, Senators KUCHEL and ENGLE, and Congressman SAUND. Instant article indicates that the message has been forwarded by the Board of Trade requesting the State Department to advise how a formal invitation can be presented to Premier KHRUSHCHEV so that he might come to El Centro for a study of irrigation and agricultural practices.

The article also indicated that a landing strip at the Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, El Centro, can accommodate commercial jet aircraft which would allow the Russian group to fly into El Centro, California.

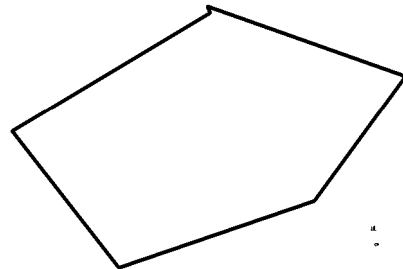
San Diego Office will follow this matter and report any additional developments.

2 - Bureau
2 - San Diego

RSB:ljf
(4)

EX. 101

REC-72



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62-104045-201

10 SEP 4 1959

55 SEP 8 1959

8/27/59

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

DEFERRED

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

b6
b7C

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-104045)

KHRUVIS; IS DASH R. FBI LABORATORY SUPERVISOR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WILL ARRIVE NEW YORK DIVISION EIGHT A.M., AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT TO DISCUSS TECHNICAL MATTERS RELATED TO URAIRTEL OF AUGUST TWENTY AND ASSOCIATED MATTERS IN BUAIRTEL OF AUGUST NINETEEN.

1 - Mr. Belmont (Attention: [REDACTED]) (sent direct)

RWS:BSE
(5)

EX-101

REC-62

62-104045-203

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 8 1959

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 27 1959

CRB
TELETYPE

NEW YORK /5/

DEFERRED 8-27-59 6-53PM CRA

TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR

KHRUVIS, IS DASH R. FBI LABORATORY SUPERVISOR

WILL ARRIVE NEW YORK DIVISION EIGHT A.M., AUGUST

TWENTYEIGHT TO DISCUSS TECHNICAL MATTERS RELATED TO
URAIRTEL OF AUGUST TWENTY AND ASSOCIATED MATTERS IN
BUAIRTEL OF AUGUST NINETEEN.

END ACK PLS

WA R 5 NY JC

TU

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/2/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies, and for New Haven, one information copy, of a letterhead memorandum captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959", and dated as above.

The confidential informant mentioned therein is

[REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED] reviewed the records of the Statler Hotel on 8/26/59.

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b7C
b7E

The indices of WFO are negative for [REDACTED]

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and New Haven for information.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" as it reveals investigative interest in [REDACTED] and because information furnished by informant could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value.

- 2-Bureau (Encls-5)
- 1-New Haven (Info) (RM)
- 3-WFO

(1-105-11536)

(1-105-29601)

MPH:ahw

(6)

AGENCY State

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW. 9-3-59HOW FORW. Routing SlipBY G. V.

REC-62

2 SEP 3 1959

ENCLOSURE

EST. REC.

55 SEP 8 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 2, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List" published by
the United States Department of State lists [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7E

[redacted] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past

[redacted] for the purpose of inviting
Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to visit the State of
Connecticut. Informant learned [redacted]
[redacted] discussed the peaceful use for atomic power, also
the subject of how his wife had been miraculously cured
at Yale University Hospital. Informant further learned
[redacted]

Source determined [redacted]
was then staying in Room W-447 at the Statler Hotel,
Washington, D. C., and was approximately seventy-two
years of age.

[redacted] that he, Demaree, John
had been authorized to extend to Premier Khrushchev an
invitation to visit the Yale University Hospital. [redacted]
Demaree explained that the hospital had granted
this authorization in view of the fact Demaree's wife had
been cured of a blood ailment at Yale University Hospital.

B. APPROX. 1887

1887

DC

On August 26, 1959, a Special Agent of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation determined from the records of the
Statler Hotel, Sixteenth and K Streets, N.W., Washington,
D. C., that one John S. Demaree of Huckleberry Hill,
Brookfield, Connecticut, had registered in Room W-447 on

DC

B. APPROX.

1887

62-104045-204

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE:

August 21, 1959, at 12:19 AM and checked out the same day
at 4:46 PM.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/2/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

[] a highly confidential source (documentation-anonymous), who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned from [] that he, [] has extended an invitation to Premier KHRUSHCHEV and party to visit his farm during KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the West Coast.

b6
b7C
b7E

Source learned from [] that his farm is located

[]

Source further learned that [] indicated he and his wife would be honored to have KHRUSHCHEV visit their farm, which is representative of other farms in the area and enjoy a real California farm lunch.

Source ascertained that [] resides at []

[]

Indices WFO negative for []

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and San Francisco for information.

1-2
2-Bureau
1-San Francisco (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
MPH:mew
(4)

EX-101

62-104045-205

REC-62

SEP 3 1959

55 SEP 8 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/2/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

[redacted] a highly confidential source (documentation-anonymous), who had furnished reliable information in the past, learned from [redacted] that he, [redacted] has invited Premier KHRUSHCHEV to speak before the San Francisco Peninsula Section of American Astronautical Society at any time and place suited to KHRUSHCHEV's convenience.

b6
b7C
b7E

Source learned from [redacted] that the Society would be eager to hear of Russian plans, accomplishments and suggestions regarding exploration of space, the scientific uses of Sputniks or related subjects.

Source determined that [redacted] American Astronautical Society, Radio Corporation of American, Camden, N.J.; the mayor of San Francisco and the U.S. Dept. of State that he has extended this invitation to Premier KHRUSHCHEV.

Source ascertained that [redacted] describes himself as [redacted] American Astronautical Society (AAS), San Francisco Peninsula Section, mailing address Box 598 Palo Alto, California.

In connection with a separate investigation being conducted by WFO, [redacted] Affiliated Societies, American Association for Advancement of Science (AAAS), 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., advised SA [redacted] on 8/11/59 that the AAS has been affiliated with the AAAS since 1957, and the AAS was organized on 1/22/54. [redacted] further related that the headquarters of the AAS is located at 516 Fifth Avenue, NYC, and the president is [redacted] and the secretary is [redacted] both of RCA, Camden, N.J.

b6
b7C

2-Bureau
1-San Francisco (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
MPH:mew
(4)

REC- 62

SEP 3 1959

55 SEP 8 1959

EX-101

REC-62

WFO 105-31081

Mrs. VOLLMER also advised that the elected officers and membership of the AAS are professional scientists.

Indices of WFO are negative for ROLLIN W. GILLESPIE.

The above is being furnished to Bureau and San Francisco for info.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/2/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

[redacted] a highly confidential source (documentation-anonymous), who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned that [redacted] requested the views of [redacted]

[redacted] during Premier KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the U.S. Source further determined that [redacted]

[redacted] feels such a display would serve for better friendship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union at the same time it would promote Russian furs in the U.S. and would be excellent entertainment for those attending.

Source also learned that [redacted]

[redacted] In addition, source learned that [redacted] has presented many fashion exhibits during the past several years including several in [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

A review of WFO indices reveals that in WFOlet to Bureau 7/8/57 captioned "Visitors to Iron Curtain Countries, IS-PO." WFO 105-14317, is reported that [redacted]

WFO letter and letterhead memo dated 4/2/58 captioned "Visitors to Iron Curtain Countries," WFO file 105-14317, Bufile 100-351585, [redacted] reported that [redacted]

2-Bureau
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
MPH:mew
(4)

REC- 62

SEP 3 1959

55 SEP 9 1959

EX.

REC-62

ESP. SEC.

62-104045-207

WFO 105-31081

[redacted] New York,
New York, obtained a visa for the purpose of traveling to
Moscow where he indicated he would [redacted]
[redacted]

By WFOlet to the Direction 12/10/54 captioned
[redacted] IS R," WFO set forth
background information on [redacted] obtained from a
review of passport files on [redacted] From the info
obtained from this passport file, WFO believes [redacted]
to be identical with [redacted] It is to be noted that
two copies of the communication setting forth passport
information was furnished to New York.

b6
b7c

The above information is being furnished to the
Bureau and NY for info.



S.T. *Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/2/59

FROM : *JH/gg* SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: *9* KHRUVIS
IS-R

[redacted] a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous), who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned that [redacted] extended to Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV through [redacted] an invitation to visit their plant during KHRUSHCHEV's trip to the United States.

b6
b7C
b7E

Source ascertained that [redacted] are associated with [redacted]

Source further determined that [redacted] that they feel a short visit at their facilities will be of interest and value to Premier KHRUSHCHEV inasmuch as they [redacted] which are used extensively in apartment house construction similar to the type of building going on in the Soviet Union. Source also learned that [redacted] feel that a visit to their plant by Premier KHRUSHCHEV will also add interest to the head of their firm (not further identified) ^{during} to his visit to the Soviet Union later this fall.

Indices of WFO negative for [redacted] and [redacted]

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and New York for information.

1-↓
2-Bureau
1-New York (105-37245) (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
MPH:ahw
(4)

62-104045-208

REC-62

12 SEP 8 1959

EX-101

55 SEP 8 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(62-1045)~~

DATE: 9/2/59

FROM : *JH* SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

[redacted] a highly confidential source
(documentation anonymous), who has furnished reliable

[redacted] that he *Russian*
has just returned from leading a peace mission of thirty-
six professors and others to the Soviet Union, in addition
to that in 1957, he visited the Soviet Union at which time
he was in the company of a group who visited with Premier
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV for approximately three hours in the
Kremlin.

b6
b7C
b7E

Source further learned that [redacted]
[redacted] an invitation
to any reception held for KHRUSHCHEV in Washington or
New York City.

Source determined that [redacted]
[redacted]

The above information is being furnished to the
Bureau and New Haven for information.

In the event information furnished by the confi-
dential source is to be disseminated at a later date, it
should be suitably paraphrased and classified "Confidential"
in order to protect the identity of the highly confidential
source and also because information by the source could
reasonably result in the identification of a source of
continuing value.

b6
b7C

3-Bureau
(1-100-8871) [redacted]
2-New Haven (RM) (Info)
(1-100-2131) [redacted]
2-WFO
(1-100-16160) [redacted]
MPH:ahw
(7)

EX-101
REC-62

62-104045-209
SEP 3 1959

ENC. SEC.

5 SEP 8 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *Alb*

DATE: 9-2-59

FROM : *W. A. Branigan*

SUBJECT: *KHRUVIS*

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

In view of the tremendous volume of mail being received in connection with Khrushchev's visit and in order to coordinate information received and be able to have ready reference to the information, it would be highly desirable to maintain the file in Room 2260, where the case is being supervised. Mail could be filed on a daily basis and would be available for ready reference purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommended this memo be forwarded to the Records Branch so that arrangements may be made to keep the file concerning Khruvis in Room 2260.

62-104045

VT:cqw

(4)

1 - Belmont

1 - Branigan

1

b6
b7C

REC- 18

10 SEP 4 1959

ESP/SEC

55 SEP 10 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/2/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

ReWFOlet captioned "Khruvis" and letterhead memo captioned "MARSHALL MAC DUFFIE," both dated 8/28/59.

Referenced letterhead memo reported that MAC DUFFIE has extended an invitation to Premier KHRUSHCHEV to attend a small reception at MAC DUFFIE's home.

In addition to the invitation extended by MAC DUFFIE to KHRUSHCHEV, it was subsequently learned by



[redacted] learned that [redacted] requested and received an appointment with [redacted]

MAC DUFFIE is an attorney, a former Chief Counsel of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights and the author of book on Russia entitled "The Red Carpet."

The above is furnished to Bureau and New York for info.

3-Bureau
(1-105-24655) (M. MAC DUFFIE)
2-New York (105-37245) (Info) (RM)
(1-105-6584) (M. MAC DUFFIE)
2-WFO
(1-105-19985) (M. MAC DUFFIE)
MPH:mew
(7)

REC-02

62-104045-210
2 SEP 3 1959

ESP. SEC.

55 SEP 8 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-24655

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC

DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAG)

DATE 01-19-2011

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

Referenced airtel and enclosed letterhead memo
instant caption dated 9/1/59, in which WFO advised the
Bureau that

(C)

b1

Above submitted for information.

③-Bureau

3-WFO

(1-105-24356)

(1-

DJH/sal

(6)

REG-47

10 SEP 4 1959

b1

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 8 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

Via *S. C.* _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

HRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memo dated as above and captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959."

A copy of this memo is being furnished the NYO for information.

is the informant utilized in the letterhead memo.

WFO indices contain no reference positively identifiable with

Letterhead memo is classified confidential since it reveals our investigative interest in a

and since data reported from the informant utilized could result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Encl-8)

(1- 105-10828)

1-New York (Info) (RM) (Encl-1)

2-WFO

(1- 105-524)

HR:wle

(7)

C C - Wick

AGENCY

REF. NO.

DATE

BY

REMARKS

REG-47

62-104045-2

Approved: _____

Sent 10 SEP 4 1959

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 8 1959

b2
b7Eb6
b7C
b7Eb6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 3, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

[redacted] an informant who has
furnished reliable information in the past advised that
on that date the current [redacted]

[redacted] New York City. The informant
further advised that during this contact [redacted]
advised [redacted] that he wanted to contact

[redacted] inasmuch as, "We are now deeply involved
in the visit of our friend from Russia and we have put
in some very interesting extensive work with possibilities
that appear to us to be promising and striking."

b6
b7C
b7E

The informant stated that [redacted] indicated
that meetings would take place in the near future concerning
the above matter. He desired [redacted] to partici-
pate in these meetings.

The informant was unable to clarify the matter
being discussed between [redacted]
and was unable to further identify [redacted]

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104045-213

ENCLOSURE

September 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. DELOACH

Okhravits

In conference with the Attorney General yesterday, he stated that he was quite concerned about the forthcoming visit of Khrushchev and believed it would be desirable for him to arrange for an appointment with the President for the Attorney General and myself to see the President when he returns from Europe so that I might personally brief the President on some of the top secret matters which have been of recent development. He stated he realized that we sent to the White House memoranda on many of these matters, but he was not certain that all of them would reach the President's personal attention and certainly would not have the impact of a personal briefing.

I told the Attorney General that whatever his wishes were in this matter, I would, of course, be willing to accede to them and if he desired me to accompany him to the White House for such a briefing of the President, I would be glad to do so.

He suggested that there be also prepared a memorandum of the things which the President might personally confront Khrushchev about concerning espionage activities in this country carried on by the USSR. He stated he realized there would be other matters which would be so sensitive that the President could not mention them and that I should likewise point this out to the President in talking with him.

Upon my return to the office, I communicated with Mr. Belmont and advised him of the fact that I would be expected to give the President a briefing which was in line with the conversation I had with Mr. Belmont earlier in the morning when I suggested he prepare such material in the event the President should desire a briefing in these matters.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 10:50
DATE 9-3-59
BY [Signature]

EDM (7)

REC-47 62-104045-214

SEP 4 1959

TELETYPE UNIT

F B I

Date: 8/28/59

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Transmitted the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

EX-115
IS - R

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

Re WFO airtel dated 8/21/59, and Bureau airtel dated 8/20/59, setting forth six objectives for WFO.

Regarding Item #2:

Enclosed herewith are additional photos taken of the possible [redacted]
These photos were taken by SA [redacted] on 8/25/59 from [redacted]

b2
b6
b7C
b7E

ENCLOSURE

① - Bureau (Encls. 13)
1 - WFO
PJO:CEB
(5)

C C Wick

AIRTEL

REC-47

62-104045-215

10 SEP 4 1959

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 37

Page 7 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 64 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 65 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 66 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 117 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 118 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 119 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 120 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 121 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 122 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 123 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 124 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 125 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 183 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 190 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 197 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 198 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 199 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 200 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 206 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 207 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 208 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 217 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 219 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 221 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 224 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 226 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 228 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 298 ~ b2, b7E

Page 299 ~ b2, b7E

Page 300 ~ b2, b7E

Page 301 ~ b2, b7E

Page 302 ~ b2, b7E

Page 303 ~ b2, b7E

Page 304 ~ b2, b7E

Page 306 ~ b2, b7E

Page 308 ~ b2, b7E

FBI File Number 62-HQ-104045
Section 5

Farker
Donahoe

b6
b7C

September 1, 1959

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dick:

On August 26, 1959, [redacted]
[redacted] American Hungarian Federation,
Incorporated, Washington, D. C., [redacted] the
official position of that organization in regard to
the visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev
to the United States and in conformity with
the wishes of President Eisenhower and oppose any
demonstrations. He stated that he has personally
contacted leaders of the chapters of this organization
in various cities in the United States and urged them
to counsel their members to refrain from making any
demonstrations or condoning any violence.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] added that he has requested an
appointment with you to endeavor to have the various
questions relating to the Soviet actions in Hungary
brought into the discussions with Khrushchev during his
visit. He said he plans to prepare a memorandum
addressed to President Eisenhower stating that the
Americans of Hungarian origin oppose the visit of
Khrushchev because of the action of the Soviet Government
against the people of Hungary but that the Hungarians in
the United States are not making any public demonstrations
in deference to the wishes of the President and the
possible good that could ensue in the course of peace.

SEP 1 1 27 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: [redacted] The
American Hungarian Federation, Inc., is described as being
anticommunist. Demonstrations in Washington, D.C., by this
group have been peaceful in the past.

JFP:119

(5)

62-104045

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

2956

The August 20, 1959, issue of the Hungarian-language newspaper "Hirado," published in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, contained an article which listed various actions suggested during Khrushchev's visit such as automobile stickers proclaiming "Stop Khrushchev," persons wearing black clothes and black arm bands, and perhaps on airplane to write in the sky "Freedom for Hungary."

This information is also being furnished to Major General Milton B. Parsons, The Assistant to the President, the Department of State, and the United States Secret Service.

Sincerely,

EDGAE

Attached is a copy of the original news flash received and it will be recalled the Director noted: "What do we know of Zacharoff & [redacted]"

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. McGuire ☐ b6
Mr. Mohr ☐ b7C
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Trotter ☐
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

V. *Macdon*
B. J. [unclear]

[Handwritten signature]

UPI-34

CORRESPONDENTS:

SUBSTITUTE FOR FIRST THREE PARAGRAPHS OF KHRUSHCHEV, UPI-17: -0-

(KHRUSHCHEV)

~~A HIGH OFFICIAL OF RUSSIA'S SECRET POLICE, MAJ. GEN. NIKOLAI S. ZACHAROFF, IS NOW IN~~

A HIGH OFFICIAL OF RUSSIA'S SECRET POLICE, MAJ. GEN. NIKOLAI S. ZACHAROFF, IS NOW IN THE UNITED STATES CHECKING SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VISIT OF PREMIER NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV.

OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT ZACHAROFF AND A TOP AIDE ARE VISITING THE CITIES WHERE KHRUSHCHEV WILL STOP AND ARE CHECKING THE ROUTES ALONG WHICH HE WILL TRAVEL DURING HIS 12-DAY TOUR BEGINNING SEPT. 15.

ZACHAROFF IS HEAD OF A DIVISION OF THE KGB, THE SECRET RUSSIAN POLICE ORGANIZATION. HIS DIVISION IS CHARGED WITH PROTECTION OF TOP SOVIET OFFICIALS.

9/2--GE1153A

What changes are signi
[redacted]

62-104045-217

EX-101

REC-63

10 SEP 4 1959

55 SEP 8 1959

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

[redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/2/59

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

IS-R

(Bufile 62-104045)

(WFO 105-31081)

CHANGED.

IS-R

(OO:RH)

(Bufile 105-28305)

(RH 105-346)

(WFO 105-6359)

The title of the case re [redacted] is being changed to reflect her married name as [redacted] as furnished by the highly confidential source in August, 1959.

Enclosed are six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above and under the KHRUVIS caption. Two (2) copies of enclosed memorandum are being furnished to the RH Division for information inasmuch as RH is OO in the case captioned [redacted] aka, IS-R".

The informant is a highly confidential source, documentation anonymous.

Information in enclosed memorandum attributed to [redacted] was previously furnished to the Bureau by WFO airtel dated 6/30/54 under the [redacted] caption. Interview with [redacted] on 11/19/53, as set out in enclosed memorandum, was reported to the Bureau by WFO letter dated 11/20/53, captioned [redacted] Information Concerning".

3-Bureau (Encls. 6)
2-Richmond (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
3-WFO
(1 - 105-11536 [redacted])

DJK:eas
(8)

AGENCY
REQ. FROM
DATE
HOW FORM
BY

State, Secret Service, etc.

55 SEP 9 1959

b6
b7C
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-28305-11

REC-11

23 SEP 3 1959

REC-11

WFO 105-31081

As set out in Bulet dated 9/19/58, under the [redacted] caption, she is a chronic letter writer and has previously been hospitalized for a mental condition.

b6
b7C
b7E

WFO contemplates no further investigation in instant matter.

The letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ inasmuch as it reflects investigative interest in [redacted]

[redacted] and could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 2, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES IN SEPTEMBER, 1959

On August 25, 1959, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

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b7C
b7E

During [redacted] informant learned from [redacted] that [redacted] also known as [redacted] Virginia, expects to come to Washington, D. C., in September, 1959, at which time she hopes to bring a message of friendship and good will for Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet Premier, and which message will be delivered at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. According to the informant [redacted] had previously contacted [redacted] but informant was unable to advise as to the reason for the contact.

It is to be noted that in [redacted] Washington, D. C., advised Special Agents of the FBI that his sister, [redacted] Virginia, had spent some time in a private sanitarium and had been under a doctor's care for a mental condition. [redacted] advised that [redacted] believes that she has been appointed by God to bring about peace in the world and reconciliation between the Soviet Union and the United States. [redacted] advised [redacted] had visited many embassies in Washington, D. C., and had written numerous letters to various governments throughout the world.

44-1115-218
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES IN
SEPTEMBER, 1959

It is to be further noted that on November 19, 1953, [redacted] appeared at the Washington Field Office of the FBI and advised a Special Agent of the FBI that she had promised God in 1950, at a time when she was very ill, that if He spared her life she would do all in her power to bring peace to the world. [redacted] said in carrying out her promise she had written to leading officials of various governments throughout the world.

b6
b7C

The June, 1959 edition of the "Diplomatic List" published by the United States Department of State, lists [redacted] as an [redacted] in Washington, D. C.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/1/59

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and for New York one information copy of a letter^{MEMO} captioned "FOUNDATION FOR RELIGIOUS ACTION IN THE SOCIAL AND CIVIL ORDER", dated as above.

A review of WFO indices revealed the following information: In WFO file 105-23469 captioned "COORDINATED HUNGARIAN RELIEF, INCORPORATED, IS-HU", it is reported that captioned organization on 10/22/57, held its first annual convention at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., under the presidency of its national president, COLOMAN REVESZ, of Pittsburgh, Penn. Following the board of Directors luncheon the toastmaster introduced a number of government and religious officials, including one DOCTOR CHARLES LOWRY of the Foundation of Religious Activities of Washington.

In [redacted] captioned [redacted] there is contained an article taken from the 9/5/56 edition of the "Evening Star" captioned "SCHOOL CLASSES ON REDS SOUGHT". This article reports that a group sponsored by the American Political Science Association and The Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order were to meet 9/6-8/56 to consider plans to include as a subject "International Communism as a world menace", to be taught in American schools.

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b7D

Dr. CHARLES W. LOWRY was listed as the chairman and executive director of the Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order. The article reported that a number of educators, church, labor and Government leaders would be present at the meeting.

This material is being furnished to the Bureau and New York for information.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
1 - New York (105-37245) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO (Encls. 1)

REC-18

62-104045-220

55 SEP 9 1959

MPH:wjn
(4)

5 SEP 8 1959

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE
HOW FURN.
BY

Still - 10/1/59
9-9-59
B. J. T. 10/1/59

ESE/SEC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 1, 1959

FOUNDATION FOR RELIGIOUS ACTION IN THE SOCIAL
AND CIVIL ORDER

The August 28, 1959, edition of "The Washington Post and Times Herald", a daily Washington, D. C. newspaper, contained an article captioned "Khrushchev Silent Minute Is Proposed". This article reports that The Foundation for Religious Action in the Social and Civil Order, has proposed a "minute of silence" for prayer and meditation, on the day Russian Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev arrives in Washington, D. C., as a dramatic demonstration of the spiritual sources of American strength and unity.

The article further reports that Dr. Charles Wesley Lowry is chairman and executive director of the Foundation. The Foundation is reported to have offices in the Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and describes itself as an independent, non-profit organization for religious and social action. The article concludes by listing the names of a number of national leaders in religion and education, who are reported to be joining in the movement.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

2-10707-220
ENCLOSURE

REC-5

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (62-2537)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Transmitted herewith to Bureau and each Field Office designated below is copy of article appearing in the 8/25/59 issue of the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," a daily newspaper published in Pittsburgh, Pa., concerning a tour of American cities by Mrs. ALEXANDRA SULYMA-BOYKO of Munich, Germany. The latter is described in the article as the Western European representative to the Ukrainian Women's Congress recently held in Washington, D. C.

In a speech in Pittsburgh, Pa., on 8/24/59, she urged Ukrainians to "march quietly by" places Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV would visit in Pittsburgh, Pa., on 9/23/59.

New York, Newark and Philadelphia are being furnished a copy of this article because of the large number of Ukrainians living in these Field Divisions and because Mrs. SULYMA-BOYKO may visit these areas and make similar speeches.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl.-1)(RM)
- 1 - Washington Field Officer (105-31081) (Encl.-1) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Encl.-1) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Newark (Encl.-1) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Encl.-1) (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Pittsburgh

ECJ/gb
(8)

REC-5

105-104045-221
19 SEP 4 1959

ENCLOSURE



SEC. 5

Approved: Bcb
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 9 1959

b6
b7C

Peaceful Protest For Red Urged

Ukrainian Warns U. S. Khrush Visit Part of Campaign

The hearts of the Ukrainian women, who have suffered so much, bleed when they see pictures of smiling and handshaking between members of the Soviet regime and America's leaders.

Mrs. Alexandra Sulyma-Boyko, a native of the Ukraine now living in Munich, Germany, said yesterday the women she represents "cannot understand the friendliness after the evidence of extreme brutality that dominates the Soviet countries."

Part of Tour

Mrs. Sulyma-Boyko was in Pittsburgh as part of her tour of American cities, speaking to Ukrainian woman's organizations. She was the official delegate from Western Europe to the Ukrainian Women's Congress in Washington recently.

With her professor-husband and daughter, Mrs. Sulyma-Boyko was forced to do hard labor during World War II, was driven out of her home by Russian and German armies, became part of the displaced persons camp in Germany and only recently has been able to lead a peaceful life in Western Germany.

Now Mrs. Sulyma-Boyko, speaking for the thousands of women she represents, is urging "peaceful demonstrations" when Soviet Premier Khrushchev visits here next month.

Kremlin Campaign

His visit, and the visits of other Soviet leaders, is part of a campaign planned by the Kremlin hierarchy," she said, speaking through an interpreter.

"Pictures will be shown in all the captive countries, showing him all smiles, no friction. It's Russia's way of telling the people there is no hope, if they revolt there will be no support from the Western countries," she added.

"Ukrainians read the reports fearfully. They cannot understand."

Mrs. Sulyma-Boyko urged Pittsburgh's Ukrainian women to "march quietly by" places Khrushchev will visit when he arrives September 23.

"We do not want violence. We just want him to know there are still some people who will resist."

Mrs. Sulyma-Boyko also stated that Ukrainian women "do not believe American women look with closed eyes or what is going on behind the Iron Curtain. They must know that we defend the ideals of Christianity and uphold the culture of the Western world."

Name of Newspaper

Pittsburgh

Post-Gazette

City and State

Pittsburgh, Pa

Date 8/25/59

Edition Final

Author of Article

Editor

Andrew Bernhard

Title of Case and Character

Khrushchev

IS - R

Pittsburgh Division

104045-224
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/3/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

[] a highly confidential source (documentation-anonymous), who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned from [], that he, [] hopes that KHRUSHCHEV will reconsider his decision not to include the city of Detroit, Michigan, in his travel itinerary during his visit to the U.S. According to source [] described himself as a plain citizen who desires to personally invite KHRUSHCHEV to his home to meet his wife and two children. Source further learned that [] does not consider himself one of "those crackpots" who wished to prevent KHRUSHCHEV from visiting the U.S. but rather he [] welcomes the opportunity to exchange visits and help create peaceful relations between the U.S. and Russia.

b6
b7C
b7E

Source ascertained that [] resides at []
[] Detroit, Michigan.

WFO indices reveal a file on one [] SM-C, ISA of 1950," Bufile 100-376651, Detroit file 100-18605 and WFO file 100-29827. WFO unable to determine if subject of this file identical with []
[] An additional copy of this communication is being furnished to Detroit in the event they determine these individuals are identical.

The above being furnished to the Bureau and Detroit for information.

2-Bureau
2-Detroit (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
MPH:mew
(5)

REC-5

62-104045-222
20 SEP 1959b6
b7C

55 SEP 10 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/3/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

[redacted] a highly confidential source (documentation-anonymous), who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned from [redacted] that he, [redacted] extended through [redacted] on behalf of "Friends Committee on Legislation" an invitation to Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV to speak in San Francisco at a public meeting organized by the "Friends Committee on Legislation." (S) U

Source determined that [redacted] indicated to [redacted] that should he, [redacted] desire more information regarding this invitation, he should contact [redacted] Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street, N.E., WDC. (S) U

Source also learned that [redacted] Friends Committee on Legislation, Northern California Office, with offices at 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California. (S) U

A review of WFO indices contain no references identifiable with [redacted] (S) U

WFO indices reveal a file on "Friends Committee on National Legislation, IS-C," Bufile 100-354849, San Francisco file 97-261, WFO file 100-32009. 62-104045-223

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau and San Francisco for information.

20 SEP 4 1959

3-Bureau

(1-100-354849) (FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION)

2-San Francisco (Info) (RM)

(1-97-261) (FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION)

2-WFO

(1-100-32009) (FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION)

MPH:ahw/mew

(7)

Classified by SP1 AG/mar
Declassify on: OADR 5/23/88
#283,707

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

55 SEP 9 1959

~~SECRET~~

EXP. PROC. 33
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-31081-223

b6
b7C
b7E

~~SECRET~~

WFO 105-31081

Should the above information furnished by confidential source be disseminated at a later date, it should be suitably paraphrased and classified "confidential" to protect the identity of the source and because information furnished by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a source of continuing value.

~~SECRET~~

Correspondent objects to Khrushchev's visit and relates why his visit is dangerous. He says communist secret police killed his father, a 71 year old priest, and he and his brother promised to fight communism anywhere any-time. He encloses a letter (copy) in Russian which he says he "sended" to Khrushchev on August 21, 1959.

b6

b7C



21.8.59.

Dear Mr. Hoover!

ack by Form 9-1-59

We Ukrainians and Russians better than Americans know Khrushchev and his Kremlin criminal band and therefore claim, that the visit of Khrushchev will bring only lowering of prestige of USA, because this fat (from human blood), living mass murder and ferocious enemy of USA and Liberty is undeserving to shake ~~high~~ honest hand of President.

KHRUVIS

We are obliged to tell You all, that is dangerous for Great USA.

Between of various instructions of Kremlin band to American communist and to secret "Fifth column" is also 1) demoralisation of youth and progress in her criminality and 2) - to weaken USA with any various sabotages.

Ignoring with our voice brought to USA many errors and the invitation into USA of mean slave-holder Khrushchev after of call of President - to pray about enslaved nations - is new tragical, humiliating error, because all hopes of authors of this invitation on "good will" and on alterations of Kremlin purposes are fully naive: this criminal Kremlin band can to alternate their tactics, but their purpose - enslaving of all world - are the same.

USA is strongest state in world and must make their own hard politics without of rotten English, "elastic" politics, which is - endless, humiliating row of compromises and which will bring loss of USA.

Communist secret police tortured in jail my father (priest) Il'ya and on his grave I and my family (sons) gave oath: 1) always everywhere and every way

maximal to harm for communists and 2) to explain their

main purpose - enslaving of all world.

No admit Red China into UN.

No any compromises with Khrushchev.

Do not forgive us any emigrants, who are friends USA and helpers enemies of communists and Kremlin band! any, even smallest compromises ~~for communists!~~

With full respect

ack by Form 9-1-59

San Francisco California

62-104045

ENCLOSURE

224

b6
b7C

SEP 8 1959

CRIME REC.

Открытое письмо Эрнсту: Копия Ф.В.1 подлин.

И.В. по своему колесу называл Виза Президента

на "тот" и водил себя полбьем перед его носом и

потому что это был человек и тебе

Марке любил джамби и кембриды людей, презирал
работяге, но читал книгу "Копитал", чтобы прояснить
и обмануть его дураков и наивных идеалистов.

Это была его некачественность, но не лидерство.
Сифилистик - Ленин некачествен и презирал людей двойные: и за
свой сифилис и за казнь его братья и потому увлек за собой
всю сволочь, дураков и кавалеров и двойников.

Это была его мечта и идея и народу России
Ужасный, как типичный преступники клон - Сталин
и Троцкий презирали людей называя их навозом
для истории и старались террором захватить власть
на всем мире, но для обмана дураков и наивных
идеалистов называли это "всемирной революцией".

Это были поистине рабовладельческие
не лидерство.

Клон клон - Сталин скажет, что как империализм
массовые убийства пролетариата и капиталистов
Прежде чем разорвать Сталина и народы подумали,
что так как бывший рабочий вернется демократическое
управление, а так как заставит уничтожить всех нацистов
и фашистов, т.е. убийств, в том числе Власовича себя
перестанет, перестанет застрелить и др.

О! Прежний и свободный выборы избрани-то прози-
дентом и тоточил-то и неточно как великий освободитель

Но так по своему типу, ноцальнической улич
был идеалист рабовладельческого и фашистского типа
этот сволоческий момент и фашистский терроризм
Брехе о "всемирной революции" фашизм и то же самое
и империализм и все это дело изобретено.

Эти - твои мечты, а не лидерство и идею отменил
попытки твою братью и всемирной революции, т.е.
"всемирной революции" понимая это и уминая империализм, т.е.
наши страны и коммунизм и другие идеологии и не
возможны идеалы.

Братичка, знай, что и тебе некуда идти, а тебе не в ре-
и что в Америке никто не поверит, что знает, что
ты - кровавый фашизм и фашизм, свободной страной
свободной работы и в Америке и во всем мире.

Может быть этого зная, что пролетариат
и так изобретает коммунизм и свободу.

This letter is send to Krasnaya - 21 Aug. 59

b6
b7c

F B I

Date: 9/1/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

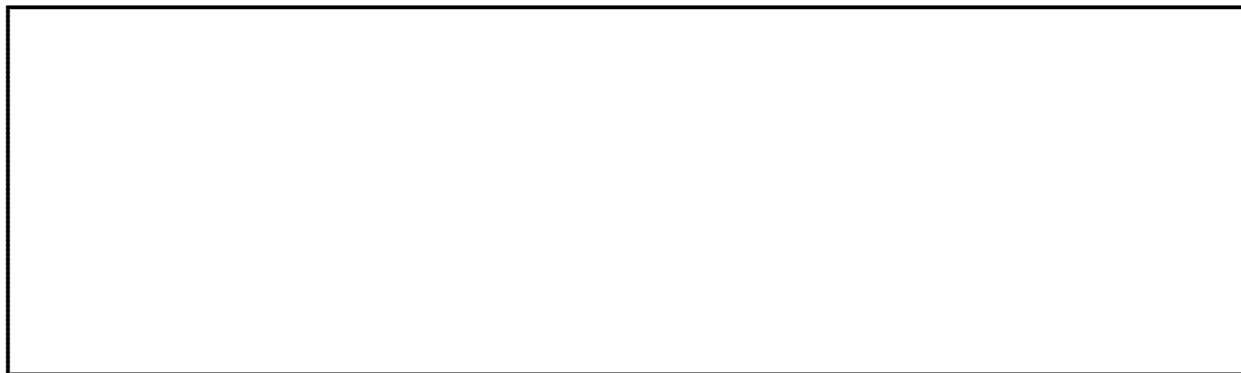
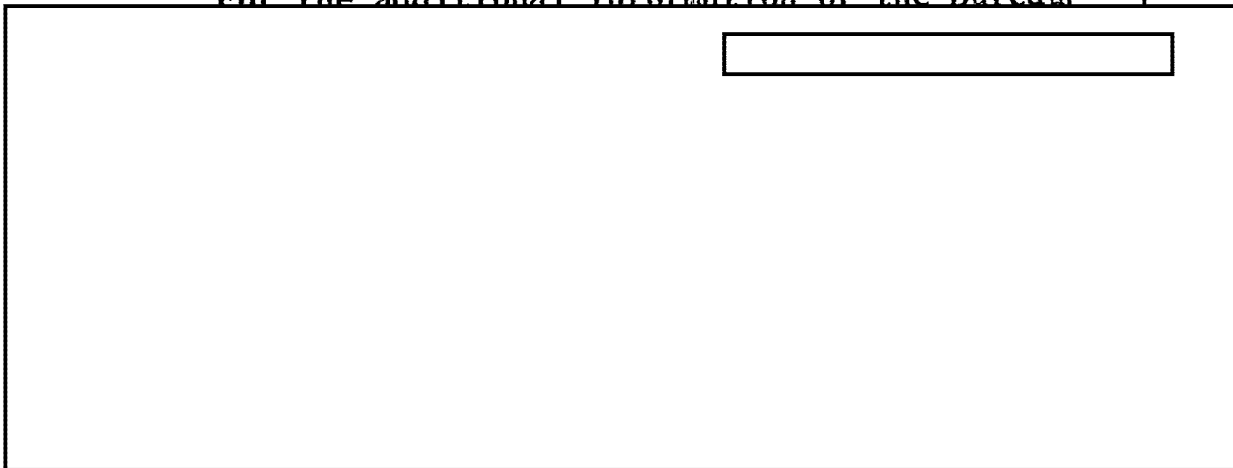
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KHRUVIS

ReWFOairtel 8/31/59, setting forth the results of
a preliminary survey for photographic coverage of the arrival
of the KHRUSHCHEV party on 9/15/59.

Referral/Consult

For the additional information of the Bureau

4 - Bureau
1 - WFORMR:RMR
(5)REC-5
AIRTEL

C C - Wick

b6
b7CApproved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 11 1959

WFO 105-31081

Referral/Consult



Above is for the information of the Bureau
and WFO is taking no action in this matter unless
instructed to do so by the Bureau.

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W. J. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

Att'n: FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31031)

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KHRUSHCHEV

Re previous exchange of correspondence regarding photographic coverage of the arrival of the KHRUSHCHEV party on 9/15/59.

On 9/3/59 representatives of FBI Laboratory and WFO conferred with Colonel WILLIAM T. SMITH, Base Commander, Andrews Air Force Base, regarding a survey that had been made by above mentioned WFO Agents. Major [redacted] the Special Agent in Charge of the OSI Office and Andrews was also present. Colonel SMITH was advised that the FBI is in no way assisting with the protection to be afforded KHRUSHCHEV and his party or the Presidential party. He was advised that the Security Office of the State Department and the Secret Service, U.S. Treasury respectively were handling the above matters. Colonel SMITH and Major [redacted] were requested to treat all inquiries by the FBI in confidence.

b6
b7C

Colonel SMITH's cooperation was requested to have two FBI Agents [redacted]

b7E

THIS IS Position A on diagram submitted to the Bureau on 8/20/59 and will hold about eight to twelve photographers. This position will provide a good vantage point for photographing passengers exiting the plane by the front door. Agents requested that a covered loading ramp about 15 feet high be placed in position near a fence and outside of what is expected to be the primary security area, which will cover the rear exit of the plane, be made available exclusively for the use of Agents. This would take the place of Position C on the diagram and would be about

1- Bureau C C - Wick
1-WFO
PWR:dil
(5)

REC-31

62-104045-229

AIRTEL

10 SEP 8 1959

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SEVEN

ESP/SEC

55 SEP 11 1959

WFO 105-81001

50 feet further from the plane than position C. [REDACTED]

b7E
b7C
b6

Colonel [REDACTED] was also requested to make available a flat roof of the Operations Building (marked T-8-113) at the right end of this building. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is expected that this vantage could be used to photograph the baggage unloaded from this plane. Referral/Consult

b6
b7C

WFO is maintaining close liaison with [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Special Projects Branch, Security Office, State Department,
and he has assured this office that they will make available any

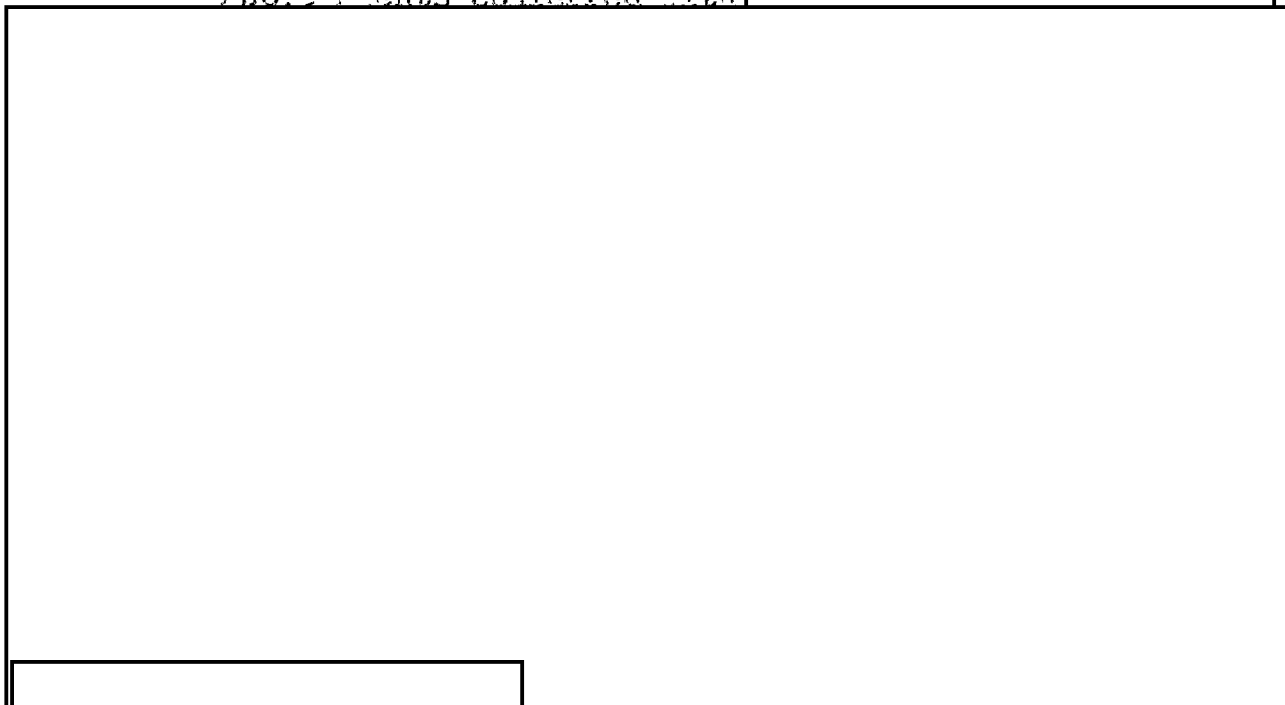
WFO 105-81091

space needed for photographic coverage. WFO will continue close liaison with [redacted] to insure that the desirable space mentioned above will be available.

b6
b7C

Referral/Consult

Above Agents conferred with [redacted]



[redacted]
with Major [redacted]

WFO will maintain close liaison

b6
b7C

In view of the above, position F on the diagram of Andrews is being eliminated since it is believed adequate coverage can be obtained with the positions indicated.

b6
b7C
b7E

WACF WFO will make a preliminary survey 9/4/59 through [redacted] former FBI Agent and currently in the Security Office of USIA, about the possibility of having Agents [redacted]

[redacted]
has been most co-operative in the past.

The Bureau will be appropriately advised.

F B I

Date: 9/5/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

JH
WFO
KHRUVIS
 IS - R

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of a letterhead memo dated 9/5/59, captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959."

~~CONF. INFT.~~

The ~~confidential~~ informant referred to in the enclosures is *o.c.*

b7E

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" since it reflects our investigative interest in and since the information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Information copy furnished Omaha in view of KHRUSHCHEV's visit in that locality.

5- ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (*Encls 5*)
 1 - Omaha (Info) (RM) (*Encl 1*)
 1 - WFO
 WHA:gdm
 (5)

AGENCY *WFO*
 REASON *See*
 DATE *9-5-59*
 NOW FORW. *Re: T. J. Skipton*
 BY _____

REC-31

62-104045-231
10 SEP 8 1959

Q. C. - Wick

AIRTEL

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

5 SEP 11 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 5, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

[redacted] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised
that [redacted] Des Moines, Iowa, Chamber of Commerce, had
reviewed with [redacted]
[redacted] arrangements made
for Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to address approximately
600 persons at 8:00 P. M., date unknown, at a dinner at the
Grand Ballroom at the Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
This dinner, according to [redacted] was to be afforded complete
television and radio coverage.

b6
b7C
b7E

The August 23, 1959, edition of "The Sunday Star,"
a Washington, D. C., newspaper, indicated that Premier
Khrushchev would visit Des Moines and Ames, Iowa, on
September 22 and 23, 1959.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It
is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-104045-231
ENCLOSURE



LAWRENCE, KANSAS
26, AUG.
1959

b6
b7C

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am not a "crackpot" or fanatic of any kind I hope, but a thought occurred to me the other day relative to the visit of Khrushchev and his party to this country in the near future whereby it would be a grand opportunity for those who are enemies of his within the USSR governing circle to get rid of him while in this country by poison, bullet or other means, and lay the blame on the United States thereby creating violent hatred among their own people and satellites against us and the possibility of war should they feel that the time is ripe.

Probably the United States Secret Service rather than the FBI will have the job of protecting this group while here but fantastic as this thought may sound there is such a possibility of such action.

I have had considerable contacts with the Russian and Chinese minds and know how subtle they can be and probably will have further contact with some while in Oxford where I will be after September 12th as I am sailing from Montreal the 4th.

The only reason I have for writing this is that it might be another facet in the many angles that will face us in this visit.

Yours truly,

b6
b7C



Kansas

SEP 58 4 PM 11.2

REC-5

EX - 134

10 SEP 9 1959

55 SEP 11 1959

67-104045

CRIMES REC.

F B I

Date: 9/5/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 6 copies and for Cleveland 2 information copies of a letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959," dated as above.

The confidential informant mentioned therein is a highly confidential source (documentation-anonymous).

WFO indices reveal a file on "HELEN WATERHOUSE, IS - R," Bufile unknown, Cleveland file 105-1372, WFO file 105-14238.

The Cleveland Office advised the Bureau by letter dated 1/3/56, that HELEN WATERHOUSE is a reporter for the Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal, a daily paper of general circulation and that she specializes in features and "sob-sister" type stories.

This information is being furnished the Bureau and Cleveland for information.

The enclosed letterhead memo has been classified "~~Confidential~~" as it reveals investigative interest in _____ and because information furnished by the informant could reasonably result in the identification of a source of continuing value.

- 6- ENCLOSURE (ENCL. 6)
- 4 - Bureau (1-HELEN WATERHOUSE)
 - 2 - Cleveland (1-105-3732) (ENCL. 2) (H. WATERHOUSE)
 - 2 - WFO (1-105-14238) (H. WATERHOUSE)

MPH:gdm

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE REC'D
HOW REC'D

AIRTEL

(8)

C C Wick
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

10 SEP 9 1959

55 SEP 11 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-47236-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 5, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES,,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by
the United States Department of State, lists [redacted]

b7E

[redacted] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned
that Helen Waterhouse, associated with the "Akron Beacon
Journal," Akron, Ohio, informed [redacted]
she was disappointed to learn that Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev
would not be able to visit "the farm" in Ohio during his visit
to the United States.

Informant further learned that Helen Waterhouse
expressed a great desire to meet Premier Khrushchev's wife
while she is in Washington, D. C.; however, not as a
representative of the press but on a personal basis as an
admirer and she, Waterhouse, wondered whether or not [redacted]
[redacted] would be able to arrange this meeting.

Source determined that Helen Waterhouse reminded
[redacted]
farm and would like to send him a photograph taken at the
farm which [redacted] and Waterhouse, admiring
a calf.

The 1958-59 edition of "Who's Who in America"
describes Cyrus S. Eaton as an industrialist, banker and
farmer, with offices in the Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-101615-233

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 9/2/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KHRUVIS

ReWFOairtel 8/31/59, setting forth results of a preliminary survey for photographic coverage of the KHRUSHCHEV party on their arrival 9/15/59.

Referral/Consult

b6
b7C

④-Bureau - 1 cc in Lab 7238
1-WFO
PMR/sal
(5)

REC-5

10 SEP 8 1959

EX. - 134

C C - Wick

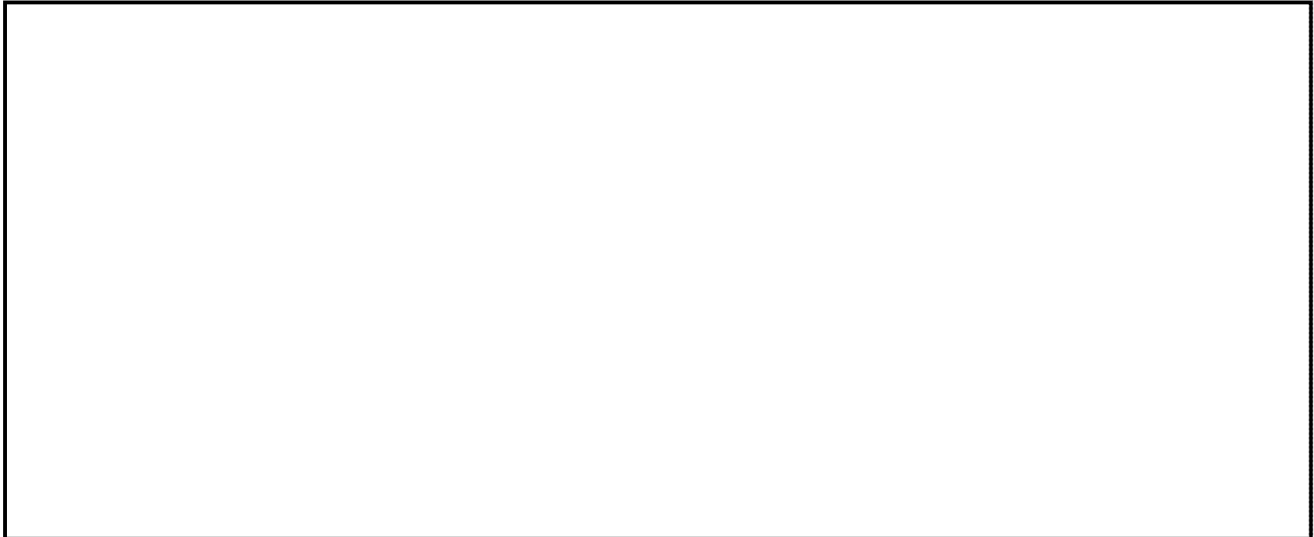
Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 11 1959

WFO 105-31081

Referral/Consult



UACB, WFO will maintain liaison with Security Office, State Department, regarding the arrival of this plane and no additional contacts will be made at the State Department. The Bureau will be kept advised of developments.

August 20, 1959

Airtel

To: SACs Washington Field
Baltimore

From: Director, FBI (62-104945)

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
KURUVIE

Re SAC Letter 69-592 and Buairtel to New York 8/19/59.

It is desirable that we obtain photographic coverage of the visiting party commencing as they disembark from plane. At this time it is not certain where the plane carrying the group will land but indications are it may be at Friendship Airport in Maryland or possibly at the Washington National Airport. There is also the strong possibility that the plane will first land at Idlewild Airport in New York. In view of the uncertainty, it is necessary that Washington Field, Baltimore and New York Offices make preliminary surveys and be prepared to handle photographic coverage in the event the official party should land at an airport within any of these three field divisions or in close proximity thereto.

It is desired that photographs be obtained of all members of the official group but particularly important that photographs of individuals carrying luggage, packages or brief cases be obtained. Coverage, of course, should be discreet and, if possible, should include both still and movie photographs.

Washington Field and Baltimore should make surveys of the above-named airports and formulate plans for effecting photographic coverage. New York is making a similar survey at Idlewild Airport. Advise Bureau attention FBI Laboratory of results of your survey and detailed nature of your photographic coverage plans by 9/1/59.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

1 - New York (Info)
1 - Mr. Belmont, Room 1742

WDG:mb
(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 11 1959

10 SEP 8 1959

EX - 134

62-104945-235

September 2, 1959

REC-2

- 236

b6
b7C

EX - 134

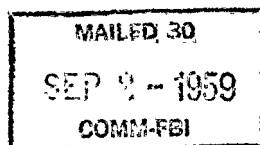
[Redacted]
Investment Counsel
Suite 601
1707 H Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear [Redacted]

Thank you for the two copies of your telegram to the
National Commander of The American Legion which I received on
August 28, 1959. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in making this
material available to me.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,



[Redacted]

Referral/Consult

SEP 2 3 30 PM '59
REC'D-READ
F B

NOTE: [Redacted]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RWK:dmr
(3)

55 SEP 11 1959 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



[Handwritten signature]

TELEGRAM SENT TO
PRESTON J. MOORE
NATIONAL COMMANDER, AMERICAN LEGION,
AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL CONVENTION,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
26 AUGUST 1959

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Commander and Legion Comrades:

Khrushchev

As a former diplomat who has studied our foreign policy profoundly, and as an American who believes that our past policy stands on principle, rather than on Machiavellian Political Convenience, I supported our political leaders' position that we could not do business with Hitler.

As a Patriotic American and Legionnaire, and as a devout believer in our forms of local self-government counter-balanced by a principle of constitutionally limited official authority, which is the chief protection of the personal liberty of each and every loyal American who would not destroy the delicately formed and laboriously created pattern of our thousand-year-a-making political system, I join my fellow legionnaires in objecting to the honoring of the tyrant of the east, Nikita Khrushchev, the sworn enemy of our unique concept of the right of each and every American to life, liberty, and the pursuit of his own separate happiness, so long as he respects these same rights for his fellow-countrymen.

Wherever men have been forcibly subjected to Khrushchev's political system, they have learned to bear but also to hate the society in which they live; for inevitably such government leads the master to treat his subject as an animal rather than as an image of God.

Now let me conjure my brother Americans and Legionnaires, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Northerner and Southerner, each in his own way and humour, to stiffen his sinews, to summon up his blood, to disguise his fair nature with just and reasoned anger, and to roar, as loudly as our eagle screams, the defiance of the proud and freeborn seed of the tree of liberty at him who would enslave us all by turning American against American.

Justice and freedom are not created by Attilas, Caesars, Hitlers, Khrushchevs, nor by selfish governments and pressure groups, but by each and every noble American, working in his own separate way, in trying to mirror the intent of our only master, the Lord God who created us in his image and likeness.

We owe no tribute to Attila, to Caesar, nor to Khrushchev. We pay tribute only to God and try to serve our nation, and those abroad who have never enjoyed the right to serve their creator, nobly and compassionately whatever our lot in life may be. Let us pray that a bold front toward Khrushchev, the enemy of God, will forestall the immolation of our Russian brothers on the altar of a tyrant's greed and materialism.

55 SEP 11 1959

EX - 134

SEP 4 1959

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b7C

AUG 28 1959

In honor of an American, who has never failed his country, I respectfully and gratefully salute you with this a copy of my message to Preston Moore.

Mr. Hoover

In honor of an American, who has never failed his country, I respectfully and gratefully salute you with this a copy of my message to Preston Moore.

Aug 28 1 46 PM '59
FBI
RECEIVED - TOLSON
Aug 28 3 55 PM '59
FBI

Aug 28 7 02 PM '59
FBI
REC'D TOLSON

THE HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER

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VAN CLEEF, JORDAN, WOOD AND DAVIDGE, INC.
INVESTMENT COUNSEL

1707 H STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

F B I

Date: 8/31/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
KHRUVIS

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/19/59.

Enclosed herewith is a brochure depicting New York International Airport and indicated thereon is the most likely place where the Soviet airplane carrying KHRUSHCHEV and his party will park in order to disembark its passengers.

Referenced Bureau airtel requests NYO to conduct a survey to ascertain the feasibility of photographic coverage of Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV and his party, with particular emphasis on photographing individuals carrying suitcases, packages and boxes upon disembarking from the airplane.

In this regard, officials at Idlewild were interviewed to ascertain handling of various agencies in connection with the arrival of the aircraft and the handling of the individuals thereon.

It should be noted that the individuals interviewed all expressed that no specific plan had been

3 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

TDJB:jjs
(5)

ENCLOSURE

EX - 134

3 SEP 1 1959

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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b7C

SEP 11 1959

NY 105-37245

formulated in this regard due to the fact that KHRUSHCHEV and his party are not scheduled to arrive at Idlewild Airport, but will land at Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Maryland.

All of these officials advised that in the event a diversion of the airplane was necessary due to weather or any other difficulties necessitating the airplane landing at Idlewild Airport, the handling would be most likely similar to the handling of [redacted], who arrived at International Airport in June, 1959.

Captain [redacted] Port Authority Police Department; [redacted] Chief Inspector, INS, Idlewild Airport; and [redacted] Assistant Deputy Collector of Customs, Idlewild Airport, NYC, were interviewed in this connection and furnished the following information to SA [redacted] on 8/25, 26/59.

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[redacted] stated that in the event KHRUSHCHEV and his party landed at Idlewild Airport, three possibilities existed for such handling:

First: In the event there is no large demonstration presenting a security problem, KHRUSHCHEV and his party will be processed through the International Arrival Building and most likely will disembark the aircraft in the vicinity of Gate Number 17. By utilizing this gate, maximum security can be assured by completely blocking off this section of the Terminal Building, thus precluding unauthorized individuals from getting close to KHRUSHCHEV. The observation deck would be cleared of all individuals and the press would be stationed behind barricades on the ramp close to the airplane.

KHRUSHCHEV and his party would then be processed by US Public Health Service, INS, and US Customs. They would then most likely proceed to the second floor level

NY 105-37245

where he would be received by official greeters. Depending on circumstances, and if he would be available, he would most likely then proceed along the second floor corridor down the elevator to the main lobby to the Press Interview Room on the first floor. Thereafter, he would proceed out the main entrance to the International Arrival Building, and depart in^a waiting automobile..

Second: In the event that a large crowd presenting a security hazard were in the vicinity of the International Arrival Building, it would be likely that the airplane^{would} depart in the vicinity of the cargo area, Building 80 or 84, where these individuals would disembark from the airplane, be processed by INS, and USC, and then depart the airport via automobiles to the 150th Street exit.

Third: [] stated that the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has offered services of a hangar in the remote part of the field, which hangar is conducive to maintenance of security, and in the event this hangar would be utilized, procedure of handling would be similar to that utilized in the cargo area.

Referral/Consult

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NY 105-37245

b6
b7C

In connection with obtaining photographs by Bureau personnel of the individuals as they disembark from the airplane, a specific plan could not be formulated at this time, in view of the fact that it is unknown where the aircraft will park. However, liaison has been set up with officials of INS and US Customs, who advised that space could be made available for taking of photographs when it is ascertained where the aircraft will park.

Observations by SA [] determined that the most desirable location for taking photographs of individuals departing from the airplane would be from the observation deck of the wing overlooking the parking place. It is also noted that Shell Oil Company and General [] Airport Director, maintain offices overlooking the parking area.

It should be noted that in the event it is necessary for KHRUSHCHEV's airplane, which is a TU 114, to land at Idlewild Airport, it is possible that since facilities at Washington National Airport are not capable of handling this type of airplane, a more suitable airplane, such as EISENHOWER's Columbine or a military air transport service airplane, may be waiting at Idlewild Airport to take KHRUSHCHEV and his party to Washington, D.C., In view of this, it is very likely that these individuals will come directly from the TU114 to this airplane for a flight to Washington, D.C.

F B I

Date: 9/1/59

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)
 RE: KHRUVIS - Khrushchev Visit

Remyairtels dated 8/20/59 and 8/28/59.

_____ who has furnished
 reliable information in the past (conceal. her request).

_____ voluntarily
 furnished this office on 8/31/59 mimeographed material
 in the name of Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA),
 408 First Street, Southeast, Washington 3, D.C. Three
 photostat copies of this material, a five-page document,
 bearing signature of _____
 _____ are provided the Bureau.

Indices of the Los Angeles Office show no
 information identifiable with either the ACA or _____

Also enclosed for the Bureau's information,
 are three photostat copies of a two-page document, also
 from _____ setting forth areas of opposition or
 expected action in opposition to the KHRUSHCHEV visit.

Being disseminated to State and
 Secret Service

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 9)
 1 - San Francisco (Info.) (Encls. 3)
 2 - Los Angeles
 (1-62-4594)

TWC:mpo
 (6)

AGENCY

REQ. PERIOD

DATE

BY

FOR

1959

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Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

ENCLOSURE

TS/AC

LA 105-7292

One copy of each of the above documents is furnished the San Francisco Office for information.

One copy of each of the above-described items is retained in Los Angeles file 62-4594.

Also enclosed herewith for the Bureau and San Francisco, are three and one copies respectively, of letterhead memorandum, covering the above-mentioned documents.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
September 1, 1959

~~AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
ACTION~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has provided data, photostat copies of which are here attached, setting forth information regarding plans for action to be taken with respect to the announced visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the United States in September, 1959. The elements involved in this action appear not to be in sympathy with the appearance of KHRUSHCHEV in the United States.

The data includes a letter or memorandum, "Generalized Comments Resulting From an Informal Meeting of Individuals on 'What To Do About the Contemplated Visit of Mr. KHRUSHCHEV', Held August 14, 1959, Washington, D. C., Mayflower Hotel".

The second item included herewith sets forth fifteen areas of opposition to the expected visit of KHRUSHCHEV or action expected to take place in opposition to the instant visit.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-10445-238

ENCLOSURE

It is noted that the following groups and individuals have taken action or now have plans under way in regard to the Khrushchev visit. (For further information, write to the person indicated or the chief officer in the local group.)

1. Resolution against inviting him and representation to the White House accordingly.

Further action will be decided at their 1959 National convention August 22.

American Legion

Address: 1608 K St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Contact:

2. Resolution against inviting him and representation to the White House.

Further action will be decided at their 1959 National convention August 23.

Veterans of Foreign Wars

Address: 200 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington 2, D.C.

Contact:

3. Continuing Educational Program to strengthen American Ideals.

American Coalition of Patriotic Societies

Address: Washington Building
Washington, D.C.

Contact:

4. Continues program for American Ideals.

For America

Address: 1001 Conn. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Contact: General Bonner Fellers

5. Petitions to the President expressing individuals feelings.

Committee Against U.S.A. Surrender

Address: P.O. Box 73
San Marino, California

6. Petition to postpone visit.

Committee Against Summit Entanglements.

Address: 385 Concord Ave.
Belmont 78, Mass.

Contact:

7. Demonstration on the Day of Khrushchev visit in Chicago.

Conference of American Small Business Organizations.

Rehearsal meeting, August 21st

Address: 1001 15th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Contact: Honorable Fred Hartley

8. Speech on Senate Floor

Honorable Thomas Dodd (Senator, Conn., Dem.)

Copies available in quantities for \$7.00 per 1000 ready for mailing. (Order direct from the Senator)

Address: Room 354
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

62-
ENCLOSURE

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9. Round-up and feature stories weekly in Human Events

Human Events

Address: 408 1st St., S.E.
Washington, D.C.

Contact:

10. Statement in behalf of enslaved people and protesting the Khrushchev visit.

His Eminence
Cardinal Richard Cushing

Address: Archdiocese of Boston
Boston, Mass.

Contact: Cardinal Cushing

11. Call for Program of Prayer and church service in all churches.

Americans for Constitutional Action ✓

Address: 408 1st St., S.E.
Washington, D.C.

Contact:

12. Plans to hold a protest meeting, Carnegie Hall, New York City night before the Khrushchev visit.

Crusade for America ✓

Address: 51 Front St.
Rockville Center
New York

Contact:

13. Letter of Protest to President Eisenhower July 31, 1959

Address: Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.

14. "Statement of hope that opposition will cause cancellation."

Address: American Council of Christian Churches
15 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

15. Special articles and editorials regarding the Khrushchev visit.

National Review ✓

Address: 211 E. 37th St.
New York, N.Y.

Note: If groups planning for special activities in connection with the contemplated Khrushchev visit will notify me, we shall exchange the information with others for their guidance and information.

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AMERICANS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION
A C A

403 FIRST STREET, SOUTHEAST
WASHINGTON 3, D. C.
LI. 7-0662

KENNETH W. INGWALSON
Executive Director

TRUSTEES

BEN MOREELL, Chairman
Washington, D. C.
HENNING PRENTIS, JR., Vice Chairman
Lancaster, Pennsylvania
CHARLES EDISON, Treasurer
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ED GOSSETT
Dallas, Texas
WALTER B. MARTIN
Norfolk, Virginia
ROBERT B. SNOWDEN
Memphis, Tennessee
ROBERT E. WOOD
Chicago, Illinois

GENERALIZED COMMENTS
RESULTING FROM
AN INFORMAL MEETING OF
INDIVIDUALS ON

"WHAT TO DO ABOUT THE CONTEMPLATED VISIT OF MR. KHRUSHCHEV"
HELD AUGUST 14, 1959,
WASHINGTON, D.C., MAYFLOWER HOTEL

Foreward

Because of the widespread feeling of frustration and concern expressed to ACA, and the important political, economic, defense and moral issues involved, ACA, in its announced role as a "catalyst" among like-minded groups, invited nineteen persons to attend an informal exploratory meeting to discuss the issues.

Seventeen attended.

All persons invited are prominent in Patriotic organizations and publications. However, they were not authorized to speak for their organizations in every case.

General Purposes

To explore what is being done by Patriotic Americans about the Khrushchev visit.

To exchange views as to the desirable posture for Americans to assume.

To stimulate appropriate activity by all groups and individuals in relation to that posture.

The conferees noted the invitation by President Eisenhower to Nikita Khrushchev to visit the United States has resulted in:

1. A nation-wide feeling of resentment, shock and frustration among many patriotic Americans;
2. A feeling in some quarters that "we have been betrayed" by the government's shift of 'no conference with Khrushchev without a show of sincerity by deeds' of four weeks ago, to a friendly invitation...without winning any concessions whatsoever;

1-10407-238
ENCLOSURE
4

3. A belief that an intense effort is being made to "sell" the advantages of the visit, with indications of, at least, passive acquiescence by the usual independent news media;
4. A belief that plans and procedures for the visit, and a "softening up of the public to accept it" amounts to asking Americans to shelve their loyalty, basic values and rights of free speech, assembly and protest;
5. A belief that the protests against the invitation voiced by some of our largest patriotic organizations as well as by prominent individuals has been ignored;
6. A belief that many groups and individuals have already undertaken plans of action ranging from outspoken recommendations that the invitation be withdrawn to demonstrations that could result in violence if the visit is carried out;
7. A belief that the nation would be shocked when it learns that parade routes in Washington have been decorated with the "Red flag, the hammer and sickle," bought and paid for by American taxpayers and placed side by side with the "Stars and Stripes";
8. A belief that the "exchange visit" constitutes a substantial victory, diplomatically and morally, for the Communist Conspiracy;
9. A belief that because of natural human curiosity, as well as the novelty and prominence of the visitor, it will be difficult to prevent attendance; thus, emphasis on the attitude and expression displayed by those attending should be considered in any plan;
10. A belief that Mr. Khrushchev should be made to understand
 - a. that Americans know the difference between a morality based on a belief in God, and a religion consisting of worship of the State;
 - b. that Americans know the Kremlin's announced purpose to "bury" us has not been changed and will not be;
 - c. that any concessions that this visitor may wring from our officials will not necessarily be accepted by the citizens of our representative Republic.

After noting these and other potential consequences of the visit, the conferees addressed themselves to the question:

What should be the basic posture of the American people toward Mr. Khrushchev on the occasion of his visit?

Admiral Moreell pointed out, "Mr. Khrushchev's visit raises disturbing questions as to its political, economic, defense and moral implications. Since we are a people whose trust is in God, and whose social structure cannot endure without that direction which stems from our religious beliefs, the moral aspects of this visit overshadow all others." (See full statement attached.)

Because of the impending national conventions of several of the largest patriotic organizations, it was agreed that no comment or conclusion could be construed as representing the views of these organizations at this time.

However, it seemed the sense of the group that the following areas and ideas could well be given serious consideration by all local or national groups or committees in formulating plans of their own:

1. The occasion of the contemplated visit should be utilized to work to the advantage of the American people and the already enslaved peoples of the world.
2. Any program developed could well support the President's position "To show America to Khrushchev as it is."

This means conducting ourselves in such manner as to show that

- a. America is a nation whose social structure is based on a belief in God--not on the edicts of government.
- b. America is a religious nation--each man worshipping in accordance with the dictates of his conscience.
- c. Americans have the right to petition against the action of their government when they don't like what it does.
- d. Americans have the right to show their disdain for those who commit crimes against "Nature and Nature's God" and to demonstrate against any foreign ideology repugnant to them.
- e. The life of any individual, even that of a criminal, is a sacred thing.
- f. Voluntary actions and associations are fundamental in our society, even when we voluntarily refuse to

take part in events arranged for us with our own money.

- g. Americans have not been fooled by the smiles, promises and receptions by Communists. World conquest--by any means--is still the aim and we are on the Kremlin's target list.
- h. Americans have a basic sense of moral values--of right and wrong, and we are willing to defend our right to assert our views publicly.

Two Basic Program ideas received general support:

- 1. A nation-wide program of special church services during the period of the Khrushchev visit to the United States; perhaps a special program of Prayer in the city on the day of the contemplated visit.
 - a. Prayers for the souls of those murdered by the Communist Conspiracy;
 - b. Prayers for the deliverance of all enslaved peoples;
 - c. Prayers for strength and courage to resist the further godless encroachment of socialism-communism on our society.
- 2. A stance of silence, preferably absence, wherever Mr. Khrushchev appears, and refusal to participate in any dinners, speeches or special functions in his honor.

Other activities suggested for consideration by groups, organizations and individuals were:

- 1. Request that the local daily or weekly newspaper publish a black border around the front page on the day of the visit--or, the week of the visit;
- 2. Organize a campaign of "Letters to the Editor" expressing the views of the individual and defining the difference between a godless regime and a society based on belief in God;
- 3. Publishing of full-page ads in local newspapers, (similar to material from Senator Thomas Dodd's speech);
- 4. Have citizens wear a band of crepe or a cross or other suitable visible symbol of mourning;

5. Fly flags at half-mast on all homes and buildings;
6. Stand in complete silence, avoid applause or any act that could be construed as approval;

Method of Organization and Operation

It was agreed

1. That every organization should decide what activity or activities it will (a) conduct, (b) support or (c) promote.
2. That every organization should mobilize its own resources--in its own way--as rapidly as possible. Lack of time and urgency does not permit over-all planning and central direction of a total campaign. Furthermore, a decentralized program that permits and encourages individuals and local groups to express themselves properly will be more in keeping with our traditions.
3. That a very special effort be made to conduct an intensive program of protest in the towns and cities that Mr. Khrushchev contemplates visiting. This will require on-the-spot planning by local leadership with groups that have machinery that can be put to work.
4. That ACA will serve temporarily as a point of exchange for information about what each organization is doing. Initiative for action and follow-up must, however, be assumed by organizations concerned.

Conclusion:

1. Americans everywhere should express themselves and show the true picture of America, including our basic beliefs, values and rights with a national program of prayer and church services at the core of such activity.
2. Appropriate activity should be stimulated locally, and national organizations can well consider proper resolutions and take leadership to organize activities wherever possible.
3. Special efforts should be made for an effective program in the cities and towns where the Khrushchev visit is contemplated.
4. ACA will serve temporarily as a point of information exchange, but it will not attempt to set up any new machinery.

Very truly yours



b6
b7C

9/1/59

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)
RE: KHRUVIS

Remyairtels dated 8/20/59 and 8/28/59.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past (conceal. her request).

[redacted] of good repute, voluntarily furnished this office on 8/31/59 mimeographed material in the name of Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA), 408 First Street, Southeast, Washington 3, D.C. Three photostat copies of this material, a five-page document, bearing signature of [redacted] are provided the Bureau.

Indices of the Los Angeles Office show no information identifiable with either the ACA or INGWALSON.

Also enclosed for the Bureau's information, are three photostat copies of a two-page document, also from [redacted] setting forth areas of opposition or expected action in opposition to the KHRUSHCHEV visit.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 9)
- 1 - San Francisco (Info.) (Encls. 3)
- 2 - Los Angeles
(1-62-4594)

TWC:mpc
(6)

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b7D

LA 105-7292

One copy of each of the above documents is furnished the San Francisco Office for information.

One copy of each of the above-described items is retained in Los Angeles file 62-4594.

Also enclosed herewith for the Bureau and San Francisco, are three and one copies respectively, of letterhead memorandum, covering the above-mentioned documents.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
OTHERWISEEXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAG)
DATE 03-14-2011

Date: 9/2/59

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
RM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R*Khrushchev Visit
Internal Security - R**Brown*

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States," dated as above.

(C) The informant who furnished the information set out in enclosed memorandum is [redacted] who furnished information on 8/29, 30 and 31/59, and who has furnished reliable information in the past. This information is classified "~~Secret~~" because [redacted]b1
b6
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AGENCY

REQ. NO.

DATE

HOW FOR.

BY

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

PFG:mzm
(6)

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (62-104045) (Encs. 5)

1 - New York (105-37245)

(C) 1 - New York [redacted] (av.)

EX - 134

REC-56-11417-239

[redacted]

[redacted]

b1
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b7C

Approved: [redacted]

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 11 1959

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~SECRET~~

United States Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

New York, New York
September 2, 1959

Re: Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev
to the United States

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A source was recently [redacted]

[redacted] and as a result of this contact source obtained the following:

(C)

[redacted] stated that the source will be very busy during the next month determining in detail what action the various anti-Communist emigre organizations planned in regard to Khrushchev's visit to the United States.

According to the source, [redacted] indicated that it is possible he may receive orders from his superiors not to [redacted] during Khrushchev's visit in order to prevent any provocations, and if this occurs, [redacted] will not be able to see source.

[redacted] stated that they, [redacted] were very pleased at the good job the Americans are doing in preparing for the visit of Khrushchev, and he said that the Americans have given them, [redacted] everything they asked for.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human)
DATE 03-17-2011

~~SECRET~~

- 239

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York
September 2, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA
SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE
UNITED STATES

An article in the August 30, 1959 edition of the Buffalo Courier Express, a daily newspaper published at Buffalo, New York, reads as follows:

"ANTI-REDS URGE
'MOURNING DAYS'"

"The United Anti-Communist Action Committee has called for 'Days of Mourning' for U.S. servicemen who died in clashes with Communist forces. The period Sept. 13-29, is timed to coincide with the visit to this country of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

"The committee urged that a black streamer be displayed with the American flag during the mourning period. Committee leaders will attempt to organize a religious service on an evening prior to Premier Khrushchev's arrival in the U.S."

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

- 240



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

201 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

Date: 9/2/59

b6
b7C

RE: MOVEMENT OF SOVIET NATIONALS

Aka: [REDACTED]

The following information regarding the above-captioned
alien was furnished on 8/31/59 by the Office of the Immigration
and Naturalization Service located at NY, NY.

Name and aliases: [REDACTED]

Date and Place of Birth: [REDACTED]

Height: NI Weight: NI Sex: Male

Color of Eyes: NI Color of Hair: NI

Passport: # [REDACTED] Type Russian Valid until NIIssued by NI

Type of Visa: A-2 Occupation: NI

Arrived: 8/26/59 Via SAS 917 at NY International

CIA by Form 0-142

NSA via Holson

Date from 9-29-59By VT/mtDestination: Sov. Emb., Wash., D.C.Admitted until D/S

Departed: _____ Via _____ at _____

Destination: _____

Residence Address: NI

Business Address: Sov. Emb., Wash., D.C.

Dependents: NI

NOT RECORDED

25 SEP 3 1959

55 SEP 30 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

201 East 69th Street
New York 21, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Date: 9/2/59

RE: MOVEMENT OF SOVIET NATIONALS
ZAKHAROV, NIKOLAI STEPANOVICH, Aka:
Nicolai Zakharov

The following information regarding the above-captioned
alien was furnished on 8/31/59 by the Office of the Immigration
and Naturalization Service located at NY, NY.

Name and aliases: NICOLAI ZAKHAROV

Date and Place of Birth: 4/10/09, Nov_gorod, Russia

Height: NI Weight: NI Sex: Male

Color of Eyes: NI Color of Hair: NI

Passport: # 15115 Type Russian Valid until NIIssued by NI

Type of Visa: A-2 Occupation: NI

Arrived: 8/26/59 Via SAS 917 at NY InternationalDestination: USSR Embassy, Wash., D.C.Admitted until D/S

Departed: _____ Via _____ at _____

Destination: _____

Residence Address: NI

Business Address: USSR Emb., Wash., D.C.

Dependents: NI

NOT RECORDED

25 SEP 3 1959

55 OCT 2 1959

Form 0-14f
Date Recd. 9-3-59
By [Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAG)
DATE 03-14-2011

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

(C) [redacted] advised on 9/2/59, that [redacted]
(C) [redacted]
[redacted] to be alert for any information concerning
[redacted] activities, such as picketing, rallies, protests,
and the like, in regard to the forthcoming visit of
KHRUSHCHEV to the US.
[redacted] was particularly interested in what
activities the [redacted]
planned in regard to this visit.
(C) [redacted] that [redacted] had
announced that [redacted] would respect the general requests made
by the US State Dept. that all violent anti-Soviet demon-
stration and picketing, as such, be dispensed with, by
(C) [redacted] Emigre organizations during the September visit of KHRUSHCHEV.
[redacted] that [redacted] announced

3 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
(C) 1 - New York [redacted] (INV.)
1 - New York (105-21666) [redacted]
1 - New York (105-37245) [redacted]

JFM:gak
(7)

REC-1

SEP 4 1959

EX - 134

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [redacted] Per [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C

55 SEP 11 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-37245

that KHRUSHCHEV's visit cannot go unnoticed by the organization and although no picketting or verbal abuse will be engaged in, [] is planning to voice their objection to the Soviet form of government during the KHRUSHCHEV visit by organizing and sponsoring a motorcade bearing anti-Soviet ~~placards~~ ^{PLACARDS} to encircle the UN building, 1st Ave. and East River Dr., and the Soviet Delegation to the UN, 660 Park Ave., NYC. [] that

[] contemplates no demonstration at the airport of arrival or departure of KHRUSHCHEV and although no specific date had been set for the aforementioned motorcade, such demonstration will probably coincide with KHRUSHCHEV's presence in NY while at one of the above mentioned locations.

NYO will remain alert for additional information from this informant relating to the above and will promptly furnish same to the Bureau under the instant caption.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed herewith, for the Bureau, are five copies and for Washington Field, one information copy, of a letterhead memorandum captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER 1959."

The informant mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum, is [redacted] Avenue, New York City, who requested that her identity be protected. [redacted] furnished this information to SA [redacted] on 9/2/59.

The NYO files contain no information identical with [redacted] Information believed identical with [redacted] is contained in NY report of SA WALTER ALLEN CROW, dated 4/17/43 entitled "FIGHTING FRENCH DELEGATES, IS - F." This report sets forth results of an interview of [redacted] on 3/31/43 by SAS [redacted] and [redacted] in connection with her Free French activities.

AGENCY

REQ. SENT

DATE FOR

NEW YORK

BY

- ③ - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (INFO) (Encls. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

EJM:jjs
(6)

EX-134

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Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

SEP 11 1959



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

NY 105-37245

Re: Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita S.
Khrushchev to the United States,
September, 1959

An informant, contact with whom has been insufficient to judge the reliability of, advised on September 2, 1959, that he learned through a conversation with [redacted] a neighbor, that a collection was being made by a group of White Russians to oppose the Khrushchev visit to the United States. The informant did not know what form the opposition would take.

The informant advised that [redacted] whose address is known to the informant as [redacted] Avenue, New York City, is a naturalized United States citizen who was born in Russia. The informant stated that [redacted] told her that she was approached by a Russian-Polish woman on September 1, 1959 and that the Russian-Polish woman had obtained [redacted] name from the letter-head of a committee on which [redacted] serves in connection with White Russian matters.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 242

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/3/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and one information copy for San Francisco of a letterhead memorandum captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959," dated as above.

The confidential informant mentioned therein is a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous).

b7E

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" as it reflects investigative interest in [redacted] and because information furnished by the informant could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
1 - San Francisco (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

MPH:SKR
(4)

ENCLOSURE

55 SEP 11 1959

REC-5

EX - 134

20 SEP 9 1959

EST REC.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 3, 1959

b7E

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by
the United States Department of State, lists [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned
that James Carey, President of the International Union of
Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (I.U.E.), informed
[redacted] that union leaders will meet
with Premier Khrushchev at 8:00 p.m., on September 20, 1959,
at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco, California.
Informant learned that the following union leaders would
be present at this meeting which would also include
approximately five individuals from the Khrushchev party:

James Carey, President I.U.E., and his assistant
George Weaver
Walter Ruether, Auto Workers
Joseph Beirne, Communication Workers
William Doherty, Letter Carriers
O. A. Knight, Oil Workers
- Paul Phillips, Paper Workers
Emil Rieve, Textiles

The 1958-59 edition of "Who's Who in America"
describes the above union leaders as follows:

James Barron Carey, Labor Executive, President
of International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine
Workers (I.U.E.), 1950 to present.

Joseph Anthony Beirne, Labor Union official,
President of Communication Workers of America, 1947 to
present.

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

243

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

William Charles ~~X~~Doherty, union official,
President of the National Association of Letter Carriers,
1941 to present.

O. A. ~~X~~Knight, Oil Workers Union official,
President of the International Union of Oil, Chemical
and Atomic Workers, 1955 to present, and President of
the International Union of Petroleum Workers, 1953 to
present.

Paul L. ~~X~~Phillips, labor leader, President of
the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers and Paper Workers,
1948 to present.

Emil ~~X~~Rieve, labor leader, Chairman of the
Executive Council, Textile Workers of America.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: September 3, 1959

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

From: SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-358)

Re: KHRUVIS

Re Louisville airtel 8/26/59.

On 8/29/59 [redacted] who for past several months was closely associated with [redacted] in Louisville, Ky., told [redacted] there is no basis for the statement in Sept., 1959, issue of "The Thunderbolt" that MILLARD GRUBBS' group is arming itself. [redacted] said [redacted] included this statement in "The Thunderbolt" for the effect it would have.

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As above information was obtained by informant through personal conversation with [redacted] while informant [redacted]

Florida, the information should be appropriately paraphrased in the event it is disseminated.

- ④ - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
 (1 - 105-66233)
 3 - Louisville (105-358)
 (1 - 105-271)
 (1 - [redacted])

WLW:aha

(7)

REC-5

EX. - 134

20 SEP 5 1959

b6
b7CApproved: WPH/AS

Sent _____ M Per _____

5 SEP 11 1959 Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 7

SAC, Chicago

September 18, 1959

Director, FBI (105-80367)

33365

Re WFO letter to Bureau 9-3-59.

Enclosed for Chicago is a Photostat of Department of State memorandum dated 7-1-59.

Enclosed for WFO are the following:

One Photostat of article which appeared in "Chicago Tribune" Sports Final Edition, 6-15-59, page 16, column 1, Part I.

One Photostat of article which appeared in "Chicago Daily News" Red Streak Edition, 8-20-59, page 1, column 5.

Relet reflected that [redacted] Illinois, approached [redacted] Washington, D.C., requesting [redacted] to arrange for a brief meeting by then with Premier Khrushchev during his visit to the US.

Inasmuch as the identity of [redacted] is known to the Bureau and the reason for contact with [redacted] is clear, no investigation should be conducted by Chicago to ascertain employment and background data. It is felt that the possibility of embarrassment to the Bureau, if such an investigation is conducted, would far exceed any results which might be obtained. For information of the Chicago Office, it is believed that the enclosed Department of State memorandum dated 7-1-59 contains sufficient background data concerning [redacted]

In the event any additional information concerning the [redacted] is available in files of the Chicago Office which might be of interest to the Bureau, Chicago should furnish that data to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

(Enclosures - 2)
(105-28305) (Henshikov)

62-104045 (Khrushchev)

FAT:fag (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-80367-105

59 SEP 22 1959
Isom _____
Mont _____
Loach _____
Curre _____
Lis _____
Rouns _____
Glen _____
Arm _____
Walter _____
C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Homan _____
Gandy _____

Letter to SAC, Chicago
Re: [redacted]
105-80867

b6
b7C

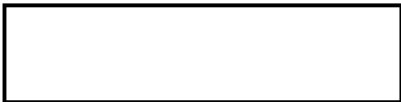
NOTE: [redacted] is described in newspaper articles as a [redacted] who with his wife fled to freedom in [redacted]. They [redacted] left three daughters now aged [redacted] in Czech, and during 1959 they have raised publicity in the newspapers and have contacted [redacted] of the Republican National Committee, and the State Department, in efforts to get their children released by the Czech Government. Their letter to Soviet Embassy indicated they had written to Khrushchov on 7-27-59 appealing to him for assistance in obtaining release of their three children from Czechoslovakia. [redacted] allegedly made a trip to Austria during the Spring of 1959 in an attempt to smuggle his children from Czechoslovakia. He allegedly was kidnaped by Czech authorities at that time and was released only after agreeing to kidnap a Roman Catholic Priest from Vienna and return him to Czechoslovakia. [redacted] reported this to American Embassy in Vienna and State Department officials in Washington, D. C. One newspaper article reflects [redacted] stated that they had tried every other means to get their children released and "now we are trying public opinion and publicity."

23278

WASHINGTON, FBI

9/3/59

WAS, WFO (105-



MEMORANDUM

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(COPIES)

Enclosed are 3 copies to the Bureau and 2 copies for Chicago of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above setting forth information received on 8/27/59, from a highly confidential source whose identity cannot be revealed (documentation anonymous). The memo notes the desire of the subject and his wife to meet with Premier KHRUSHCHEV on his forth coming visit to the U. S. to solicit his assistance in obtaining the [redacted]

and indices contained no information identifiable with [redacted]

This data is furnished the Bureau for whatever dissemination is deemed advisable.

Since the release of the subject's children could be utilized to pressure the subject and spouse into cooperation with the Czech Intelligence Service, Chicago is requested to ascertain the employment of the subject and his wife and their background and national sympathies.

b7E

The letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because of the highly sensitive nature of the source and since it tends to reveal our investigative [redacted]

400

- ① - Bureau (Encls. 5)
(1-100-263873) (KENSNIKOV)
(1-62-104045) (KENSNIKOV)
- 2 - Chicago (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 3 - WFO
(1-100-24305) (KENSNIKOV)
(1-100-1830 Sub B)

FBI:kar/gm

(6)

162-104045-
NOT RECORDED
25 SEP 4 1959

EX-100-1

62-104045-1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 3, 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2011

33368

[redacted] a confidential informant
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised
that [redacted]

[redacted] Illinois, approached [redacted]

[redacted] at which time they requested Krushchov
to arrange for a brief meeting by them with Premier
Krushchev on his forthcoming visit to the United States.

According to this source, [redacted] and his wife,
[redacted] explained [redacted] as follows:

They wrote a letter dated July 27, 1959, to
Krushchev appealing to him for assistance in
obtaining a release for their three children
from Czechoslovakia. They realized that the
elapsed time has not been sufficient to permit
Krushchev to reply. They would have liked to
invite Krushchev to visit them in Chicago, but
learned he did not plan to visit Chicago. They
were formerly citizens of Czechoslovakia, both
are now United States citizens.

Their three children are still in Czechoslovakia.
An application for their release has been refused
three times by the Czechoslovak Government. They
are willing to travel to any city in the United
States to see Krushchev to ask him to use his
influence with the Czechoslovak Government to
release their children.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

62-104045-
ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C
b7E

9/3/59

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12533)

FROM SAC, WFO (100-19112)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CINAL

ARNOLD JOHNSON
IS - C
(OO: NY)

(U) Re NY airtel to Bureau, 8/31/59, advising that ARNOLD JOHNSON, CP, USA, Legislative Director, would be in WDC on 9/1/59 to 9/3/59 to determine if there are any rumors in the Executive or State Department as to what questions will be posed to Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV on his forthcoming trip to the U. S. ~~C~~

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] reported on 9/2/59 that JOHNSON con-
tacted [redacted]

(U) [redacted] Subject was refused as the
[redacted] no longer have an extra bed. He was invited
however, to have lunch with [redacted]
on that date. ~~C~~

- (U) ~~C~~ 6 - Bureau (1 - 62-104045) (KRUVIS)
(1 - 100-3-31) (CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
(1 - 101-1321) [redacted]
4 - New York (RM) (100-16021)
(1 - 100-86624) (CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
(1 - 100-1696) [redacted]
3 - WFO
(1 - 100-32783) [redacted]
(1 - 105-31081) (KRUVIS)

JHD:maw
(13)

AIRTEL

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 16 1959

60 SEP 22 1959

10/25/84 SLD/PB
Classified by
Declassify
209,405

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

(U) [redacted] reported that prior to his arrival, the [redacted] commented that they did now desire to give any financial assistance to the CP at this time. C

(U) [redacted] reported that JOHNSON visited the [redacted] on this date and had lunch. The informant learned the following information: JOHNSON stated that he was to see Senator LANGER at 4:00 p.m. that date concerning a bill that passed the U. S. House of Representatives on 9/1/59 which pertains to the Registration of Foreign Agents. JOHNSON said the bill is vague and is another way to get individuals to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. To a direct question by [redacted] of JOHNSON inquiring whether "you are under a foreign power?", JOHNSON answered only by saying that he did not think that the bill would hurt anybody. C

b6
b7C
b7E

(U) JOHNSON related that the other reason he is in WDC concerns the EISENHOWER - KHRUSHCHEV trips. JOHNSON wanted to make sure "there isn't something we don't know about", adding that apparently everything has been in the newspapers. Subject also mentioned that he had found out that the President had tremendous opposition "on this" from the AEC. The significance of this latter remark is not known as [redacted] announced that lunch was being served and JOHNSON was not allowed to finish. Subsequent to this, [redacted] as usual, dominated the conversation allowing JOHNSON little chance to talk. C

(U) JOHNSON usually stays with [redacted] who resides in Silver Spring, Md.) while in WDC but desired to stay that night with the [redacted] as he may have some evening appointments. He added that he desired to see "a friend - an acquaintance." JOHNSON also had an appointment with Congressman BLATNIK (JOHN BLATNIK of Minnesota) and said that BLATNIK "is good." It is difficult for JOHNSON to get appointments when he comes to WDC unannounced. C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) [redacted] mentioned [redacted] and said that she has just finished a paper prepared for the fortieth anniversary of the CP and said she also is writing something on "Alderson" (probably federal penitentiary at Alderson, W. Va., where [redacted] was incarcerated for violation of the Smith Act). JOHNSON also commented that [redacted] (the sister) is going to South Africa and believes she already has her tickets. ~~C~~

(U) At 3:44 p.m. JOHNSON departed the [redacted] ~~C~~

(U) At 9:22 p.m. he returned [redacted] had retired. JOHNSON told [redacted] that he had been able to see Congressman BLATNIK but did not get to see WALKER (very phonetic, possibly Senator LAMER). ~~C~~

(U) One of the main reasons JOHNSON wanted to see Congressman BLATNIK was because he is one of the Congressmen who is serious in relation to peace - not the same as some others, but he is serious nevertheless. BLATNIK was a teacher before he came to Congress and he made enough of a study so that two years he was preaching that war is an obsolete policy, that it is suicide, and that some substitute has to be developed. BLATNIK has a whole series of slides and pictures against atomic war and has spoken to nearly every high school in his district. ~~C~~

(U) JOHNSON also said that he is down here to see what the thinking is on peace. He said that he is pretty much astounded on [redacted] since the death of DULLES and that [redacted] was such a load on this peace [redacted] ~~C~~

(U) [redacted] had reservations at the Lodge Hotel for that evening, was going to "Capital Hill" at 3:00 a.m. the following morning and planned to return to NYC on 8/3/59. ~~C~~

(U) Concerning [redacted] reported on 1/24/59 that while [redacted] is not an active communist, he continues to adhere to the ideals of the CP at the present time and on 2/1/59 this informant advised that the [redacted] were supporting the CP financially. ~~C~~

For info.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/3/59

~~SECRET~~

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

[redacted] learned that [redacted] informed ERIC RIDDER, Hempstead, N.Y., that [redacted] had received a reply from Moscow regarding RIDDER's invitation to Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV. [redacted] KHRUSHCHEV is agreeable to meet with RIDDER and others (not further identified) at approximately 8:15 p.m. on 9/24/59 immediately following a reception at the Soviet Embassy. ~~SECRET~~ U

According to informant, [redacted] suggested that RIDDER attempt to arrange to have the meeting place somewhere near the [redacted] possibly at the Statler Hotel. Informant learned that RIDDER agreed to follow these instructions. ~~SECRET~~ U

[redacted] learned that [redacted] informed a representative of the U.S. State Department that [redacted] had tried in every way possible to have RIDDER cancel or change his date for the luncheon in honor of KHRUSHCHEV but RIDDER did not want to cancel the affair as he felt he would lose face. ~~SECRET~~ U

Informant also learned on [redacted] that [redacted] asked RIDDER for the names of some of the more influential persons who would be able to attend the luncheon which RIDDER intended to give for Premier KHRUSHCHEV. According to informant, RIDDER mentioned the following individuals who would be able to attend the luncheon: ~~SECRET~~ U

WILLIAM T. MOORE, President of Moore-McCormick Steamship Lines;
THOMAS J. WATSON, President of IBM;
CARROL SHANKS, President of Chairman of the Board of Prudential Life Insurance Company;
FRANK PACE, President of General Dynamics, 1959
HERBERT BUETOW, President of Minnesota Mining, Milling and Manufacturing Company;
ALFRED SLOAN, JR., former Chairman of the Board, General Motors Corporation;
PHILLIP B. REED, Chairman of the Executive Committee of General Electric Corporation

2-Bureau
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
MPH:mew (4)

Classified by 1259
Exempt from automatic
downgrading and
declassification
Date of Review 9-29-78

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

WFO 105-31081

[redacted] also learned that ERIC
RIDDER and a [redacted] made arrangements to lunch with
[redacted]

b7E

~~SECRET~~
"Who's Who in America," 1958-59, reflects ERIC
RIDDER is a newspaper publisher with offices at 80 Varick
St., New York, New York. He is listed as being Vice
President of Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc.; Ridder-Johns,
Inc. and an official in Ridder Publications, Inc. D.C.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and
NY for info.

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV, TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959", and dated as above.

The confidential informant mentioned therein is



The enclosed letterhead memo has been classified ^{b7E} "Confidential" as it reflects investigative interest in [redacted] and because information furnished by informant could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Encls. 5)
1-WFO
MPH:dil
(4)

BEING DISSEMINATED
TO STAFF

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE

HOW

FILE

BY

DATE

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DATE

BY

DATE

BY

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BY

DATE

BY

C C - Wick

AIRTEL

10 SEP 9 1959

EX-134

Approved: *J. Edgar Hoover*

Sent _____ M Per _____

SEP 17 1959

Special Agent in Charge



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 3, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

b7E

The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List" published by
the United States Department of State lists [redacted]

[redacted] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned
from [redacted] Alfred Friendly, associated
with the Washington Post, has indicated he plans on extending
an invitation to Premier Khrushchev's son-in-law, editor of
the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia," on behalf of himself and
Philip Graham, Publisher of the "Washington Post and Times
Herald" newspaper.

According to source, Alfred Friendly and Philip
Graham would like to meet with Khrushchev's son-in-law, sometime
during his stay in the United States.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" is a daily
newspaper published in Washington, D.C.

The August 31, 1959, edition of the "Evening Star,"
a daily Washington, D.C., newspaper, in an article captioned
"Five of Kin to Accompany Khrushchev on Visit," reflected
that Premier Khrushchev's son-in-law, Alexei Ivanovich
Adzhubei would accompany Khrushchev on his visit to the United
States. The article further related that Mr. Adzhubei is
editor of the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" and will be accredited
as a correspondent for his paper during the visit.

The 1958-1959 edition of "Who's Who in America"
described Alfred Friendly as Managing Editor of the Washington
Post newspaper. D.C.

The same edition of "Who's Who in America" describes
Philip L. Graham as Publisher of the Washington Post newspaper
since 1946, with offices in the Washington Post Building, 1515
L Street, Washington, D.C.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau
of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be
distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

62-10444-246
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE

read
State Dept - OHS
9-2-59

September 3, 1959

[Redacted]

Referral/Consult

[Redacted] These memoranda are
believed to be of interest to the Director
and, therefore, we have made copies which are
attached. The Director's specific attention
is called to [Redacted]

[Redacted]

Enclosures

62-104045-247

~~62-104045-247~~
NOT RECORDED

REG-62

10 SEP 9 1959

Ma
ENCLOSURE

55 SEP 15 1959

ESP. SEC.

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS Khrushchev Visit

[redacted] advised that [redacted] contacted [redacted] at Police Headquarters, NYC, and informed him that General ZAKHAROV wanted to present a gift to Police Commissioner STEPHEN KENNEDY and wanted to know how to go about delivering same. [redacted] said he would call [redacted] later in the day. In late afternoon, the same day, the informant advised that [redacted] again contacted [redacted] and advised him that Commissioner KENNEDY had not accepted ZAKHAROV's gift. [redacted] said he had been so informed and explained to [redacted] that the Commissioner wished to express his thanks to ZAKHAROV, but had refused the gift since he was prevented from accepting it by the regulations of the Police Department.

b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

- (3) - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:vc
(6)

REC-5

EX - 134

20 SEP 5 1959

b6
b7C

Approved: J. J. [signature]

Sent [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

SEP 14 1959

EST/SEC.

NY 105-37245

[redacted] also stated that the Commissioner said that he did not want any of his men ~~accepting~~ gifts from anyone in view of the regulations. [redacted] indicated that he understood the situation.

NIKOLAI ZAKHAROV is one of the two Soviet security men in the US at the present time checking security arrangements for KHRUSHCHEV's visit to the US.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]
[redacted]
For information.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DATE: 03-17-2011

CLASSIFIED BY 60322 UC/LP/PJ/KM

REASON: 1.4 (1, human, AAG)

DECLASSIFY ON: 03-17-2036

FBI

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____ RM _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above and captioned "Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States."

(C) The informant who furnished the information set out in enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who furnished this information on 9/4/59 [redacted]

because [redacted] the enclosed letterhead memo is classified secret

AGENCY
REC-5

b.

5 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 7) (RM)

(C) 1 - [redacted]
(1 - 105-53457, [redacted]
1 - New York (105-21666, [redacted]
(C) 1 - New York [redacted] Inv.)
1 - New York (105-37245)

PFG:DMcK

(8)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b1
b6
b7C
b7D

5 SEP 11 1959

~~SECRET~~



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
September 4, 1959

Re: Visit of Nikita S. Khrushchev to the
United States

A source was recently in contact with [redacted]
[redacted]

Source learned that the Soviets were very interested in learning about the activities of the various anti-Soviet emigre organizations regarding Khrushchev's visit to the United States.

b6
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b7D

Source heard that the Soviets were not only interested in the activities of these groups in the New York City area, but also on the West Coast, particularly, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The source heard that [redacted] one of his contacts in New York City to go to the West Coast in an effort to learn what activities these groups in Los Angeles and San Francisco plan regarding Khrushchev's visit to the United States.

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~SECRET~~

249

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/8/59

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95331)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

CO:WFO

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/25/59.

Referral/Consult

The records of INS, New York City, as made available to the NYO [REDACTED]

In accordance with Bureau instructions no ^{physical} surveillance will be conducted on captioned subject and his activities while in New York City will be covered only through established sources.

Any pertinent information received by the NYO will be immediately furnished to the Bureau and OO.

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Washington Field (RM)
1-New York (105-37245)
1-New York (100-95331)

JAB:cm
(3)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

SEP 14 1959

9/3/59

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37475)
SUBJECT: NIKOLAI STEPANOVICH ZAKHAROV
IS-R
CO:WFO ✓/1

Re Washington Field airtel dated 8/26/59.

Referral/Consult

The records of the New York City

Referenced Washington Field airtel set forth information which indicated that it would appear that the subject is currently in the US in connection with the forthcoming visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the US.

In view of the above information, the subject's activities while in the New York City area will be covered only through established sources. Any pertinent information received by the NYO will be immediately made available to the Bureau and CO.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1959

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Washington Field (105-14320) (RM)
1-New York (105-37245)
1-New York (105-37475)

JAB:cm
(8)

55 SEP 14 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

F B I

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Referral/Consult

Re NY airtel, dated 8/31/59 and WFO airtel
dated 9/3/59, concerning [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

For information.

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:vc
(6)

REC-5

-250

EX. - 134

b6
b7C

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

55 SEP 11 1959

F B I

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-4960)

KH RUVIS

[redacted] who has furnished reliable info in the past, advised SA WILLIAM S. BETTS on 9/4/59 that an article in the "America" dated 9/3/59 captioned "New York Ukrainians Will Greet KHRUSHCHEV With Demonstration" states as follows:

"NY, 8/5/59. In building of ~~Ukrainian~~ Liberation Organizations. During a special meeting it was decided to greet Soviet Premier on his visit to New York, September 18, 1959, with great demonstration. 'The Butcher of Ukraine' will be greeted with transparents and signs depicting his crimes against the Ukraines and other captive nations.

"All other national groups in New York were invited to take part in the demonstration to show contempt for the Red Tsar from the Kremlin, which helps to enslave dozens or so different nationalities in the greatest prison of the world, called the Union of Socialist Republics."

The "America" is a Catholic daily newspaper published by the Providence Association, 817 North Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

REC-2

20 SEP 5 1959

251
HENNRICH

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 1 - 105-4960
- 1 - [redacted]

WSB:rdc

(7)
Approved: *C. E. [signature]*

Sent [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 11 1959

b6
b7C
b7D

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/4, 1959

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to

b6
b7C

Room Ext. 2258

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Ref'd to double initials

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject *Nataliya Sergeevna*Birthdate & Place *Sergeeva*Address *nee: Volchanskaya*Localities *B: 8-20-00, Russia*R# _____ Date *9/4* Searcher Initials *WJG*

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

ND

WV
Nataliya Sergeevna
62-177788-1044 p30
Natalya S.

NP

100-1345-229-56 end p79

ND

100-308748-2231 p10

NT

Natalie (var) 75-00
100-308748-2594 p20

ND

Natalia (var)
100-308748-2270

N.S.

WV
N.

NP

100-338951-5

NP

109-12-240-196X end p18

NP

109-12-258-10

NP

100-304397-5 p36

NP

61-2543-21 (State)

NP

109-12-240-85 (State)

NP

100-304397-1 p28

Subj:

Searcher

Initial

SERIAL

Nataliya Sergeevna
Volchanokaya

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9-9, 1959

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward
☐ Attention
☒ Return to

b6
b7C2358
Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☒ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Natalia S. Segurra

Localities

R#

Date

9-9

Searcher
Initials

Ed

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

100 - 308748 - 2251 p10

Bugs

Mr

Natalia (2.22)

100 - 308748 - 1939 MP

2270

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/4

, 1959

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward
☐ Attention
☒ Return

Room Ext.

 b6
 b7C

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

add to double write also

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject *Vitali Alexandrovich*

Birthdate & Place _____

Address *Heaterow**B. 6-11-11*

Localities _____

R# _____ Date *9/4* Searcher Initials *by g*

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR
Vitali A.

NR
Vitali

NR
V. Alexandrovich

NR
V. A.

NR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch9/4, 1959

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return to

2258
Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Open to double submit also

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subj
 Birth
 Address

b6
b7C

Localities _____

R# _____

Date 9/4Searcher
Initials byj

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

V.N.
WV

F B I

X
REC

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via A I R T E L A I R M A I L
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (162-104045)

SAC, SAN DIEGO (105-3269)

~~KHRUSHEV~~
KHRUSHEV*Brannigan*

Re San Diego radiogram to Bureau 9/2/59.

[redacted]
[redacted] California, on 9/3/59, advised she attended the evening meeting at the San Diego Womens Club, San Diego, 9/2/59, for the purpose of organizing as a group to protest the approaching visit of KHRUSHEV to the U. S.. About 65 persons were in attendance and the meeting was

[redacted] California. [redacted] indicated that the group should consider participating in the anticipated demonstrations against KHRUSHEV. He explained that black armbands should be worn, building and house fronts decorated with black crepe paper, rent a black hearse and attach KHRUSHEV's photo and drive it around the city streets. No other meeting planned as of this date.

b6
b7c

Records Merchants Credit Association, San Diego, reflect [redacted] is employed in Public Relations Department, San Diego Zoo. Previously lived in Middletown, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana. Worked for Indianapolis Star newspaper and as a writer for Convair, San Diego, prior to present job. Served in U. S. Army 1943-1946.

Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

6 - Bureau (AM)
2 - San Diego

RSB:sm
(5)

cc Brannigan

REC-11

SEP 7 1959

Approved: *JH*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

55 SEP 11 1959

REC-11

9/4/59

Airtel

To: SAC, Baltimore (65-2754)
From: Director, FBI (62-104045)
Re: Photographic Coverage Khrushchev

Reurairtel to Bureau 8/24/59.

Latest available information is that Khrushchev arrival will most likely be at Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C., with Friendship International Airport to serve as stand-by. Further, it is anticipated arriving party will be in four airplanes. In view of this, you should immediately perfect arrangements to provide photographic coverage should one or more of the planes arrive at Friendship. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In addition, arrangements should be perfected for the use of second floor and office space indicated under plans number one and number two of referenced airtel for use of telephoto equipment. Advise Bureau approximate distances second floor and office space to respective parked planes in order that arrangements can be made to provide you with proper telephoto equipment should such be required. Plans should include arrangements to locate squad members at advantageous locations for photographing visitors as they deplane. The main objective is to photograph those deplaning with luggage, packages, et cetera, to include the object being carried. However, photographs of all deplaning individuals should be made. [REDACTED]

b7E

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
DeLoach ☐
McGuire ☐
Mohr ☐
Parsons ☐
Rosen ☐
Tamm ☐
Trotter ☐
W.C. Sullivan ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holloman ☐
Gandy ☐

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 11 1959

10 SEP 9 1959

b6
b7C

4
9/2/59

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-37245)

From: Director, FBI (62-104945)

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KHRUSHCHEV'S

Reurairtel 8/31/59.

Latest available information is that KHRUSHCHEV'S arrival will most likely be at Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C., with Friendship International Airport, Baltimore, Maryland, to serve as stand-by. It is anticipated arriving party will be in four airplanes. However, you should make tentative arrangements to provide photographic coverage should one or more of the planes arrive at New York International Airport. [REDACTED]

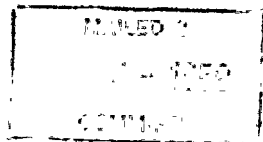
b7E

[REDACTED] In addition, if arrangements can be made to use second floor space for telephoto equipment, this should be done. The approximate distances that will be involved should be ascertained in order that the equipment can be made available if required. The main objective is to photograph individuals deplaning with luggage, packages, et cetera, to include the object being carried. However, photographs of all deplaning individuals should be made. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

FEW:FL (6)



REC-5
EX - 134

10 SEP 9 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2011

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

~~SECRET~~Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - RU

2-13-86

Classified by 9145 JEE/ag/jok
Declassify on: OADR
FOIA # 267,322

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a
letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959."

The confidential informant mentioned therein is
[redacted] who received the information on [redacted] when
[redacted] contacted the [redacted] and conversed
with [redacted] American, employed as public relations
consultant at [redacted] ~~(S)~~ U

Enclosed memorandum is classified "Confidential"
to protect the informant who is of continuing value and
because it discloses investigative interest in [redacted]
[redacted] ~~(S)~~ U

Files of the Credit Bureau, Inc., WDC, concerning
[redacted] were checked on 9/4/59, by IC [redacted]
and disclosed no pertinent or derogatory information. ~~(S)~~ U

Files of the MPD, WDC, were checked concerning
[redacted] on 9/4/59, by SE [redacted] and disclosed
no record; at all times an indefinite number of unidentified
records are out of file and not available for review. ~~(S)~~ U

5 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 5) ~~(S)~~ U

2 - WFO

(1 - [105-28813])

LEW:SKR
(5)

AIRTEL

C C - Wick

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE
HOW FORW.
BY

12/1/64, WDC: [redacted]
Still, CIA, ACSI, CAP
9-4-59
R. F. King, S. P.

REC-5

Approved: [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent: [redacted]

10 SEP 9 1959

M

Per [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7E

53 SEP 11 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 4, 1959

3-13-86
Classified by 9145 JFE/ag/et
Declassify on: OADR
FOIA # 257,322

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on [redacted]

[redacted] contacted an employee at the [redacted] and told him that she, [redacted] is an American citizen of Russian-Polish descent who has lived in Washington, D. C., 30 years. [redacted] claimed that about ten days ago she sat in a legal office and listened to plans being made to hire people to heckle Khrushchev. [redacted] also claimed that local union heads have been asked to leave town so that if Khrushchev asks to talk with them they will not be here. She stated that private citizens and not the Government are doing this. [redacted] stated she has answered a newspaper advertisement in the "Star" which requested the President not to receive Khrushchev, by crossing off the "not" and requesting the President to receive him. She said she filled in the note to the President saying that the President is leading the country the wrong way and he is the one who will really bury us unwillingly. ~~(S)~~ U

b6
b7C
b7E

According to the informant [redacted] discussed her former husband, indicating that he was pro-German. She claimed that her son, now 30 years old, had been sent to Germany where he was screened by [redacted]. ~~(S)~~ U

According to the informant [redacted] stated the real threat to America is within our shores and as soon as Adenauer is gone the German people will strike again. [redacted] also alleged that Wehrner Von Braun is the most dangerous man in America. ~~(S)~~ U

The files of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that [redacted] has furnished information to this office concerning her [redacted]. ~~(S)~~ U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

62-10464-255
CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE 1

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

~~SECRET~~

[redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 15, 1959, upon her request, at which time she stated that she and her former husband, [redacted] have been separated since 1941, but occasionally contact each other. She claimed that since the United States entered World War II [redacted] has consistently made anti-American remarks and that he predicted Germany would defeat the Allies. She then stated that since the end of World War II [redacted] has indicated to her through pro-communist comments that he admires the Soviet form of government and is critical of the United States. ~~(S)~~ U

b6
b7C

She continued that [redacted] knows [redacted] [redacted] missile scientist, and she believes he is acquainted with [redacted] ~~(S)~~ U

[redacted] was unable to furnish any information to indicate her former husband was engaged in any activities inimical to the security of the United States. ~~(S)~~ U

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF class/lw
DATE 10-20-81

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 9/4/59 captioned: "Visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV to the U. S., September, 1959."

JOHN W. HINKEL furnished the information to

S [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

The program of the World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists was furnished to SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

The confidential informant mentioned in the enclosures is [REDACTED]

The enclosures have been classified "~~Confidential~~" since they reflect our investigative interest in [REDACTED] and since the information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. DU

UNRECORDED COPY LED IN

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 6)
(1-97-3825-ROCKWELL)
3-WFO
(1-97-1143-ROCKWELL)
(1-157-1-WUFENS)

SJB/est
(7)

C C - Wick

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-15-81 BY SP-6 BTJ/dw

Approved: 93,508

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

10 SEP 9 1959

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-6 BTJ/dw
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.2.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-20-91
93,508

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 4, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE U. S., SEPTEMBER, 1959

On September 2, 1959, John V. Hinkel of John V. Hinkel Public Relations, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., advised a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that approximately a year and one-half or two years ago he had seen an exhibit made by the Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN), New York, New York. He stated he was impressed by this exhibit which displayed how communism had treated the countries overrun by communism.

Hinkel stated that recently the National Strategy Seminar which was sponsored by the Reserve Officers Association of the United States and the Institute of American Strategy was held at the War College, Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, D. C., from July 12 - 25, 1959. Hinkel stated that he thought it would be a good idea to have the above mentioned exhibit set up for the Seminar. Therefore, he contacted the president of the ACEN whose name he thought was [redacted] (possibly identical with [redacted]). Hinkel, since he is the National Public Relations Officer of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, made arrangements to have the exhibit sent to the Seminar where it was quite a success.

Hinkel stated that he did not think anything more about the above mentioned exhibit until on August 21, 1959, he received a telephone call from an individual who stated his name was Commander [redacted] of the United States Navy. This individual stated he knew how Hinkel and himself could make some money by shipping the above exhibit around the United States. This individual requested to see Hinkel and subsequently on August 21, 1959, this individual visited Hinkel at Hinkel's office. When this individual arrived at Hinkel's office, he immediately informed Hinkel that he had given Hinkel a false name and that his name was [redacted]

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF declass 1w
DATE 9-15-81

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-8 BTL/1w
ON 9-15-81
93,504

CONFIDENTIAL

62-1041045-256

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE U. S., SEPTEMBER, 1959

b6
b7C

Rockwell, who Hinkel had probably read about in the local newspapers since he is "anti-Semitic," is a Nazi, and is head of the American Nazi party. Rockwell stated, however, that he considered himself a loyal American but that he was against the "Jews" since they had ruined him and since the "Jews" were communists.

Rockwell stated that he had obtained Hinkel's name from [redacted] with whom Hinkel is acquainted. Hinkel stated that [redacted] resided at the Hotel Twenty-Four Hundred and is the head of two anti-communist organizations. Rockwell stated he had asked [redacted] who was acquainted with the above mentioned exhibit and [redacted] had furnished Hinkel's name.

Hinkel stated that Rockwell explained that they both could make thousands of dollars by duplicating the above exhibit and sending it around the United States during Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to the United States in September, 1959. Rockwell explained that they could send this display to the various cities and states during the time that Premier Khrushchev was visiting such cities and states. Therefore, the exhibit would be displaying what Khrushchev, the Soviet Union, and communism really stood for and had done to a number of the European nations. Rockwell explained that Russell Maguire who owns the "American Mercury" magazine of New York, New York, would finance the cost of sending this exhibit throughout the United States as described above. Rockwell commented that Maguire was worth approximately \$80,000,000 having made that amount principally in the oil industry.

Hinkel stated that Rockwell appeared to be a zealot about the "Jews" and commented how anti-Semitic he was.

Hinkel did not commit himself one way or another to Rockwell and Rockwell stated that should Hinkel be interested in the above project, he should contact Rockwell.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE U. S., SEPTEMBER, 1959

Hinkel stated he had not heard from Rockwell since then and he did not know whether Rockwell was still interested in the above project or not. Hinkel commented that the above exhibit is scheduled to be shipped to Australia in the immediate future, and it might have already been sent and he doubted if the exhibit was currently available for duplicating as mentioned above. Hinkel added, however, that he had learned from the ACEN that the exhibit could be duplicated and would cost approximately \$600 to do so.

Hinkel stated that he had contacted a friend of his [redacted] who is a public relations man and who was formerly employed with the "American Mercury" magazine and edited such magazine for approximately four months. [redacted] according to Hinkel, stated that he had terminated his employment with the magazine because it was so anti-Semitic. Hinkel stated he also found out that Russell Maguire, the owner of the magazine, is not worth \$80,000,000.

11 / b6
b7C

On February 27, 1959, a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that George Lincoln Rockwell, 6512 Williamsburg Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

Rockwell, on March 26, 1959, furnished SAs of the FBI with a copy of the program of the WUFENS stating that he expected to become President of the United States through the organization's platform. The main tenets of the WUFENS, as reflected in the program, called for the migration of the Negroes to Africa and the trial and execution of all Jews guilty of communism and Zionist treason.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE U. S. SEPTEMBER, 1959.

On August 18, 1959, the informant advised that there was no headquarters of the WUFENS as such at the current time since Rockwell who is the Commander and organizer of the WUFENS had not been located at any one place for more than a month at a time.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" newspaper, Washington, D. C., on April 22, 1959, in a story on Page A-1, described Rockwell as a self-styled printer of anti-Jewish literature.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/5/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

-KHURVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUCHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959," dated as above, for the information of the Bureau.

b6
b7C
b7E

The confidential informant mentioned therein is

WFO indices reveal that [redacted] has previously contacted [redacted] on a number of occasions. WFO indices negative for [redacted] (phonetic).

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" as it reveals investigative interest in [redacted] and because information furnished by informant could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)

1 - WFO

MPH:gdm

(3)

AGENCY 2-cc. to [redacted]
REQ. REC'D
DATE 9-8-59
HOW FORW. ROUTING SLIP
BY [redacted]

REC-5

EX - 134

10 SEP 9 1959

C C - Wick

AIRTEL

Approved: JH 9

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 11 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 5, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUCHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

[redacted] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned
that [redacted] who identified himself as [redacted]
Office of International Affairs, B'nai Brith, informed [redacted]
[redacted] that he [redacted] had sent a letter to the [redacted]
some time ago requesting an appointment for [redacted]
(phonetic) to see Soviet Ambassador Menshikov.

According to source [redacted] has been sent from one
person to another at the Soviet Embassy, without receiving
any satisfaction. [redacted] indicated that he realized Ambassador
Menshikov was busy, however, he felt the Embassy should have the
common courtesy to answer his letter.

b6
b7C
b7E

Source further learned that [redacted] that
[redacted] represents five million Jews in this country
and if Ambassador Menshikov does not see this man, the Embassy
will be deluged with protests from the various Jewish organizations
with whom he [redacted] is associated. Source ascertained
that [redacted] promised [redacted] that his letter would be answered.

The August, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by
the United States Department of State, lists Mikhail A.
Menshikov as Ambassador and [redacted]
[redacted]

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-111111-257
ENCLOSURE

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)

3/4/59

SAC, CHICAGO (100-33729)

COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] has called attention to the fact that an article by WILLIAM Z. FOSTER appeared in the August 30, 1959, edition of "Pravda". According to [redacted] this article is a duplicate or reprint of the article by FOSTER entitled, "The Khrushchev Visit", which appears on pages 9 and 11 in the August 30, 1959, edition of "The Worker".

[redacted] offered the opinion that the printing of this article in "Pravda" approximately two weeks prior to KHRUSHCHEV's scheduled arrival in the United States indicates that the Communist Party - USA has not been abandoned by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union accepts for dissemination to the Russian people an interpretation of events and conditions in the United States from the American Communist who is most widely known in Russia. The article indicates what KHRUSHCHEV should see in the United States and challenges the validity of everything which will be shown to him by United States officials. b7D

[redacted] also offered the opinion that the publication of this article in "Pravda" at this time may also be a clue that the Russian leadership has already decided that it will discount what it sees in the United States and that the exchange of visits will not bring a lessening of cold war tensions.

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
(1 - 65-104043) (KRGVIS)
- 2 - New York (REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-86624) (CP-USA, International Relations)
(1 - 100-9365) (WILLIAM Z. FOSTER)
- 2 - Chicago
[redacted]

JEK/kws
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1959

58 SEP 20 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

REC- 72

-258 September 4, 1959

Mr. Forrest Parrott
277 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Parrott:

Your letter of August 30, 1959, with enclosure, has been received.

The thought prompting your writing me is appreciated, and I was interested in having the benefit of your observations.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Copy of incoming and enclosure sent to the Secretary of State by form. Bufile 62-30395-73 reflects a letter dated 10-24-38, made available to the Bureau written by one Forrest Parrott, State Director of the National Emergency Council regarding local broadcasts of the functions and activities of Federal agencies operating within that state. The United States Steel Corporation made available to the Bureau in 1950, a letter directed to an official of the city, National

Bank Building, Wichita Falls, Texas, written by one Forrest Parrott which inferred ~~public~~ activity in a steel gray market (60-3449-288). *possible*

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DC:ls
(3)

SEP 11 1959
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

FORREST PARROTT
277 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Aug. 30, 1959


~~Do not take pictures to Mr. K~~
FBI
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen,

I am sure you have thought about "staging a fake demonstration against Mr. K - then take pictures - to find out who these 'would be protectors' are. "

If this was done several times along the various routes - it might give you the pictures of some of the Reds who have not as yet been identified.

Sincerely,


Forrest Parrott
(Ex-Marine-1st War)

REC-72

62-10466-258

25 SEP 8 1959

ENCLOSURE
(clipping)

min
11/4/59

OFFICE

U.S. Commies Told How To Greet the Big Boss

London, Aug. 29 (Special).—Secret Cominform orders to the American Communist Party instructing it how to handle the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev went out Aug. 15, it was revealed here today.

"Whether this journey will end in complete success or disastrous failure, depends to a very great extent on the work of every single American comrade," the orders said.

Cite Mik's Reception

American "comrades" were instructed to prevent hostile demonstrations and to provide their own safety measures for Khrushchev.

"Since we are aware that the American security force men strongly sympathize with every anti-Soviet element and consequently will hardly comply satisfactorily with their orders, and also remembering what happened during Comrade Mikoyan's American tour, it is imperative that the party should rely in the first place on its own safety measures," the orders stated.

"Special cadres of bodyguards, and protection cadres which are able to fight off any trouble-

makers, must therefore be trained, and practical and thorough exercises made without delay.

Open-Air Rallies

"The second, and not less important point, is to make immediate preparations for the widest possible support of Comrade Khrushchev's plans. One of the most effective and important means is the organizing of open-air rallies at which masses of American workers, clerks, farmers and soldiers, simple housewives and anyone else, will openly express their firm desire for the establishment of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the U. S. A."

The instructions summed up:

"In a nutshell, the whole of the U. S. A. must be turned into a bulwark of manifestations of the friendship of the Americans towards the Soviet Union."

1 - 10404 - 258

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

Bravely

Enclosed herewith are five copies for the Bureau and one copy for WFO of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev To The United States", dated 9/4/59, which contains information furnished by [redacted] on 9/4/59 to SA EDWARD H. MADDEN.

b6
b7C
b7D

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW.

HOW FORW.

BY

Letter Sent Service

9-5-59
Rev. 7-12-58
56.1 P

REC-95

259

3-Bureau (62-104045) (ENCLS. 5) (RM)

1-Washington Field (ENC. 1) (RM)

1-New York (97-1544)

1-New York [redacted]

1-New York (105-37245)

ENCLOSURE

EHM:HMF

(7)

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

62 SEP 1 1959



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York
September 4, 1959

Re: Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Sergeyevich
Khrushchev To The United States

On September 4, 1959, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the ~~All-Russian~~ Liberation Committee, a "White Russian organization", has cancelled its plans to hold a protest meeting in regard to the visit of Khrushchev. Instead, this organization will join with other organizations, including the National Confederation of American Ethnic Groups, the Committee of One Million Against the Recognition of Red China, the American Friends of the Captive Nations and the "National Review," in sponsoring a meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on September 17, 1959. U. S. Senators Styles Bridges, Thomas J. Dodd and Paul H. Douglas and Congressman Walter H. Judd have been invited to speak at this meeting.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 1 1 259
ENCLOSURE

Kent Courtney, News Analyst
THE RADIO EDITION OF THE
INDEPENDENT AMERICAN
P. O. Box 4223
New Orleans, 18, Louisiana

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

The enclosed transcript is the complete text of the recent special broadcast of THE RADIO EDITION OF THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN. The radio program was solely devoted to a sober analysis of the danger posed by the planned visit by Premier Khrushchev to this country in mid-September.

Among other things, the transcript contains:

- (1) Why Khrushchev's visit is a tremendous victory for the Reds,
- (2) Quotations from various Soviet leaders as to how visit fits into Reds master plan of conquest.
- (3) Biography of Khrushchev, showing how he was personally responsible for killing 10 million Russians,
- (4) Why his visit kills a possible revolt in the Captive Nations,
- (5) Internal threat to security of United States posed by large force of Red agents, as described by J. Edgar Hoover, and Congressman Walter and Scherer,
- (6) Would Dictator Hitler have been invited?
- (7) Constructive steps that can be taken to soften or completely nullify impetus Khrushchev's visit will give to forces of appeasement.

The research material contained in the enclosed transcript can be used as a basis to

- (1) write letters to editors of newspapers
- (2) write Congressmen and Senators
- (3) pass resolutions in civic and business clubs against Khrushchev's visit.

Many foreign affairs experts believe a top level Summit Conference will be the outgrowth of the Khrushchev visit.

The Committee Against Summit Entanglements (CASE), Mr. Robert Welch, Chairman, Belmont 78, Massachusetts, has begun a nation-wide movement to circulate petitions opposing a Summit Conference. Senator Barry Goldwater, Governor J. Bracken Lee, Dean Clarence Manion and Hon. T. Coleman Andrews are among the many outstanding Americans serving on this Committee. You are urged to write to the above address for CASE to obtain petitions to circulate against a Summit Conference.

If we act now, we can soften or completely nullify the move toward appeasement that will most certainly develop after Khrushchev's visit.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

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ENCLOSURE

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12 SEP 9 1959

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ESP. SEC.

Kent Courtney
News Analyst

The Radio Edition

OF

THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

Presenting the Conservative, Political-Action Side of the News

P.O. Box 4223 . . . New Orleans 18, La

-----Broadcast #59-68-----

Heard over the following radio stations:

W.L.S. Chicago, Tuesday August 11, 1959 at 7:00 P.M.

W.D.V.H. Gainesville, Fla., Saturday August 15, 1959 at 6:40 P.M.

K.E.R.B. Kermit, Texas, Sunday August 16, 1959 at 12:30 P.M.

"KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT ---- A DIPLOMATIC PEARL HARBOR"

COURTNEY: Communists throughout the entire world are rejoicing to know that Khrushchev, the bloody handed dictator of Communist Russia will be given a red carpet welcome in the United States. The editors and the publishers of THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN believe that President Eisenhower has been very badly advised by the State Department. Because of the importance of this news about Dictator Khrushchev, there will be no commercials on this program, but may we suggest that you get paper and pencil handy so that you can take advantage of a free offer we will make at the end of this program.

Without consulting the Representatives of the people of the United States, which is the Congress, President Eisenhower has invited Dictator Khrushchev, the master mind of atheistic world Communism, to visit the United States, during which time he will be shown the military and industrial might of our country.

Communists throughout the country are praising both Eisenhower and Nixon for engineering this trip by the bloody butcher of the Ukraine. Left wing columnists and newspapers are praising this act of appeasement.

But true liberty loving Americans, patriotic citizens of the United States are not rejoicing, and millions of people behind the iron curtain are losing all hope for freedom, and Eisenhower and Nixon are in serious danger of losing their popularity with the mass of the people in America.

"A DISASTER FOR FREEDOM"

During the next fifteen minutes we will present the evidence to you the radio audience, why the editors of THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN believe this to be a blunder of gigantic proportions, a diplomatic Pearl Harbor, a disaster for freedom loving people.

No single event since the end of World War II -- almost 15 years ago -- has been a bigger victory for the cause of world Communism than Khrushchev's impending visit. Never in the 183-year history of the United States has our nation been in such danger of being subverted as we are today. Khrushchev's visit does not signal an end to the cold war which has existed between the Free World and Soviet Russia. What his visit actually signals is the final step in the Master plan of the Communists to take over this country and to end liberty and freedom throughout the Free World by establishing a world-wide slave empire. Thirty years ago, one of the foremost Communist Party leaders in Soviet Russia predicted (and I quote):

62-104645-260
"War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today, of

ENCLOSURE (Please see other side.....)

course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 to 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The Capitalists will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. The Capitalistic countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to co-operate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fists."

I have just quoted from a speech given 30 years ago by Dimitry Manuilsky, a top Communist party leader in Russia, in an address he delivered at the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow. Manuilsky predicted in his speech which he made in 1930, that Russia would attack the United States in 20 to 30 years -- brings us to 1960. It seems logical that Khrushchev's visit to this country and the statements he will make here represent the unheard-of overture and concessions which the Communists predicted would precede their surprise attack on the Free World.

"COMMUNIST PLAN FOR WORLD CONQUEST"

Lenin -- the leader of the Bolshevik Revolution which took over the Free World. The Communist leader Lenin said (and I quote):

"First we shall dominate Western Europe, then the masses of Asia. Finally, we shall encircle the United States as a last bastion of Capitalism and like over-ripe fruit it will fall into our hands."

These were the words of the Communist leader Lenin.

"PEACE DEFINED"

By the way the definition of "peace" in the Russian dictionary is that peace will be achieved when all Capitalist countries have been defeated and Russia is the unquestioned master of a one world government. Think that one over when you hear Russians and their friends in this Country talking about "peace".

"SINCERE DIPLOMACY LIKE DRY WATER"

President Eisenhower and other leaders of our government have hailed Khrushchev's visit as a great diplomatic victory. Diplomatic victory indeed! To the Communists, there is no such thing as sincere diplomacy. The Communist dictator, Joseph Stalin once said (and I quote):

"Words have no relation to actions -- otherwise what kind of diplomacy is it? Words are one thing, actions another. Good words are a mask for concealment of bad deeds. Sincere diplomacy is no more possible than dry water or wooden iron."

Those are the words of Joseph Stalin, the former ruthless boss of World Communism. Stalin bluntly told us that the Kremlin does not believe there is such a thing as sincere diplomacy. Why then do our government leaders persist in fawning over the Communist leader Khrushchev and hail his visit as a great diplomatic victory?

The first Soviet Ambassador to this country --- Litvinoff -- once said:

"You know our principle" promises that we make to capitalistic countries are not binding. Thanks to similar agreements we succeeded in putting France and Poland off guard, and we shall catch them (and the Free World) napping."

(Please see page 3.....)

Those were the words of Soviet Ambassador Litvinoff, the man who negotiated with President Roosevelt in 1933 to have the United States recognize Soviet Russia.

"KHRUSHCHEV KILLS 10 MILLION KULAKS"

Who is this Khrushchev who says he wants Communist-style peace and has tricked our leaders into inviting him to this country. Is Khrushchev really a man of peace? I have before me the biography of Premier Khrushchev as published by the House Un-American Activities Committee. It tells us that for 14 years under Stalin's rule, Khrushchev was a member of the infamous Politburo, the highest policy-making organ of the Communist Party, where all decisions had to be taken unanimously. In 1934, Khrushchev became first secretary of the Moscow Communist Party Committee. In the following year, he was given the post of the first party secretary for the entire Moscow region. He quickly rose in the Communist Party ranks. He took a prominent part in the mass murders and purges in the Russian Communist Party in the 1930s, and vigorously promoted what he now calls the "annihilation of honest communists." Twice -- before and after World War II -- Khrushchev was chosen to speed up the sovietization of the Ukraine. He was personally responsible for the killing of over 10 million Kulaks. These Kulaks were farmers who resisted regimentation. For that reason is one of the most hated men in the Soviet Ukraine. Khrushchev in the early 1950s, led the attack on the Russian farmer and reduced all farms to a pitiful small size in order to bring farmers under a more centralized control. Two years ago Khrushchev stated that (and I quote):

"If anyone believes that our smiles involve the abandonment of the teachings of Marx, Engles, and Lenin, he deceives himself badly. Those who wait for that must wait until the shrimp learn to whistle."

"WE WILL BURY YOU"

On another occasion -- only two years ago -- the Communist boss Khrushchev declared (and I quote):

"We are convinced that sooner or later capitalism will perish...the Socialist nations are advancing toward Communism. All the world will come to Communism."

Those were the exact words of Khrushchev two years ago.

This same Khrushchev told the Free World recently (and I quote):

"Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you."

And those are the words of Killer Khrushchev who will visit this country in September.

Can there be any doubt now but that Khrushchev has skillfully laid a trap for us? He is one of the most crafty and dangerous Communist leaders that has ever lived -- and has far surpassed Stalin in weakening the resistance of the West and gaining concessions for the Communists.

"CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK" - A FRAUD

In recent months there have been reports of unrest among the captive peoples -- possible revolt against the Russia slave masters. The captive peoples rejoiced greatly upon hearing that the United States had officially proclaimed a "Captive Nation's Week" which coincided with Nixon's visit to Moscow. Khrushchev sensed the increased unrest among the captive nations and that is why he so vigorously attacked the United States for proclaiming a "Captive Nation's Week." But Khrushchev was clever enough to realize that if

(Please see other side.....)

he could show the captive peoples that the United States would not help them in the event they revolted, then the chances of such a revolt would be greatly reduced. The invitation by the United States for Khrushchev to visit this country has accomplished just what the Kremlin leader wanted. The captive people in the Soviet Empire of slave nations now realize that they can expect no help from the Free World if they revolt. This is because the Free World will be too busy entertaining the leaders of the Kremlin. The invitation extended by President Eisenhower for Khrushchev to visit this country was a cruel betrayal of the freedom of the captive peoples in Europe and Asia. There will be no new revolt in Hungary while the leaders of the Kremlin and the Free World sit in Washington sipping cocktails.

You will remember at the time of the Hungarian Revolution -- when the entire Hungarian nation was in revolt against the Russian troops and tanks -- the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe continued to tell the Hungarians to keep fighting because help from the United States was on the way. But did help arrive? No. Tens of thousands of Hungarians were killed because they kept fighting in the expectation that help would arrive from the Free World.

"CANDIDATE NIXON HELPS APPEASEMENT"

Vice President Nixon has become the innocent pawn of the Soviets in their attempt to wear down resistance of the Free World to Communism. Poor Nixon -- who has in the past shown awareness to Communist threat -- has fallen prey to the Red talk of appeasement. Has Nixon forgotten what he learned when he helped to send Alger Hiss to prison? Has Nixon fallen for the Soviet's sweet talk of peace and good will? Is Nixon the unwitting handmaiden of the Soviet's conspiracy to bring appeasement to the United States? It would appear that Nixon -- along with President Eisenhower and many of our Congressional leaders -- falls into this category. At a time when the United States and the Free World is threatened by a world-wide totalitarian conspiracy it is frightening to see much ominous signs of appeasement and complacency in high places of leadership within our government.

"RUSSIA - AN EMPIRE OF SLAVE NATIONS"

Do not our leaders realize that the Soviet Union has a record of having broken every major treaty and agreement the Communists have ever signed with other countries? Have our leaders forgotten the 900 million people on two continents who suffer under a brutal Red dictatorship? Have our leaders forgotten that the Soviet Empire now includes the Ukraine, Georgia, Caucasus, Byelorussia, Turkestan, Siberia, Estonia, Latvia, Armenia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania, Croatia, and Slovenia in Europe plus Tibet, China, North Korea, Mongolia, and North Viet Nam in Asia?

"COMMUNISTS INSIDE U.S.A."

At no time in our history has our country been faced with a great threat of subversion from within? Khrushchev can expect a large reception when he arrives in this country from the tremendous number of Communist sympathizers and agents stationed in this country. In 1950, J. Edgar Hoover -- head of the FBI -- estimated there were over 500,000 Communist sympathizers in this country. Congressman Francis Walter -- Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee -- reported last year (and I quote):

"The Kremlin has succeeded in enlisting, at a conservative estimate, more than a million Americans.... There are at this moment the equivalent of some 20 combat divisions of enemy troops stationed on American soil..... troops that are loyal only to the Soviet."

(Please see page 5.....)

Congressman Gordon Scherer of Ohio declared in a recent speech before Congress that there is evidence of at least 2,000 Communist agents and saboteurs stationed in vital defense plants in this country.

As the creators of the Communist philosophy predicted many years ago, the United States is fast approaching the time of crisis. We are being subverted from within and strangled from without...and all during this process our leaders sit in complacency. What a tremendous victory for the Kremlin, Khrushchev's visit will be!

A few years ago it would have been thought treason -- or, at least, unpatriotic -- to invite a dictator to this country and to appease and pacify him. Did not Chamberlain fly to MUNICH AND attempt to appease Hitler? What was the result? Six weeks later the Sudetenland was seized and then Austria fell. Hitler flung aside his promises and took what he wanted when it suited his goals. It was not long before we realized what HITLER'S GAME was. Was there any desire to invite Hitler to this country to be shown around our large cities and to inspect our military installations and to study our way of life? Was the dictator Hitler invited to visit Washington and confer with our President? In the days of Munich and thereafter, there were thousands of "anti-fascists" in this country shouting about the danger of appeasing Hitler? Where are the voices of these "anti-fascists" today? Why was it considered wrong in 1938 to invite Hitler to visit the United States and today it is considered O.K. for Khrushchev to visit our country? Are they not both dictators, sworn to establish a world slave empire? Have our people been so brainwashed into complacency that they no longer know what Righteous Indignation is? A few years ago the American public would have rebelled at the very idea of compromising with tyrants and slave masters. Has the Communist conspiracy advanced so far along its road to conquering the American Republic that its acknowledged leader can visit this country without a murmur of protest from the American people?

"TIME TO COUNTER - ATTACK"

I do not mean, Ladies and Gentlemen, to imply that the cause of Anti-Communism is a hopeless one. There exists thousands of patriotic Americans today all across our nation who are well aware of the threat posed by Communism and who refuse to bow and scrape to the Butcher from the Kremlin when he comes courting. Nor do I mean to imply that Khrushchev's visit is a total loss for the cause of Anti-Communism.

The tables can be turned. If patriotic Americans act now, public opinion can be mobilized so as to minimize or even completely nullify the attempt on the part of the Kremlin to induce a feeling of appeasement in the United States and to weaken our resistance to world Communism. If we act now, Khrushchev's visit can be turned into an embarrassing failure. The fight is not lost as long as there are people willing to act.

"ORGANIZE A LETTER - WRITING CAMPAIGN"

First, you should sit down right now and write a letter to your Congressman and your Senators...and lay it on the line to them. Let them know that you expect them to organize resistance to Khrushchev's visit. If enough pressure is brought upon Congress, there is bound to be some action taken. Get your friends to write their Congressmen and Senators. The more opposition that is shown to Khrushchev's visit the more likely it will be that his trip may well end up as one of the biggest flops in the Kremlin's plan to bring appeasement to America. You should also write letters to your local newspaper and, if you are a member of a civic organization and a business club, you can alert other members of these organizations and get your club to pass a resolution attacking Khrushchev's visit.

(Please see other side...)

"FREE OFFER MADE TO LISTENERS"

Now Ladies and Gentlemen, here is that free offer. We will send you absolutely free a copy of the script of this radio program giving you all the facts why Dictator Khrushchev should not visit the United States...

Just send your name and address to THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN
P.O. Box 4223
New Orleans, La.

That's box four two two three, New Orleans, Louisiana. You will receive absolutely free a copy of this radio program about Khrushchev, plus a free sample copy of THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN newspaper which sponsors this radio program...

That address again is: THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN
Post Office Box 4223
New Orleans, Louisiana

Now this is Kent Courtney, the publisher of the Independent American, asking you to invite your friends to listen next week at the same time over this radio station to the Conservative side of the news as brought to you by the Radio Edition of THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.

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A tape recording of this broadcast is available on loan, free of charge, to subscribers of THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN Newspaper.

If you believe that these programs should be heard in your area on a regular basis, please contact Kent Courtney, and complete details as to local sponsorship by an "INDEPENDENT AMERICANS" Committee will be sent to you by return mail.

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Kent Courtney
News Analyst



The Radio Edition

OF

'THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN' NEWSPAPER

Presenting the Conservative, Political-Action Side of the News

P.O. Box 4223 . . . New Orleans 18, LA

-----Broadcast #59-67-----

Heard over the following radio stations:

W.L.S. Chicago, Tuesday August 4, 1959 at 7:00 P.M.
W.D.V.H. Gainesville, Fla., Saturday August 8, 1959 at 6:40 P.M.
K.E.R.B. Kermit, Texas, Sunday August 9, 1959 at 12:30 P.M.

"A NEW MONROE DOCTRINE TO STOP THE RED TIDE IN LATIN AMERICA"

COURTNEY: Good evening, Ladies and Gentlemen. Congressman Flood has called for a new declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in order to protect the United States against the rise of Communism in Latin America. I'll have this and other news after this short message from your announcer.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT.....

COURTNEY: Congressman Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania, in a speech delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives, has called for a new declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in order to keep Soviet Russia from extending its Communist influence into Latin America. In a speech delivered before Congress, Representative Flood warned that "the Red Tide has continued to rise in the Caribbean" area. He said the "time has long since passed when the Congress should have acted, and served notice on the world of our intentions with respect to the Panama Canal and other questions of hemispheric defense."

The Congressman is correct in calling for a new assertion of the Monroe Doctrine. You will remember the Doctrine, when issued in 1823, declared:

"We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and other powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety."

The circumstances which forced President Monroe to issue the Monroe Doctrine over 135 years ago are much the same as those today. Then, it was the menace of land-hungry European powers, who wanted to set up empires in Latin America. Today, the Communist agents of Soviet Russia are working feverishly to turn all of Latin America into Soviet satellites -- and thus turn the very backyard of the United States into a dangerous area of subversion. The Reds have already succeeded to a great extent in their plan to take over Latin America...and this is why Congressman Flood has issued his timely and urgent warning. Cuba is now practically a Communist satellite. Reports from that area reveal Russian military officers have visited Cuba to survey land in order to construct guided missile sites aimed at the United States!

These are the reasons why Representative Flood has called for positive action to be taken against Russian imperialism in the Caribbean and Latin America. The Congressman advocates two basic steps which must be taken:

(1) Reactivation of the Special Service Naval Squadron in the Panama Canal Zone, which would serve for the purpose of continuous "showing-of-the-flag" and, (2) prompt passage by Congress of legislation which would reaffirm the historic rights of the United States over the Panama Canal.

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ENCLOSURE

If the Communist tide is to be stemmed, Congress must act now. Certainly Congress should not adjourn before it passes some type of legislation designed to protect our country against unrest inspired by the Communists in Latin America.

MOSCOW: Vice-President Nixon's trip to Russia has not erased the fears of many American foreign affairs experts that the coming year will see an unprecedented number of critical situations arise in foreign countries. The Communists are now plotting these crises which may appear anywhere in the world.

The reason for this, is that 1960 will be an election year in the U.S., and, as Congressman Wint Smith of Kansas recently pointed out, "one doesn't have to be a prophet to fully realize that Khrushchev will find many reasons to make trouble in 1960 -- knowing full well that there will be less likelihood for firm decisions."

Remember how during the last Election Year there was a war over the Suez Canal, an uprising in Poland and Soviet troops marched into Hungary to stop the rebellion?

The increased number of cultural and political exchanges between Soviet Russia and the United States are merely designed to wear down American resistance to Communist domination. Khrushchev himself has stated this on several occasions. We should not lose sight of the fact that the Communists will move against us in foreign countries whenever it helps their cause, and that the present friendly exchanges between our two countries are aimed only at making sure the United States will not so readily oppose Soviet imperialism next time it appears somewhere.

A trip to this country by Khrushchev would without a doubt be the biggest victory the Reds could have gained in the quest for world domination. This should be kept in mind whenever the discussion of a visit by Khrushchev arises.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: Senator Strom Thurmond has blasted the Reciprocal Trade program which our country is currently following and has predicted that in the near future so many American business firms and industries will be forced out of business that the Government will be forced to act to prevent a serious set back of the American economy. I'll have the details of this and other news after this short message from your announcer.

SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT.....

WASHINGTON, D.C.: In a speech delivered on the floor of the Senate, Senator Strom Thurmond has declared that "a careful examination of the operation of our 'reciprocal' trade program reveals an astounding lack of 'reciprocity'." The noted Conservative Senator from South Carolina stated that such things as subsidies to foreign industries, the slave wages paid in other countries, and the tax advantages enjoyed by foreign competitors -- all these things only served to force American industry out of business due to increased imports into this country.

The cotton industry is one example of how American business is being hurt by the current misguided foreign trade program. Last week the price on raw cotton went up 8¢ a pound in this country. This means American cotton manufacturers will have to pay 8¢ a pound more for the raw material than will their foreign competitors. In order to understand the seriousness of this situation, we must take into account the fact that the average hourly wage in the textile industry in the United States today is \$1.58. But in Hong Kong it is around 7¢ per hour. Hong Kong is one of our big competitors in the textile industry. Japan pays only 10¢ an hour -- and even at this low rate, Japan is finding it hard to compete with other Asian Countries which pay even lower wages.

The cotton industry is only one of the many American businesses which are feeling the pinch of foreign competition. The American typewriter industry is also in danger of being forced out of business because of the large numbers of European-made typewriters that are flooding

(Please see page 3.....)

the country.

Two months from now, 200 high school students will compete in a typing contest during the 1959 National Business Show in New York City. What typewriters will the contestants use? American? No! These American high school students will use typewriters made in Italy, West Germany, and Switzerland!

When the noted financial columnist Sylvia Porter asked the National Business Show why there were no American-made typewriters being used in the show, the reply was that no American typewriter firms are participating in the exhibit. This shocked columnist Porter, who remembered that three years ago that only American typewriters were represented at the show.

Financial expert Porter concluded from all this that the American typewriter industry is just another American industry which is being forced out of operation due to heavy foreign competition subsidized by the American government. She stated that the tragedy of the affair is that as foreign manufacturers attack our market with increasing vigor, American manufacturers "appear to be spending more energy complaining about competition than fighting back with the same vigor."

This is the root of the matter. As each week passes more American industries are hurt by the mis-named reciprocal trade program. But unless these industries start working to stop this unfair foreign competition, they are doomed to extinction.

Congress is the only government agency which can put a stop to this so-called reciprocal trade program. Now is the time -- as Senator Thurmond pointed out in his address -- for American business to force Congress to act before the American economy is crippled even further.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: When the House Appropriations Subcommittee -- headed by Congressman Otto Passman of Louisiana -- released its hearings on the foreign aid bill last week, it charged there was abundant waste and mismanagement in the multibillion-dollar foreign aid plan.

In one country, Congressional investigators found a 20-year supply of WAC clothing, a 45-year supply of 30 calibre ammunition, 70,000 sets of new tire chains left outside without storage, and more than a million new carbine and submachine clips wasting away.

These examples of waste and mismanagement of American tax dollars are serious enough. But Congressman Passman reported that when the Government Accounting Office tried to investigate these examples of waste in foreign aid, Government Officials in the foreign aid administration refused outright to provide the Congressional "watchdog agency" with requested information about the Foreign Aid giveaway program. This in effect means we no longer have government by elected officials. We now have Government by arrogant Bureaucrats!

Apparently, our Foreign Aid Bureaucrats are so sure that they are secure in their positions of power, that they can refuse outright to reveal to Congressional investigators and the American public how they are spending the tax-payers dollars. Comptroller General Joseph Campbell has declared that his investigations shows a "pattern of loose, lax administration runs through the entire complex" of American's foreign aid program.

Still another example of the absurd foreign giveaway behind this program is the announcement that Burma -- after refusing to accept foreign aid for 6 years -- has now agreed to accept \$37 million. The Burmese Government did this only after tremendous pressure was placed on it by the American State Department to do so. The millions of dollars given Burma is going to be used to build a new modern highway linking Rangoon with central Burma and to construct modern dormitories and classrooms at the University of Rangoon.

This is how Congressman H. R. Gross of Iowa summed up the Burma waste program: "How do you like that? At a time when the interstate highway system in this country is on the verge of

(Please see other side.....)

being halted for lack of funds, and the President is pounding Congress over the back to increase the tax on gasoline, the Burmese have been persuaded to accept millions of your dollars to be spent on a super-highway in far-off Burma."

WASHINGTON, D.C.: Here's just another example of the way the bureaucrats are wasting your tax dollars. This was reported the other day in the CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE-PRESS. During the past two months, the Federal government spent \$7 million to buy up egg surpluses resulting from over production -- while lending \$1.1 million to help more people to get into the egg production business, thus inviting bigger surpluses. Does this make sense to you?

Does it make sense that our Government would support a reciprocal trade program that subsidizes foreign competition and puts American industries out of business?

Does it make sense that all the waste and mismanagement in our Foreign Aid program is tolerated and that Washington would spend millions of dollars to buy up egg surplus and spend another million to put people into the egg producing business? It doesn't make sense to me, and I'm sure it doesn't to you either.

What is the answer? A new political party -- dedicated to efficiency in government and reduction of the power of the bureaucracy -- is the only solution. All the wasteful programs I have just mentioned have flourished under the administrations of both the Republicans and the Democrats. It makes no difference which party is in power -- the waste is going to be there just the same. That's why a new National Conservative party is the only answer!

And speaking of the need of a new political party, here is what General Albert Wedemeyer had to say about it recently:

HOUSTON, TEXAS: General Albert C. Wedemeyer speaking under the sponsorship of the TEXAS FOR AMERICA organization called out strongly for a new political party.

General Wedemeyer stated what we have been saying on this program for more than a year namely that there is no essential difference between the two branches of INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY, which goes under the two names of Democrats and Republicans. General Wedemeyer suggested the formation of a new political party dedicated to American ideals, principles, and interests.

On the subject of Foreign Aid, General Wedemeyer said that we should put an end to it and he said that charity undermines the moral fiber of a nation just as it does of an individual.

When asked why the United States was losing the cold war, General Wedemeyer declared that it is because the United States has no clearly defined national objective and because we permit Communist Russia to bluff us continually.

A tape recording of this broadcast is available on loan, free of charge, to subscribers of THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN Newspaper.

If you believe that these programs should be heard in your area on a regular basis, please contact Kent Courtney, and complete details as to local sponsorship by an "INDEPENDENT AMERICANS" Committee will be sent to you by return mail.

9/4/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-46466)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-14628)

NIKOLAI ZACHAROV
IS - R

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Referral/Consult

3-Bureau
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
HDP:prh/dil
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

AIRTEL

9/4/59

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-348150)
(62-104045)
FROM : SAC NEWARK (100-31822)

C I N A L

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF RAILROAD INDUSTRY
-IS - C;
KMHUVIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Newark Airtel to Bureau 8/28/59.

ReAirtel furnished information to the effect that EUGENE DENNIS had spoken before a section committee meeting, Railroad Section, New York CP, on 8/25/59.

On 9/4/59 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA [redacted] at this morning, in a conversation with [redacted] Railroad Section Organizer [redacted] remarked that it was not EUGENE DENNIS who spoke before the Railroad Section meeting but rather GUS HALL. He further advised the text of the meeting was the same.

b6
b7C
b7D

- 4 - Bureau (REG. MAIL)
 - (3 - 100-348150)
 - (1 - 62-104045)
- 3 - New York (REG. MAIL)
 - (1 - 100-84935 COMINFIL OF RAILROAD INDUSTRY)
 - (1 - 100-130504 COMINFIL OF BRT)
 - (1 - 100-132491 CP, USA, DIST. 2, INDUS. DIV. RR REGION)
- 1 - 100-31822
- 1 - 100-41494 (COMINFIL OF BRT)
- 1 - 100-42844 (TRADE UNION ACTIVITY)
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-42844 (CINAL)

HDM:ab
(12)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 11 1959

58 SEP 16 1959

REC-86

F B I

Date: 9/8/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

Captain [redacted] Special Investigations Squad, MPD, WDC, furnished the following information which he obtained on this date from one of his press sources, whose identity he could not recall:

One [redacted] age 38, a leather worker from Salem, Massachusetts, and a member of the Anti-Communist Federation of Polish Freedom workers, together with a few others, was due to arrive in WDC at 8:00 p.m. 9/8/59 to stage a hunger strike or demonstration in front of the White House in protest over the scheduled visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV to the United States. Captain [redacted] will have some members of the MPD in the area and he has alerted the Protective Custody Branch, U.S. Secret Service at the White House.

Referral/Consult

3-Bureau
2-Boston (RM)
1-WFO
HEF:dil
(6)

C C - Wick

REC-96

AIRTEL

10 SEP 10 1959

Approved: J. J. [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 10 1959

WFO 105-31081

WFO indices negative as to [redacted]
[redacted] Anti-Communist Federation of Polish Freedom
Workers and Anti-Communist Federation of Polish Freedom
Fighters.

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b7C

Boston should review indices and contact appropriate
sources and endeavor to identify [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/4/59

FROM : SAC, WFO

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAG)
DATE 03-17-2011

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R
(BuFILE 62-104045)
(WFO FILE 105-31081)

(BuFILE 105-37469)
(WFO FILE 105-11837)
(OO:WFO)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of a letterhead
memo under the caption.

(C) The informant mentioned in enclosed memo is
who furnished the information to SA CARLTON V. BRODEN on 8/17/59.
This information is maintained in WFO file

The attached memo is being classified "~~Confidential~~"
inasmuch as it reflects the investigation of
and to protect the identity of the source of
information.

(4-Bureau (Encls. 6)
2-WFO

JDE/llr

(6)

AGE
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DATE
HOW
BY

See
9-9-59
Doyle 561P

REC-96

EX.

ENCLOSURE

55 SEP 14 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2011

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 4, 1959



The June, 1959, issue of the "Diplomatic List" published
by the United States Department of State reflects that [redacted]

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b7D



Referral/Consult

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable in-
formation in the past advised on August 17, 1959, that he had
learned that [redacted] had been busy [redacted]
which he was to have ready by the time Soviet Premier Khrushchev
arrived in the United States in September, 1959. The informant
said that he understood that [redacted] was supposed to accompany
Khrushchev on the latter's trip around the United States.

b6
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This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau
of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be dis-
tributed outside the agency to which loaned.

62-10461-263

ENCLOSURE

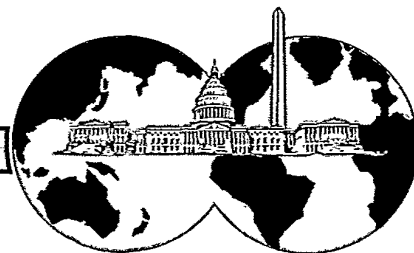
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
V. Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

File

Moore
Brasfield



EXCLUSIVE

September 2, 1959

RICHARD NIXON AND HIS CLOSEST ADVISERS take most seriously the rivalry of New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. There is no question -- they say -- that Nelson Rockefeller is running, and running hard, for the GOP presidential nomination.

The Nixon camp strategists consider that Nelson Rockefeller made a real booboo in linking his presidential aspirations with the public opinion polls. The polls among the GOP voters are all running for Nixon and against Rockefeller in such widely separated areas as New England and Oregon. Even in New York State the Vice President tops the Governor. Some polls even show Henry Cabot Lodge ahead of Rockefeller.

Embarrassed, the New York Governor now plays a variation of his old public polls theme. He insists that the important criterion is not the response of GOP voters to contending GOP candidates. What really counts is the appeal of the chosen GOP candidate to the independents and uncommitted Democrats. Among these groups, Rockefeller argues, Richard Nixon is anathema. Hence he "cannot win," even if nominated.

If nominated, he, Rockefeller can and will win the election. That is the line to be peddled by the modernist Eastern wing of the GOP (including Thomas E. Dewey, experienced loser of presidential elections).

Your editor learns that the Nixon camp is in no whit perturbed by this stale repetition of the propaganda used against Robert Taft in 1952. Nor do they count too heavily on the pro-Nixon polls. What concerns Richard Nixon, and concerns him deeply, are the brute advantages of the Rockefeller wealth.

Once Rockie "really takes the rubber band off his roll" miracles can be pulled off two or three weeks before convention time. Thus, the convention delegates do not take popularity polls too seriously. But they will not be indifferent to a flood of letters and telegrams, all demanding the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller. This kind of synthetic grass roots upheaval can be easily manufactured by the Rockefeller money. This is Nixon's real worry.

As an advance counteraction, the Nixon forces contemplate the early formation of legitimate Nixon-for-President clubs. Also, Mr. Nixon plans to best Rockefeller

62-104045-264

ENCLOSURE

in as many primaries as possible. Unlike Wendell Willkie in 1940, Governor Rockefeller is no political amateur. He must participate in at least some primaries, and thus risk pre-convention defeats.

All professional observers agree Nixon will sweep through the New Hampshire primaries. He plans to enter the Wisconsin, Oregon, Ohio and Michigan primaries. Nixon's advisers wish that New York had a presidential primary, are convinced he could beat Governor Rockefeller in his own state.

Your editor, in his own travels, learns that the GOP regulars in New York are indeed pleased with Rockefeller's performance thus far as Governor. But they see him as too inexperienced for the Presidency, would resent his using the Governorship as a stepping stone to the presidential nomination. Besides, they fear that the Albany State House would be captured by the Democrats, should Rockefeller vacate the Governorship.

PAY NO HEED TO THE PERSISTENT RUMORS that Leonard Hall is slated to be the Jim Farley of the Nixon organization. He is definitely out, so far as coordinating the national effort for Nixon's nomination, though he will be deployed where he can be helpful.

So far there are two possibilities being seriously considered: (1) Dewey Short, former GOP Congressman from Missouri and (2) Herbert Hoover, Jr. Mr. Hoover is an accomplished master of organization, has the necessary time and money, is strongly pro-Nixon.

Some regional managers for the Nixon campaign are already committed. These include New Hampshire Senator Styles Bridges for the New England area, Tennessee Congressman Carroll Reece for the South and Southeast, Tom Coleman for the Wisconsin area. Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield is also definitely in Nixon's corner.

Your editor learns that the only name seriously coupled with Nixon's as a vice-presidential running mate is that of Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. representative to the UN. The boomlet for Labor Secretary James Mitchell has no meaning. Republican Party pros consider Mr. Mitchell a man too lacking in personality and decisiveness to be considered as a vice-presidential candidate.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE EASTERN PRESS continue their old game of knifing Richard Nixon.

The current thrust: A highly-placed State Department official "informed" an inexperienced New York Times reporter that Nikita Khrushchev had singled out Milton Eisenhower (and not Nixon) for transmitting to the President a proposed solution for the Berlin crisis. (The "solution" ostensibly entailed the Western Allies' withdrawal from Berlin in return for West German control of the corridor leading to Berlin.)

If accurate, the story would indeed place Richard Nixon in a subaltern position, make it appear that Milton Eisenhower ran the show during Nixon's visit to Soviet Russia. The New York Times ran the story with no checking with the principals involved.

Your editor learns from unimpeachable sources that the tale is a phantasy. Milton Eisenhower never met privately with Khrushchev. At every meeting with Khrushchev at least five Americans were present. Khrushchev did not transmit any "solution" for the Berlin crisis. Milton Eisenhower himself denies the reported account, in fact had not yet seen the President when the story broke.

Should Richard Nixon be elected President, you may expect a complete and long-overdue fumigation of the State Department -- leading to the removal of the politically dubious and the technically inefficient. During his wide travels, the Vice President has come across numerous examples of State Department inefficiency; in each case he clamped down hard on the offenders upon his return to Washington.

A SHORT FOOTNOTE TO HISTORY: Richard Nixon was flabbergasted by the acclaim paid him on his return to Washington for his having "stood up to Khrushchev." On the Moscow scene, the American press contingent felt that the Vice President had done rather poorly, that Nikita Khrushchev had had the best of the argument.

This feeling of the U.S. press, in turn, permeated Nixon's staff, reached the Vice President, who in his turn, accepted the verdict of his countrymen. Mr. Nixon insisted that the tapes be played here, only to ensure their being played in Russia. It was then that he learned of his "great success."

WASHINGTON LEGISLATORS NOW EXPECT THE CONGRESS to adjourn by September 12, despite the long "must list" of legislation still not considered. From present indications civil rights legislation will be postponed until February 1960.

The present timetable puts to rest misgivings that Nikita Khrushchev may be invited to address the Congress, despite the revulsion of many of its members. At first sotto voce, the argument grew louder that Khrushchev is invited to the United States as chief of state. As such, protocol, tradition and courtesy would have "demanded" that he address the Congress. The Chief Bolshevik arrives here on September 15. A September 12 adjournment makes the problem purely academic.

Note: There is little prospect for the passage of legislation this session re-establishing the security program in the nation's defense plants. (The security program was torpedoed by the Supreme Court's June 29 decision in the Greene case.)

Both the White House and the Congressional leadership maintain a profound silence on the issue. As of now, our entire defense industries are at the mercy of saboteurs and subversives. The security agencies of the U.S. government know there are at

least 2,000 potential saboteurs working in defense plants. They cannot be removed from their jobs, and can be thwarted only after commission of illegal acts. Without specific legislation, preventive action is denied private management and the Defense Department.

AFTER MONTHS OF BOMBASTIC FANFARE over Red China's "great leap forward," the communist leadership admits it published false economic statistics. Wild exaggerations in steel and grain production are now "corrected," economic plans for 1959 are now reduced from the grandiose to the possible.

This Service points out that the public correction of false statistics in no way indicates the birth of statistical honesty among the Chinese Communists. Though humiliated in the process, the Red leaders are forced to tell their population the painful truth before the modest September harvest itself exposes their earlier fabrications.

Washington experts on China caution against Western wishful thinking and the growing belief in a serious power struggle among the Chinese Communists. Mao-Tse-tung continues to control the Chinese Communist Party, will use the present difficulties to purge the Party of "rightist" elements who counsel a degree of moderation.

There is indeed widespread discontent on the Chinese Mainland. But it remains unorganized, separated and ineffective. The Chinese Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa are eager to organize and direct the disaffected millions. They are, however, restrained from taking advantage of Mainland unrest by Washington's policy of strict non-intervention.

The present acts of Red Chinese aggression against Laos and India spur liveliest Washington debate as to motivations. The analysts are divided. One school of thought maintains that the Chinese Reds launch their aggressive drives as a protest against Khrushchev's negotiating with the West on his own, without his Chinese comrades. Presumably, the Chinese Communists seek to embarrass Khrushchev, hope to make his negotiations difficult by their naked aggressions.

This Service categorically rejects this thesis. The Kremlin and the Chinese Reds act together as one team. The present Far East aggressions are a deliberate move to increase tensions precisely when the West pathetically begs for a reduction in tensions.

The difficulties in Laos and on the Indian border actually give Khrushchev added bargaining strength, permit him to make "concessions" for a high price.

Do not expect Nehru to shift radically or quickly from his deeply-ingrained neutralism. He still refuses to face the Chinese reality, hopes through appeasement to prevent further communist aggression.

Jason Lewis

Vol. V, No. 35

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 2, 1959

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Recent newspaper accounts indicate there will be approximately 100 people in Soviet Premier Khrushchev's entourage when he visits the U.S. It was indicated his entourage would include his wife, two daughters, his son-in-law, and other prominent individuals in the Soviet Union. We will, of course, review our files on all individuals who will be in Khrushchev's party and as name checks are received from the Department of State, we will furnish pertinent information in our files to the Department of State.

In addition to the above, we will prepare memoranda on those prominent Soviets in Khrushchev's party, showing information in our files concerning them which might be of interest to the Director. We will also prepare memoranda for the Director's information on any members of Khrushchev's party who may be identified as intelligence agents when we review our files.

ACTION:

None. This is for your information.

62-104045
 VT:hrt
 (4)

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1

REC- 96

10 SEP 10 1959

75 SEP 14 1959

F B I

Date: 9/8/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHURVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and for New York one information copy of a letterhead memo captioned NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV and dated as above.

The informant mentioned therein is

The information contained in the letterhead memo is being furnished to the Bureau for information.

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "~~Confidential~~" as it reveals investigative interest in a and because information furnished could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

③-Bureau (Encls. 5)

1-New York (Encl. 1) (105-37245) (Info) (RM)

1-WFO

MPH:dil

(5)

AGENCY State

REQ. REC'D

DATE FORW. 9-9-59HOW FORW. ByBY W. F. Sullivan

REC- 96

C C - Wick

10 SEP 10 1959

AIRTEL

Approved: J. Edgar Hoover
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 8, 1959

NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

The July, 1959, "List of Employees of Diplomatic Missions". lists [redacted]

[redacted], an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past learned from [redacted] that [redacted] (Phonetic), associated with the E.P. Dutton Publishing Company, New York, advised [redacted] that on Thursday (September 10, 1959) they, E.P. Dutton Publishing Company, will run an ad. in the "New York Times" to the effect that his company will publish at an early date the first book written by Nikita S. Khrushchev titled "To Victory and Peaceful Competition with Capitalism".

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According to informant, the book will contain a special preface by Premier Khrushchev.

Informant learned that [redacted] was overjoyed at receiving this information and requested [redacted] (Phonetic) to furnish him a number of sample copies.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-10411-266
ENCLOSURE

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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAG)
DATE 03-14-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

Brant J. Jones

ReNYairtel 9/2/59 in which information is reflected
to the effect that [redacted]
[redacted] while in contact with

(C)

(C)

In addition to the above, [redacted]

[redacted] advised on 9/1/59, that [redacted]
the Amtorg Trading
Corp., made inquiries at the Aviquipo Inc., 25 Beaver
St., NYC, about the price of a dozen life saver jackets
for use on planes. [redacted] indicated that these life
jackets were for export.

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(C)

(C) 3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1-New York [redacted] (INV)
1-New York (105-21000) [redacted]
1-New York (65-7471) (Amtorg)
1-New York (105-37245)

3 SEP 7 1959

JFM:ngb
(8)

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEP 14 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 105-37245

[redacted] then told the informant [redacted]

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(C)

[redacted] could furnish no additional information regarding the Soviets' reasons for wanting these life jackets. Both informants have been alerted to furnish all additional information pertaining to the above. The Bureau will be kept advised of all developments relating to the above matter.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/8/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUSHCHEV

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On 9/6/59, Detective [redacted] of the Division of Special Services, NYCPD, advised that VIKTOR KANINSKIS of 1865 77th Street, Brooklyn, NY, had been arrested that date for posting signs in the park in violation of Park Department regulations. KANINSKIS was born in Latvia on 7/26/09, and has Alien Registration Number A7336837.

[redacted] advised that KANINSKIS has been posting signs which read:

1. "Keep your city clean, keep out Khrushchev, Chief International Gangster."
2. "Coming attractions, Shake Hands With the Red Devil, starring Killer Khrushchev..."

- ③ - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (105-37245)

VJC:saw
(6)

REC-37

SEP 10 1959

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Approved: 3/3pm
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 11 1959

NY 105-37245

[] stated that KANINSKIS refused to tell him who gave the posters to him except to say that he received them at 72nd Street and Lexington Avenue in NYC.

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[] advised that he had interviewed KANINSKIS and found him to be violently anti-Russian. KANINSKIS told him that he had been informed that demonstrations were going to take place in NYC, Washington and Chicago and that a meeting was to be held at the Freedom House, 20 West 40th Street, NYC on 9/10/59, to arrange these demonstrations. For information.

F B I

REC-37

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL RM
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045) (

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-RCINAL

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 9/3/59, that a detective of Commissioner Arm's (ph) office, NYCPD, on this date informed ERIC BERT, managing editor of "The Worker", that his request for special press credentials for JOSEPH NORTH for the KHRUSHCHEV visit should be made to [redacted] of the State Department.

JOSEPH NORTH is foreign editor of "The Worker", an East coast Communist weekly newspaper.

- 3- Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
 1- Washington Field (Info) (RM)
 1- New York (100-13444) (JOE NORTH) (415)
 1- New York (100-25623) (ERIC BERT) (415)
 1- New York (105-37245) (342)

CQS:gms
(8)

3 SEP 7 1959

100-37

ESPIONAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ARCHIVE

Approved: Special Agent in ChargeSent M Per

SEP 14 1959

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b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 8/21/59

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV

Original filed in:

Pages A7234-A7235, Congressman Michel, (R) Illinois, extended his remarks to include an editorial written by George F. Sokolsky entitled "How To See America." This editorial appeared in the August 20, 1959, issue of the Washington Post and deals with Khrushchev's visit to the United States. It is stated in the editorial "Usually when guests of the Nation come to this country, the State Department works out an itinerary which often includes the big and spectacular cities and such places as are of special interest to the visitor. ----- Obviously, the man who is guarded by secret police and FBI agents and the local police and who moves through the country in a storm of confetti learns very little about the American people, what they think, how they live, and what they really believe to be true."

REC-136 162-14645-271
NOT RECORDED
184 SEP 1 1959

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-21-59 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

F B I

Date: 9/2/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-New)
(105-7292)

RE: UNSUB; Alleged Escapee From Russia.

[REDACTED]
(INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

ReBuairtel to San Diego 8/27/59.

On 8/31/59, SA HENRY F. ALSTON contacted [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] at his residence [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] California. [REDACTED] advised that
during the summer of 1958 he went on a camping trip somewhere
in the approximate vicinity of 75 miles north of Kingman,
Arizona. While camped in a gorge, he was approached by a
white man who was in the company of two or three Indians.
During the ensuing conversation, [REDACTED] stated the white
man, who spoke with a Russian accent, mentioned he was hiding
from Russian agents who allegedly were forcibly returning
Russians found in the United States to Russia. In addition,
[REDACTED] advised the white man mentioned that the Russians
now have over 400 submarines. The submarines are laying
electrical detectors at specific places along the coast of
the United States in order that they could triangulate any
given city or cities, upon receipt of orders to fire atomic
bombs on the United States. [REDACTED] mentioned that the United

5 - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles

HFA:bcl
(7)

REG-96

7 SEP 4 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Per _____

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LA 105-New
LA 105-7292

States could be annihilated as a result of such surprise bombings. [] concluded his story by stating he has no additional information. He said he has given his word not to divulge any information which might lead to the location and identification of the unknown subject. When pressed for specific answers, he would only comment that he could not see any reason why the unknown subject should be contacted for further details or identified. He said even if he had dreamed up the whole story, the possibility of such an attack would make it of vital importance to the armed forces and therefore the identity of the source was of minor importance.

[] stated that in his opinion the planned KHRUSHCHEV visit to the United States might afford the Russians the opportunity to lull the United States into a sense of security and thereby allow them to utilize the submarines as noted above. [] stated that he could not be prosecuted for furnishing such information inasmuch as the original source could not be located to dispute it.

b7D

[] furnished the following description of the unknown subject:

Name	Unknown
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	40
Height	5' 9"
Weight	170 lbs.
Hair	Brown

In the opinion of the interviewing agent, [] was apparently senile. In view of the above, no additional investigation is contemplated on instant case UACB.

- C -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
ATT: FBI LABORATORY - ELECTRONICS SECTION)

DATE: 9/4/59

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

[redacted] Technical Operations, NBC, NY, NY, advised SA [redacted] of this office that he has been designated by NBC to provide technical liaison for the official Russian delegation in connection with the visit of KHRUSHCHEV. [redacted] will leave for Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, 9/8/59, to make preparations for coverage of this visit. He has been advised that he is to provide mobile facilities in the 450 mc band to cover the arrival of KHRUSHCHEV and the drive from Andrews Airport to the Blair House in Washington, D.C. A Russian commentator will handle the actual broadcast and it is believed that this broadcast will be sent via lease line and radio direct to Russia.

[redacted] further advised that he does not know whether he is to actually handle the remaining technical coverage for the Russians or merely to facilitate their handling of the same by procuring lease lines where needed and other special services. He expects to travel with another [redacted] who is making the trip to provide technical coverage for NBC, in connection with their special events coverage of the KHRUSHCHEV visit and to travel with NBC personnel in a plane chartered by NBC to transport personnel and equipment required.

He has not been able to ascertain the complete scope of this assignment or the exact details of the same and probably will not have this information until after he arrives in Washington, D.C. and has conferred with [redacted]

[redacted] Washington, D.C.

- (4) - Bureau (62-104045)
(1 - FBI LABORATORY - ELECTRONICS SECTION)
1 - New York (105-37245)
1 - New York (66-14034)

CVD:hd
(6)

REC-65

15 SEP 8 1959

55 SEP 14 1959

EST-350

SEVEN, ALL

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-273

[redacted] is a very dependable contact of the NYO and will cooperate with this office in any and all possible ways. He is also known personally to Bureau Supervisors ROGER SWARTZ and [redacted]. In the event the Bureau is interested in obtaining any further information regarding [redacted] assignment's or any information he may be in a position to obtain, it is suggested that either Mr. SWARTZ or [redacted] contact him at Washington, D.C. through [redacted] of NBC.

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This assignment of a technician to provide liaison service to the Russians is believed by [redacted] to be a special agreement worked out between the Russians and NBC, whereby the Russians will exchange similar courtesies with NBC should coverage of events in Russia be deemed desirable. It should be noted that this is [redacted] belief and has not been established definitely by any qualified representative of NBC, to the knowledge of this office.

In discussing this matter [redacted] also speculated as to the possibility of the Russians providing complete radio coverage of the KHRUSHCHEV visit, including their own broadcast on KHRUSHCHEV's speeches and other events incident thereto. Should the Russians provide complete coverage of this character and nature, it may be that they will continue to jam the Voice of America broadcast as they have in the past.

This office is taking no further action in connection with this matter in the absence of instructions from the Bureau.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 9 7 1959

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

URGENT 9-8-59 9-30 PM KH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

b6
b7C

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 2 P

Washington Field Office

KHRUVIS. RE BUREAU LETTER TO WFO EIGHT TWENTY EIGHT FIFTY NINE.

SEPTEMBER EIGHT, NINETEEN FIFTY NINE. TWO FIFTEEN P. M.,

STATED HE WAS GOING TO

KILL NIKITA S. KHRUSHEV WITHOUT FAIL IF THE LATTER CAME TO THE
U. S. HE SAID HE WOULD OBTAIN A RIFLE AND SHOOT HIM.

CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN IN U. S. ARMY NINETEEN FIFTY THREE TO FIFTY
FIVE AND RECEIVED AN UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGE. ADVISED HE HAD
BEEN

SAID THAT WHEN IN SERVICE HE RECEIVED EXPERT
RATING IN USE OF FIREARMS AND CONSIDERS HIMSELF EXPERT SHOT.
AFTER RECEIVING DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE, RETURNED TILLAMOCK,
OREGON, JOINED THE CENTRAL BIBLE CHURCH IN PORTLAND, OREGON.
SAID HE WAS SAVED THROUGH STUDY AT BIBLE SCHOOL AND HAS NOT
BEEN IN TROUBLE SINCE. ADVISED HE CAME TO LOS ANGELES EIGHT
END PAGE ONE

EX. :

REC- 65

Mr. Belmont

55 SEP 14 1959

10 SEP 11 1959

TO STATE & FBI
SECRET SERVICE, 9/9/59

62-1540-274
S-PT

PAGE TWO

THIRTY ONE FIFTY NINE WITH [REDACTED] TO ASSIST IN
CHRISTIAN LIBRARY IN GLENDALE ~~PAREN~~ ADDRESS UNKNOWN ~~UNKNOWN~~.

CURRENTLY RESIDING HOTEL ELMAR, TWO THREE FIVE SOUTH HOPE
STREET. [REDACTED] REFUSED ANY INFORMATION AS TO WHERE HE WOULD

OBTAIN RIFLE AND FURNISHED TWO LETTERS WRITTEN, ONE TO
DIRECTOR HOOVER AND ONE TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER. LOS ANGELES
INDICES NO INFO IDENTIFIABLE WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOLLOWING PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OBTAINED AT
TIME OF INTERVIEW. AGE TWENTY SEVEN, FIVE NINE, ONE SIXTY
POUNDS, DARK BROWN HAIR, CREW CUT, DARK COMPLEXION, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], LOCAL ADDRESS HOTEL ELMAR, TWO THREE
FIVE SOUTH HOPE STREET, LOS ANGELES, PERMANENT ADDRESS,
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ABOVE INFO FURNISHED THIS DATE TO [REDACTED]
SECURITY OFFICER, STATE DEPARTMENT, LOS ANGELES, AND ASSISTANT
CHIEF, [REDACTED], LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT. DISSEMINATION
MEMO WITH COPIES OF LETTERS TO DIRECTOR AND PRESIDENT FOLLOW.

END AND ACK PLS

O WA 12-38 AM OK FBI WA RES

TU D

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: I
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-01-2011

Date: 8/31/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

Information included in the enclosed letter-
head memorandum was received from [redacted] who was
in a position to furnish reliable information, or [redacted]
[redacted] was utilized on [redacted] to cover a meeting of
the New York State CP Committee held on those dates at
[redacted] ~~U~~

b7E

In view of the nature of this informant,
the memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~".

Classified by [redacted] Category [redacted]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

(3 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM) (Encs. 12)
1 - New York (105-37245)

RSM:nmn
(4)

2/5/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY 8/60 Dd/mlb
EXEMPT FROM GDS, 1-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
DATE OF REVIEW 2/5/98
(see 190-4011)

REC-65

Z SEP 2 1959

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [Signature] M Per [Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



United States Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, New York

August 31, 1959

NY 105-37245

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 10/12/80 BY [signature]~~

Re: Visit of Nikita Khrushchev
To The United States
Internal Security - R

An informant has furnished information which reflects that during a meeting of the New York State Communist Party Committee, held on August 29, 1959, William Albertson, State Secretary, gave an informational report. ~~(S)~~ U

In his report, Albertson stated in part that there will be thousands present at the airport, on Broadway, or wherever Khrushchev is going to be. There should literally be hundreds and thousands of communists and left-wingers, together with all the rest of the people. The throwing of flowers in the path - and many things of that kind - are very fine, very important. This is to help stimulate the peace sentiment in the crowd. There will be people applauding and people who will not applaud. This will be an opportunity to start a discussion with one's neighbor as to what this man Khrushchev is, what he represents, this means for peace and many questions. ~~(S)~~ U

Albertson continued stating that "we'll" have an opportunity to talk to people. Some of "us" will have an opportunity to be cheer leaders and to help stimulate the sentiment for peace by how "we" talk and how "we" deport ourselves and so on. ~~(S)~~ U

This should not be taken to mean this is the only thing that can be done. There is no question about the correctness of many peoples organizations who will find the opportunity produced to get flowers or other expressions in the name of the organization - of support for the struggle for peace. By the way, Albertson said, he is positive nobody will be able to give it to him (Khrushchev) directly, - this is not (Vice President) Nixon in Poland or

Classified by [signature]
Exempt from automatic
downgrading and
declassification
Date of Declassification Indefinite
8/3/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY [signature]
ON 8-18-77

CLASS. & EXT. BY 8/10/00 [signature]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/5/90
[signature]

ENCLOSURE

9-15-77 [signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Visit of Nikita Khrushchev
To The United States

Nixon in the Soviet Union, this is Khrushchev in the United States. ~~(S)~~ u

Albertson said there are a couple of individuals in New York City who might like to do something about that. But, he imagines, security regulations will be a little bit different than they were over in Europe. Albertson stated that he knew the people already are thinking in terms of taking expressions of gratitude in the fight for peace to the Soviet Consulate, to the Soviet Union delegation to the United Nations, etc., in order to make these kinds of expression of the point of view of mass organizations of one kind or another. ~~(S)~~ u

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. J

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

NY 105-37245

New York, New York
August 31, 1959

Re: Visit of Nikita Khrushchev
To The United States
Internal Security - R

dated and Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

The source referred to was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/8/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (62-104045)
FROM : SAC, Buffalo (105-1843)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Re SAC let 59-50 (H) 8/11/59.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information concerning the publication of a leaflet by the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc. (AFABN) in which reference is made to the forthcoming visit to the U. S. of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV. Also enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of this publication.

This leaflet was obtained as a result of the following:

On 9/3/59, [redacted] of the Holling Press, Buffalo, NY, telephonically contacted the Buffalo Office and advised that his firm had secured a printing order from the AFABN. He requested advice as to whether or not the order should be accepted. The Bureau policy in matters of this type was explained to [redacted] and no advice was given to him. He did consent to furnish on a confidential basis a copy of the pertinent leaflet and same was obtained through the mails from [redacted] on 9/8/59 with advice from [redacted] that the order was placed by [redacted] to [redacted] Buffalo, NY. Buffalo indices are negative as to [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 7) (AM-RM)
1 - New York (Encls. 2) (Info.) (AM-RM)
1 - Buffalo
SEP:mli
(5)

AGENCY
REQ. NO.
DATE
BY

12 SEP 9 1959

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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b7D

-276

ESTD 1910

F B I

Date: 9/8/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

BU 105-1843

For New York's information, there is enclosed one copy of the letterhead memorandum and one copy of the leaflet inasmuch as the AFABN apparently has its headquarters in NYC. It should be noted that the AFABN has never been the subject of any investigation by the Buffalo Office.

The letterhead memorandum is not being classified as no reason for same is apparent.

-2-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

400 U. S. Court House
Buffalo 2, New York
September 8, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES

On September 8, 1959, the Federal Bureau of Investigation obtained from an individual, who is in a position to have access to such information, a leaflet published by the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc. This leaflet contains the following open letter addressed to fellow Americans:

"September, 1959

"FELLOW AMERICANS!

"It is with deep sorrow that we mourn the millions of victims of Communism and colonial Russian imperialism. Among those we include the victims of Communist-imperialisms of China and Tito's Yugoslavia, for these two are nothing but links of the same Kremlin's skillfully treacherous scheme.

"It is an established historical fact that over 35 millions of people of Christian, Jewish, Buddhist and Moslem faiths have died, in the past 40 years, by means of mass firing squads, man made famine, slave labor and concentration camps, practiced by imperialistic forces of Communist Russia in the non-Russian countries of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Armenia, Georgia, North Caucasus, Cosackia, Idel-Ural, Azerbaijan, Turkestan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Slovakia, Czechia, East Germany, mainland of China, North Korea, North Viet Nam, Tibet and others. Among the victims are also thousands of unaccounted for and killed Americans.

"All these people have perished in martyrdom for the highest principles of national and individual freedom, for social justice and for truly democratic way of life,

"the principles which serve as basic elements of the American Declaration of Independence, the American Constitution and the American way of life.

"They brought the highest sacrifices of their lives in their struggle for God and freedom and against Communist-Russian authoritarian enslavement, depredation of their countries, persecution and genocidal liquidation because of their religious, social or political convictions.

"In our conscience, we consider it most imperative to manifestly express our painful regret and keen sorrow along with our greatest respect to all these victims and their nations for their tremendous sacrifices in their continuous struggle for individual freedom, their national independence on their respective territories, and for a better future of the world and humanity.

"There are many painfully striking facts and definite evidences that a similar fate is being in active preparation by the Communist forces for the yet free world-the United States of America primarily. Khrushchov's visit to this country is one of such facts-a far reaching tragedy. Therefore, we most strongly feel that our Mourning Day should serve everyone as a gruesome reminder of what may happen to America and our people if we don't take a most realistic approach to the defense of the freedom and justice in the world against Communist Russian aggression. Such a most realistic approach is a firm and persistent policy of liberation of the enslaved.

"Paying solemn respect to all victims of Communism, we pray, on this day, that Almighty gives all of us, and our leaders particularly, wisdom, firmness, and strength to successfully resist and vanquish Communist Russian imperialism.

"FOR SECURITY OF THE U.S.A.! FOR FREEDOM OF THE
ENSLAVED!

FOR JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE WORLD!

American Friends
of the
Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc.
(AFABN)

"P.O. Box 2131, Grand Central Station
New York 17, N.Y."

The above is imprinted on the entire one side of the leaflet. The other side of the leaflet contains a roughly drawn sketch of the U.S.S.R. and is entitled "Map of Location of the Slave and Concentration Camps in the Soviet 'Union'." The map identifies a number of localities in the U. S. S. R. and contains the following description thereof:

"THESE ARE THE PLACES OF RUSSIAN GENOCIDE practiced by Nikita Khrushchov's Russian men hunters...These are the places where millions of workers - men, women and children - have been killed without trial with savage cruelty or otherwise driven to death by Communist-Russian forced labor tactics. The only 'crime' of millions of victims was their religious, social or political beliefs, their desire for individual and national freedom; their justified ambition to be the masters and not slaves on their own ethnic - non Russian territory; or simply because they were non-Russians. These are the places, where millions of heroes are buried... Now, Nikita Khrushchov is coming, as guest of the U.S. Government, with most definit and unhidden intentions 'to bury' US..."

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU FROM BUFFALO

Six copies of letterhead memorandum concerning the publication of a leaflet by the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc. (AFABN) in which reference is made to the forthcoming visit to the U.S. of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV. Also enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of this publication.

RE: KHRUVIS

Buffalo file 105-1843

ENCLOSURE 

62-164045-276

September, 1959

FELLOW AMERICANS !

It is with deep sorrow that we mourn the millions of victims of Communism and colonial Russian imperialism. Among those we include the victims of Communist-imperialisms of China and Tito's Yugoslavia, for these two are nothing but links of the same Kremlin's skillfully treacherous scheme.

It is an established historical fact that over 35 millions of people of Christian, Jewish, Buddhist and Moslem faiths have died, in the past 40 years, by means of mass firing squads, man made famine, slave labor and concentration camps, practiced by imperialistic forces of Communist Russia in the non-Russian countries of Ukraine, Byelorussia, Armenia, Georgia, North Caucasus, Cosackia, Idel-Ural, Azerbaijan, Turkestan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Slovakia, Czechia, East Germany, mainland of China, North Korea, North Viet Nam, Tibet and others. Among the victims are also thousands of unaccounted for and killed Americans.

All these people have perished in martyrdom for the highest principles of national and individual freedom, for social justice and for truly democratic way of life, the principles which serve as basic elements of the American Declaration of Independence, the American Constitution and the American way of life.

They brought the highest sacrifices of their lives in their struggle for God and freedom and against Communist-Russian authoritarian enslavement, depredation of their countries, persecution and genocidal liquidation because of their religious, social or political convictions.

In our conscience, we consider it most imperative to manifestly express our painful regret and keen sorrow along with our greatest respect to all these victims and their nations for their tremendous sacrifices in their continuous struggle for individual freedom, their national independence on their respective territories, and for a better future of the world and humanity.

There are many painfully striking facts and definite evidences that a similar fate is being in active preparation by the Communist forces for the yet free world - the United States of America primarily. Khrushchov's visit to this country is one of such facts - a far reaching tragedy. Therefore, we most strongly feel that our Mourning Day should serve everyone as a gruesome reminder of what may happen to America and our people if we don't take a most realistic approach to the defense of the freedom and justice in the world against Communist Russian aggression. Such a most realistic approach is a firm and persistent policy of liberation of the enslaved.

Paying solemn respect to all victims of Communism, we pray, on this day, that Almighty gives all of us, and our leaders particularly, wisdom, firmness and strength to successfully resist and vanquish Communist Russian imperialism.

FOR SECURITY OF THE U.S.A !

FOR FREEDOM OF THE ENSLAVED !

FOR JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE WORLD !

American Friends
of the
Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc.
(AABN)

MAP OF LOCATION OF THE SLAVE AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS

IN THE SOVIET 'UNION'



THESE ARE THE PLACES OF RUSSIAN GENOCIDE practiced by Nikita Khrushchov's Russian men hunters...These are the places where millions of workers - men, women and children - have been killed without trial with savage cruelty or otherwise driven to death by Communist-Russian forced labor tactics.

The only 'crime' of millions of victims was their religious, social or political beliefs, their desire for individual and national freedom; their justified ambition to be the masters and not slaves on their own ethnic - non Russian territory; or simply because they were non-Russians. These are the places, where millions of heroes are buried...

Now, Nikita Khrushchov is coming, as guest of the U.S. Government, with most definit and unhidden intentions 'to bury' US ...

F B I

Date: 9/8/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-4960)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

The "Philadelphia Inquirer," final edition of 9/7/59, on page 4, column 4, contained an article captioned "Rally to Protest Nikita's Visit." The article reflected that the first of a nation-wide series of rallies protesting the coming visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV would be held at Connie Mack Stadium at 7:30 p.m. on 9/11/59. The article reflected that the meeting would be sponsored by the American Council of Christian Churches, and that Dr. CARL MC INTIRE, President of the ACCC's International Council, would be presiding chairman. The article reflected that the rally would feature memorial services by Philadelphia area refugee groups, including the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the American-Hungarian Federation. According to the article, MC INTIRE said that other protest meetings would be held in Washington, Los Angeles, and Des Moines.

HENNRICH

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045)(RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (Info.)(RM)
- 1 - Omaha (Info.)(RM)
- 1 - WFO (105-31081)(Info.)(RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (105-4960)

EAS:ARD
(7)

REC-65

Approved: 
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

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55 SEP 14 1959

SAC, New York

September 8, 1959

Director, FBI

Y
ALEKSEI GRIGOROVICH ILYUSHENKI
IS - R

Referral/Consult

Department of State by communication dated

Investigation should be handled in accordance with Section 105 K, Manual of Instructions. You are authorized to conduct discreet fleur if you consider this desirable. This includes authority for fleur during travel away from headquarters city. Additional authority should be obtained if fleur is to exceed a total of 21 days.

Both New York and WFO should search indices and furnish Bureau pertinent information. WFO should arrange to display photographs to defectors.

An extra copy of this communication is designated for WFO file 105-31081 and New York file 105-37245 re Khruvis.

3- WFO (1- 105-31081)
1- New York (105-37245)

LML:bb

(9) 62-104045 (Khruvis)

1 62-104045
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1959

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
SEP 8 - 1959
MAILED

55 SEP 14 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 9/5/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, Buffalo (105-1843)

KHRUVVIS

Re SAC Let 59-50 (H), 8/11/59.

Enclosed are 6 copies of a letterhead memo
re action relative to visit of KHRUSHCHEV to U.S.The letterhead memo is not being classified
as no reason for doing so exists.Info furnished by [redacted] was reviewed
by SA SEYMOR FRED PHILLIPS.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (AMRM)

2 - Buffalo

(1 - [redacted])

TJS:sjd

(5)

AGENCY

REQ. DATE

DATE

BY

BY

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b7C
b7D

REC-65

12 SEP 9 1959

Approved: J. E. per

Sent

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 14 1959

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Buffalo 2, New York
September 5, 1959

**VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES**

The September 4, 1959, edition of the "Buffalo Courier Express," a daily newspaper published at Buffalo, New York, contained the following article:

"ANTI-NIKITA ACTION URGED"

"The United Anti-Communist Action Committee of Western New York proposed last night that Mayor FRANK A. SEDITA proclaim Sept. 13 to 29, the time of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States, as "Days of Mourning."

"The Committee - sponsored proclamation, to be presented to the Mayor next week, calls for attendance by Buffalo and Western New York residents at daily religious services 'commemorating the victims of Communist oppression.'"

"The action was taken by the committee, whose members claim to represent 100,000 Western New Yorkers, at a meeting in Hotel Statler Hilton last night. Committee president is [redacted] past commander of the Erie County Veterans of Foreign Wars."

"Another meeting is scheduled for 8 pm Thursday in the Statler Hilton."

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b7C

- 278

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

[redacted]
who has furnished reliable information in the past and who
is a [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation on
September 4, 1959, that he was present at the meeting
described in the newspaper article set forth above and
that the article sets forth a correct account of the pro-
posal made at the meeting.

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither
it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency
to which loaned.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: September 8, 1959

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S BRIEF FOR 11/11/59
 PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ON KHRUSHCHEV

Relative to questions the Director asked on the brief we prepared in connection with Khrushchev's visit, the answers are as follows:

1. Page iii, Item 2 - The convicted Soviet spy, Colonel Rudolf I. Abel, was first arrested on 6/21/57 by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. After an indictment was returned, we took Abel into custody on 8/7/57.
2. Page iv, Item 6 - The [redacted] who boasted that the Soviet Union has the most developed and best industrial-spying system in the world is the same one referred to on page 19 at the bottom of the page; namely, [redacted]
3. Page 4, top of page [redacted] is the source for the information about Arnold Johnson's survey trip. The informant was unable to learn exactly who among the Russians originated the request. The informant speculated that it originated at the Soviet Embassy and was transmitted through another Soviet at the Soviet United Nations Delegation.
4. Page 18, bottom of page - The Soviet request for four specific industrial processes was never aggressively pursued by them, and, to date, they have not succeeded in obtaining the processes in which they expressed an interest. Indications are, however, that they are still interested.
5. Page 19, top of page - The idea proposed by the Soviets to set up a "dummy" corporation has not been acted upon to date.
6. Page 21, bottom of page - The [redacted] who currently is teaching U.S. military personnel is [redacted] He is a [redacted] for the Air Force Institute of Technology and is currently [redacted] Air Force personnel at Syracuse University.

b6
 b7C
 b7D

AHB:aml

(6)

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
 1 - Mr. Sullivan

55 SEP 15 1959

REC-65

10 SEP 10 1959


ESP/SEC.

Memorandum to The Director
Re: Director's Brief for
President Eisenhower on Khrushchev

7. Page 22, top of page - Ferrite is an iron derivative. Used in connection with high-frequency amplifiers, it permits the construction of amplifying equipment which is relatively free of "background" noise often generated by the amplifier's own tubes and circuit.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

REC-65

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 8, 1959

FROM : John E. McHale, Jr.

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

At 11:40 p.m., 9-5-59, SA [redacted] the night supervisory agent in the New York Office, called to advise that an individual was receiving considerable publicity in the New York area after being arrested for pasting an anti-Khrushchev poster on the front door of the Soviet United Nations delegation headquarters, 680 Park Ave., that afternoon. The poster, which was 10" x 4", read:

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 b7C

"Keep your city clean!
 Keep our Khrushchev---Chief
 International Gangster!"

According to [redacted] the individual's name was [redacted] New York City. He was charged with "disorderly conduct, where a breach of the peace may be occasioned by his action."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - Mr. McHale

b6
 b7C

EX.

62-104045 REC-65 62-104045-280

10 SEP 10 1959

55 SEP 14 1959

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch9-10

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Return to <u>30258</u>
	Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations	b7C

B/K
Subject
Birthda
Address

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 9-10 Searcher Initials Ed/K
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>NR</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>64-370-240-28430 #55</u>	(var.)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>NR</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>100-333564 17man</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>165-57884-112 ep #2</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>100-333564-2 17man</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>105-31418-17 ep #26-31, 39</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>105-15860-21 ep #26</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>100-304397-567 ep #187</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>100-363379-12</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>165-62958-32</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>164-200-237-49</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>123-14987-25</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>100-364073-7</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>164-211-33 ep #242</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>162-6404-430 ep #67</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>162-6404-26 ep #144</u>	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

Sub

Sup

R #

Date

9-10

Searcher

Initial

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b7C

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

N 61-771-294

N 62-6404-32000 #24

N 64-330-244-1500

N 62-6404-22500 #51

N 64-211-210-30

N 64-211-221-139

N 123-14987-38

N 65-58295-142 #5

N 100-305748-217

N 65-30092-2087

N 64-211-243-3

N 65-33716-75

N 61-5381-2461X #52

N 64-200-313-17

N 105-31418-16 000 #57

N 105-25645-33

N 65-58295-111

N 64-211-246-82X #59

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/8

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____	b6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b7C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form	

Subject
Birthdate
Address

[Redacted]

Localities

R#

Date

9/8

Searcher
Initials

2537

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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NR

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NR

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	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
	Service Unit - Room 6524
	Forward to File Review
	Attention _____
	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

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R# _____ Date 9 8 Searcher Initials 8100
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

112

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918

, 1959

	Name Check Unit - Room 6523		
	Service Unit - Room 6524		
	Forward to File Review		
	Attention _____		
	Return to _____		
	Supervisor	Room	Ext.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations	b
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Date _____

9/8

Searcher
Initials _

3237

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

	[REDACTED]
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	[REDACTED]
	NK
	[REDACTED]
	NK
	[REDACTED]
	NK
	7.0 9.12
	NK
	[REDACTED]
	NK

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b6
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations b7C
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject

Birth

Address

Localities

R #

Date

9-8

Searcher

Initials

530

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NE 100-308748-3112

Q. E

10-587
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b6
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations b7C
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject
Birthdat
Address

Localities

R#

Date

Searcher
Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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9-8, 1959

	Name Check Unit - Room 6523		
-	Service Unit - Room 6524		
	Forward to File Review		
	Attention _____		
	Return to _____		
	Supervisor	Room	Ext.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Address

b6
b7c

Localities

R# _____ Date 9-8 Searcher Initials 530
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

✓ [redacted] NK
 ✓ 62-85557-84X N1
 ✓ 61-5381-174, 3356 EP
 ✓ 73-788-751 P30
 ✓ 113-7-240-10 N2
 ✓ 65-1674-289 N1
 ✓ 61-5381-319 P39, 985
 ✓ ~~61-5381-42300-A work item~~ NK
 ✓ [redacted]
 ✓ [redacted] NK
 ✓ [redacted] NK
 ✓ [redacted]
 ✓ [redacted] NK
 ✓ [redacted] NK
 ✓ [redacted] NK

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject
Birthd
Address

PLANE COMMANDER

Localities

R# _____ Date 9. 5 Searcher Initials 2158
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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	<u>UK</u>	
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	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	
	<u>UK</u>	

7-8, 1959

	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
	Service Unit - Room 6524
	Forward to File Review
	Attention _____
	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations	b6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form	b6

b6
b7c

Subject
Birth

Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 9-8 Searcher Initials 530
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
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[REDACTED]	198
[REDACTED]	199
[REDACTED]	200

28, 1959

Type of References Requested:Type of Search Requested:

Subject Barenkov, Nikolai. Ilich
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities

R# _____ Date 7-8 Searcher Initials 530
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NK
 Nikolai I.
 NK
 Nikolai.
 NK
 N. Ilich
 NK
 N. I.
 NK
 Ilich
 NK

b6

b7C

"Visit of Soviet Crew Flying
Frol R. Kozlov to U.S., 1959"

105-79457

Arrived 7/1/59	7/11/59
Departed 7/5/59	7/13/59

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/5

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject
Birthd
Address

Localities _____

R# _____

Date

9/5

Searcher
Initials

S 195

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

105-77457-1, 35

105-77457-8

b6
b7C

1012

1-8



b6

b7C

"Visit of Soviet Fair Committee to U.S."

105-74744

Arrived 6/28/59

Departed 7/13/59

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch7-8, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____	b6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)	b7C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form	

Subject _____
 Birthdate _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 9-8 Searcher Initials 530
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

ND 105-74744-537E P1, 464

R. I

NT 100-721992-2025

Ans: 6-28-59

	Name Check Unit - Room 6523		
	Service Unit - Room 6524		
	Forward to File Review		
	Attention _____		
	Return to _____		
	Supervisor	Room	Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject _____
Birthdate _____
Address _____

Localities

R# _____ Date 9-8 Searcher
Initials 530
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

	THE POWER OF SERIES
<i>NR</i>	[REDACTED]
<i>NR</i>	[REDACTED]
<i>NR</i>	
<i>CA. NR</i>	[REDACTED]
<i>NR</i>	[REDACTED]
<i>NR</i>	

, 1959

SERIAL

Mr
 Leonard L
 Mr
 Leonard
 Mr
 L. P
 Mr
 L. L. Warwick
 Mr
 L. Warwick
 Mr

Feb, 1959

	Name Check Unit - Room 6523		
	Service Unit - Room 6524		
	Forward to File Review		
	Attention _____		
	Return to _____		
	Supervisor	Room	Ext.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

b6
b7c

Birth date & place

Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 98 Searcher
Initials 530
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

[Handwritten notes and redactions follow]

7-5, 1959

	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
	Service Unit - Room 6524
	Forward to File Review
	Attention _____
	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____ b7C
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject
Birthdat
Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 9-8 Searcher Initials 530
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

ML

[redacted]

ML

[redacted]

ML

H.

ML

[redacted]

ML

[redacted]

ML

9-8, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

b6
b7C

Birthda

Address

Localities

R #

Date _____

95

Searcher
Initials .

530

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

1. *WPC*
 2. *WPC*
 3. *WPC*
 4. *A. F.*
 5. *WPC*
 6. *WPC*
 7. *WPC*

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Mr. A. H. Belmont

September 12, 1959

Mr. W. A. Branigan

**SMUGGLING OF ATOMIC BOMBS
 ATOMIC ENERGY ACT**

Referral/Consult

At 10:55 a.m., September 12, 1959.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

117-268

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Day

1 - [Redacted]

- 1 - Mr. Whitson

1 - 62-104045 (Khruvis)

LW:bam
 (7)

62-104045 -
 NOT RECORDED
 102 SE 14 '59

b6
 b7C

FBI
 RECEIVED - 107204

SEP 15 3 05 PM '59

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 14 1959

A. H. Belmont

September 11, 1950

W. A. Branigan

SMUGGLING OF ATOMIC BOMBS
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

Referral/Consult

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

At 3:45 p.m., September 11, 1950, SA Whitson received
a call from

ACTION:

For your information.

117-258
LW:gmh
(7)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Day
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. Whitson

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

62-104045 (Ltravis)

62-104045-
NOT RECORDED
OCT 5 1950

b6
b7C

RECEIVED - TOLSON

SEP 11 2 30 PM '50

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

2507

A. H. Belmont

9/8/59

W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. [redacted]

b6
b7C

SUMMARY OF ATOMIC POLICE
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

On 9/8/59 at a meeting of the [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

NOTE:

This matter will be followed and you will be informed of pertinent developments.

Referral/Consult

162-104045

NOT RECORDED

145 SEP 16 1959

1 - 162-104045 (Khruvis)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 9/9/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

For possible interest to the Bureau, there is attached a newspaper clipping from the 9/9/59 issue of the New York Daily News, captioned "Ex-U.S. Agent Will Ask Court to Jug Khrushy." As reflected in the article, this action is allegedly to be initiated by [redacted]

Referral/Consult [redacted]

For the additional information of the Bureau, [redacted] is the subject of a Bureau investigation in 1956 under the caption [redacted] SPECIAL INQUIRY - SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE."

b6
b7C

3-Bureau (Enc. 1) (62-104045) (RM)
1-New York (105-37245)

JLS:HMF
(4)

REC-37

282
SEP 10 1959b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Ex-U. S. Agent Will Ask Court to Jug Khrushchy

By ARTHUR MULLIGAN

Soviet Premier Khrushchev will be greeted on his arrival in the U. S. Tuesday with a court action calling for his immediate arrest as an international criminal, murderer and violator of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, a former U. S. intelligence agent promised yesterday.

The pledge came from Lyle H. Munson, former operative with the Office of Strategic Services and the Central Intelligence Agency, who said he personally will institute the action through a Congressman acting as his attorney. He would not identify the Congressman.

Dealer in Books

Munson, a book importer and exporter, of 209 E. 34th St., said he had instructed counsel to file a petition either in New York or any Federal Court he desired, requiring the Justice Department to show cause why the rotund, vodka-loving Red dictator should not be summarily slapped into a U.S. pokey to stand trial for Hungarian atrocities.

The former agent said that the 1949 Geneva Conventions, entered into for the protection of human rights, had been ratified in 1955 by the U.S. Congress and "thus they became the supreme law of the land."

Cites UN Findings

He said that the UN General Assembly found in 1957 that the Soviet Union had violated the Geneva Conventions in putting down the anti-Communist Hungarian uprising of November, 1956.

Khrushchev, he said, was "the most notorious of offenders" who ordered "grave breaches" of the conventions in quelling the rebellion.

Munson said that as a "high contracting party" to the conventions the U. S. was legally obligated "to search for this criminal, and if . . . he does set foot on U. S. territory, to bring this person . . . regardless of nationality, before its own courts."

Lists Violations

Among the grave breaches mentioned in Article 147 of the conventions, are "willful killing, torture or inhuman treatment," Munson said.

"I am prepared, if it please the court, to present competent witnesses who can and will testify to the murders committed and or



Lyle H. Munson
Wants K in the klink

ordered to be committed by Nikita S. Khrushchev," Munson said.

"My petition to the court will ask that the U. S. government show cause why he should not be so seized and tried."

Munson added that if the roly-poly premier "is to escape prosecution by reason of diplomatic or Presidential immunity, I ask that the court make this fact clear to all the oppressed and threatened peoples of the world and to the nations which have ratified themselves as high contracting parties to the Geneva Conventions."

Wants Record Clear

"I suppose we'll be thrown out of court on this thing, but I think we should make the record clear that in our eyes he stands condemned," Munson added.

The former agent is 41, balding, 5-foot-7, 150 pounds. Last year he asked Congress for authorization to outfit a privateer PT boat, helicopter or airplane to rescue Americans held prisoner in five Iron Curtain countries. The matter was referred to committee.

CLIPPING FROM
DAILY NEWS

N. Y.

EDITION

FINAL

DATED

9/1/59

PAGE

8

FORWARDED BY NY DIV.

ENCLOSURE

282

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 60

Page 31 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 91 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 115 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 124 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 125 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 126 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 127 ~ Referral/Direct

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Page 212 ~ Referral/Direct

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Page 344 ~ Referral/Direct

FBI File Number 62-HQ-104045
Section 6

DECODED COPY

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**
☐ **Teletype**

DEFERRED 9-8-59

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC SAN JUAN 081935

KHRUVIS, IS-R. BUFILE 62-104045.

ADVISED SEPTEMBER 7

1959 THAT TELEGRAM BEING SENT BY THE

TO GOVERNOR LUIS MUNOZ MARIN

REQUESTING THAT HE ASK PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO INVITE KHRUSHCHEV TO INCLUDE PUERTO RICO IN HIS COMING VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. TELEGRAM TO MUNOZ MARIN WILL STATE IT REPRESENTS SENTIMENT OF PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE AND WILL BE SIGNED JUAN SANTOS RIVERA, PRESIDENT, PCP. COPIES OF TELEGRAM WILL BE SENT TO LOCAL PRESS. PCP PLANS TO SEND COMMITTEE TO CONTACT KHRUSHCHEV IN THE EVENT HE COMES TO PUERTO RICO.

RECEIVED: 9:08 PM RADIO

9:21 PM CODING UNIT RWH

b7D

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. DeLoach
 Mr. McGuire
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Parsons
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Trotter
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Holloman
 Miss Gandy

99

10 SEP 11 1959

57 SEP 15 1959

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9-10, 1959

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Atte
☒ Return

Supervisor

Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

b6
b7C

Subject
 Birthda
 Address

Localities

R#

Date

FILE NUMBER

Searcher
 Initials

SERIAL

AIR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward <input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Attention <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return <input type="checkbox"/>

2 58

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive) b6
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only b7C
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject ☐

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____

Date 9/2Searcher
Initials Def

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP 64-25693-240-289
721 Winter

T 94-3-4-1115-68
NP 100-304397-56X 105.3

NP 100-7407-68
NP 100-304397-57451

NP ☐ 123157

NP 100-341 757-2 34700 184

NP 4017 1504 215 Supreme Service

NP 123-8744-1
NP 100-304397-65 110

NP 100-269825-12 1123

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

Subj: [REDACTED]

Supervisor [REDACTED]

Room 2255

R#

Date 9/2

Searcher

Initial JEF

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b7C

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

f 561

14.

NP 100-304397-5437

NP 100-304397-5437

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

Sub

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b7C

Supervisor

Room 2255

Searcher

R #

Date 7/2

Initial J-1

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP 100-3-55-53

NP 101-7274-377

NP 100-56674-11904187

NP 100-359225-581262

NP 100-3-36-58

NP 100-354624-60521

NP 100-357519-21005

NP 100-360405-17

NP 105-1074-472

NP 100-72515-4283

NP 104-3-4-115-7

NP 100-42092-12

NP 101-2557-2-4482

NP 100-5571-76-1278

NP 100-3-4-15613

NP 100-3-2-2-5

NP 100-3-13-672

NP 100-235-930-3

NP 101-7374-18242475

NP 100-37574-101022

NP 100-3-11-243

NP 104-2700-9-857

NP 100-3-10-1-64

NP 100-225033-6

NP 101-4557-2-5007

NP 100-9378-7

NP 104-3-4-11-464

NP 100-353515-2-472

NP 100-341107-8

NP 104-2700-9-857

NP 100-304371-187

NP 101-7374-148

NP 100-222949-4

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

Subj: [REDACTED]

Supervisor [REDACTED]

Room 22Searcher 1.1

R#

Date 7/2

Initial

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

b6
b7C

NP 65-20092-151
NP 100-95348-2
NP 100-12709-12
NP 100-357519-4
NP 100-226447-6

F B I

Date: 8/31/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

KHRUVIS.
IS-RWAB
APRb6
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b7E

Re NY airtel, 8/28/59, captioned, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished information to the effect that [REDACTED] of NYC, contacted [REDACTED] of RCA, [REDACTED] concerning institution of teletype service. [REDACTED] indicated that there had been a change in plans and was now requesting that teletype service be placed in NYC, rather than [REDACTED] during the period of KHRUSHCHEV'S visit. Upon the departure of KHRUSHCHEV from the U.S., service would then be transferred from NYC to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised him that the equipment would be installed on 9/9/59, and that service would be initiated on 9/14/59.

3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1-New York (100-92701)
1-New York (105-37245)
JAE:rmv
(6)

REC-20

62-104045-287
20 SEP 1 1959

ESP SEC.

Approved: [Signature]

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 16 1959

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
- IS-R

This will confirm telephonic conversation between
Inspector [redacted] at the Bureau and ASAC J. L. SCHMIT
of this office on 9/4/59.

In view of the anticipated need of all available
Russian speaking Agents in the NYO to handle the additional
traffic anticipated as a result of KHRUSHCHEV's visit, SA
[redacted] of the Newark Office, should be utilized
in the NYO for one week, commencing 9/14/59.

UACB arrangements will be made directly with the
Newark Office to have SA [redacted] report to the NYO for
this one week.

3-Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1-Newark
1-New York (105-37245)

REC-20

JLS:HMF
(6)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____ FILES

55 SEP 16 1959

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b7c

September 4, 1959

MR. TOLSON:

I thought the Director and you might be interested in the attached editorial comment in the national publication, "Columbia," published by the Knights of Columbus concerning Khrushchev's visit to the United States. The editorial expresses the hope that Khrushchev will be received in a manner completely appropriate to the occasion with silent and cold contempt and with minimum attention beyond that essential to official protocol.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. McGuire ☒
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Gandy ☐
Brannan

✓ *JJM*
J. J. McGUIRE

Enclosure
JJM:jmr
(2) *Jmr*

REG-20

ENCLOSURE

filed
62-104045-289
10 SEP 11 1959
62-104045

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b7C

SEP 15 1959

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE news of the attack on Pearl Harbor—apart from the instant casualties suffered there—was less distressing than the news that Khrushchev is to make an official visit to the United States. As soon as the first enemy bomb exploded at Pearl Harbor, we knew our exact situation and there was immediate and unanimous agreement among us as to the necessary and appropriate steps to be taken in defense of our country. The Khrushchev attack—which is what his visit is—is by no means so simple. Connected with it, there is promotion among us of the fallacy that it is a good thing to “do business” with criminals provided the “business” is done at “high levels.”

In the case at hand, it is not even enough that the door has been opened to permit the enemy to enter. Officials of the government, and others who undertake to form public opinion through their access to the public press, have been favoring us with emetic little lessons in the nuances of “courtesy” and “good manners” which should be observed by any unfortunate enough to be obliged, or stupid enough to be willing, to be present at a public appearance of the distinguished visiting criminal, who is in no way representative of the Russian people. These “lessons” are unnecessarily insulting to the intelligence of the people to whom they are addressed.

Our eager imitators of Emily Post, male and female, can compose themselves in peace. It is unlikely that anyone will toss an unfriendly tomato at our distinguished official guest. For one thing, it would be an entirely inadequate expression of opinion—tomatoes have been thrown at hard-working and decent baseball umpires; also, it would be a waste of a tomato. It is our confident hope that Khrushchev will be received in a manner completely appropriate to the occasion—with silent and cold contempt and with minimum attention beyond that essential to official protocol.

There are among us, however, those who have more than cold contempt for our distinguished official guest. The sight of him would move them to explosive anger, and understandably. They are our citizens whose roots were in Poland or Hungary, in Lithuania or Estonia, in the Ukraine or in other places that have suffered from the raw malice of the Soviet conspiracy. By edict of our distinguished official guest and his associated criminals, members of the families of those citizens and their close friends have been murdered in the streets of their native towns or condemned to dragged out death in concentration camps.

With all this fully understood, we earnestly implore these citizens to avoid being anywhere near anyplace Khrushchev may be. Their absence will be eloquent and they will be doing a kindness to their unfortunate fellow citizens saddled with the onerous and unwelcome duty of escorting our distinguished official guest during his travels here.

Let these softly restrained remarks in connection with



the imminent official visit of Khrushchev to the United States be interpreted as a retreat from the position heretofore stated on several occasions in this space, we set down the following facts which thinking citizens of our fair land will keep in mind during the nauseous experience we are about to endure:

1) Nothing has changed with respect to the objective of the Communist conspiracy to enslave us, and all the world, either by deceit or force.

2) Khrushchev, current “top banana” in the conspiracy, is the same loud-mouthed, homicidal slob who boasted that he would “bury” us and who frightens none but those who are completely under his heel or who are incurably soft in head and heart.

Such is our distinguished official guest whose delicate sensibilities, we are warned, might be fatally bruised by some such rude gesture as a Bronx cheer.

If you think that’s queer, here’s one just to try for size: the suggestion has been solemnly advanced that there should be a general public kissing of Khrushchev by the people of the United States so that our President may hope to be well received when he visits the USSR.

In the heat of a political campaign, some rough things have been said of an incumbent President seeking reelection, as President Eisenhower is not. There never has been anything, however, approaching the insulting suggestion that the President of the United States and Khrushchev are in some way personally equated. Our bet is that the President of the United States, if he were permitted to do so, could travel unguarded and in safety through more of the Soviet Union and its captive nations than Khrushchev would dare to try.

tation convent but was converted into a soldiers' barracks during the Mazzini-led revolution of 1849. Still in use today, the convent-barracks houses priests of the North American Graduate School that was established in 1933.

Today's plant, perched on top of the Janiculum hill, furnishes spacious rooms for 307 students, is equipped with central heating, a modern style auditorium with facilities for Cinemascope. The grounds provide an athletic area with handball, basketball and tennis courts. A magnificent chapel, adorned with a Varazzi green marble floor, French red marble pillars and a ceiling of interlaced, hammered concrete beams, highlights the over-all beauty of the College. Pietro Guadenzi's mosaic of the Immaculate Conception, which covers the entire wall behind the high altar, is matched in excellence by a huge sculpture in high relief of the Assumption of Our Lady. It took forty sculptors one hundred days to carve the statue and set it in place.

If Pius IX were to come on the scene today, he would marvel to see that his project materialized in such a grandiose fashion. For, as early as 1855, when he informed the American clergy of his "strong desire" to found an American college in Rome, the American hierarchy received the news with anything but enthusiasm. Led by Archbishop Hughes (within three years he would become an enthusiastic proponent of the College, calling its establishment "by all odds the most important measure that has been adopted since the appointment of the first Catholic Bishop in the United States") they pointed out that besides the financial difficulties involved in such

wise, Roman authorities expected \$250,000 from the American people. The total amount finally realized was only \$47,879 — two-thirds of which came from the New York and Baltimore provinces alone. The failure of the Catholic people to contribute was not lack of generosity, explained the Bishops, but the distance of the College from the American scene. Were the potential donors able to see their college, walk through its halls, inspect the property, the response would have been different. In all, it took over four years of preparation before the College could officially open its doors in 1859.

Besides the financial pangs of its infancy, the College suffered from lack of enrollment. Partial cause was the American Civil War which broke out in the early '60's. While Americans fought one another back home, the few Yankees and Confederates remaining at the College in Rome prayed side by side for peace. Even though the enrollment had reached a low ebb, College officials decided to keep the doors open. They were to stay that way until the second world war.

Studying in Rome, as any alumnus of the North American College would verify, has many advantages. No student living within walking distance of the Vatican, watching the Pope offer Mass, visiting the tombs of Peter and Paul, witnessing the canonizations of Isaac Jogues, Bernadette Soubirous, John Bosco and Therese of Lisieux could fail to appreciate the sanctity of his Church.

From an intellectual viewpoint, also, the Americans in Rome are well-equipped. Since the beginning, the

Father William McCloskey, first rector of the North American College, began the tradition of high scholarship by making the students understand that "learning is a man's job—I expect my students to be men!" By 1874, a Roman newspaper correspondent could write, "The American College is at present one of the best disciplined colleges in the Eternal City and the class records of the Propaganda attest that their proficiency in sacred studies ranks them second to no college."

American Catholic education has been manned extensively by the College's alumni. Until 1955, eighteen have been on the staff of the Catholic University of America, including four of its first eight rectors. Twenty-one others have been presidents or professors of Catholic colleges; 75, superiors or teachers in American seminaries.

Studying away from home is not all work. The North American College students spend their summers vacationing at the Villa Santa Caterina, a pleasant summer home located on the Appian way near the papal villa of Castel Gandolfo. Combining recreational facilities with private acres of beautiful landscape, this magnificent manor is made to order for the students. Like almost everything else in Rome, the Villa Santa Caterina has an interesting history. It was founded on the remains of a corrupt political gangster named Clodius, who was assassinated by Titus Milo in 52 B.C. Cicero wrote *Pro Milone*, one of the great speeches of Empire days, in defense of the killer. Many believe the Villa to be Clodius' summer home, the scene of his assassination. He'd certainly not recognize his villa if he arrived there today!

"Little America" is an apt title for the American College, for from its very birth, Pius IX insisted that the national college should be truly American, not only in name but in language and custom. Patriotism for things American reached its peak under Dr. O'Connell, the late William Cardinal O'Connell, fourth rector of the College. On Independence Day, 1885, curious Italian spectators looked up over the main entrance of the College and saw the stars and stripes being displayed in full color. It was the first time that the American flag waved so proudly from a college in Rome. Another O'Connell reform was the substitution of an American-style ham-'n-eggs breakfast for the traditional Continental morning meal. In addition, our national pastime, baseball, became part of the Italian scene when the students turned the historical Borghese Gardens into a temporary sandlot.

Patriotism is not the only virtue displayed by the American students in Rome. Even as early as 1870, they

(Continued on page 35)



Seminarians from every diocese in the United States study theology at the College.

a venture, a college in Rome would not give the students the training needed to equip them for work on the American scene.

Agreeing to help with finance, Pius IX also promised the Bishops that supplementary instruction on problems peculiar to the American mission would be provided at the College. Still, response was slow in coming. Finance-

North American College has been affiliated with two outstanding institutes: the Urban College until 1932, and the Gregorian Institute from 1932 until the present. The Jesuit-run *Gregorianum*, founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1551, is the second oldest College in Rome. Here, young Americans hobnob with Popes of future decades—a dozen Pontiffs have been schooled there.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-10-2011 BY 60322 UC/LP/PJ/KM

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31031)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

ReButelephone call to WFO 9/2/59 advising that Assistant Director CARL D. DELOACH had learned from [redacted] that on the night preceding the arrival of Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV in the USA, there was to be a large rally sponsored by the International Council of Christian Churches, an organization with which CARL MC INTIRE was described as being affiliated and that the Ukrainian National Committee reportedly was involved in arranging for this rally. It was stated that Congressman GORDON H. SCHERER (R) from Ohio had been requested to be the principal speaker at this affair.

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b7D

Discreet inquiries by WFO this date with following individuals failed to disclose any information re reported rally:

[redacted] employee and source re Ukrainian matters; [redacted] American Hungarian Federation; [redacted] Slavic Reading Room, Library of Congress; [redacted] Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce and Captain [redacted] Special Investigations, Metropolitan PD. Inquiries continuing by WFO and above sources will advise of any info corroborating [redacted] data.

For info NY and Newark Offices, the 7/27/58 issue of "Washington Post and Times Herald" contained an article

3-Bureau
2-Newark (RM)
2-New York (RM) (105-37256)
1-WFO
AWN:dil

REC-20

10 SEP 11 1959

AIRTEL

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(8)

Wick
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SEP 15 1959

WFO 105-31081

disclosing that nine pickets from Collingswood, N.J., had on 7/26/58 unsuccessfully endeavored to demonstrate in front of the Soviet Embassy, against visit of KHRUSHCHEV to USA. Article stated Reverend CARL MC INTIRE, President of International Council of Christian Churches, led these pickets. Above group, according to article, then walked to White House and set up picket line. MC INTIRE was described in throw-aways at above picket line as Pastor, Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, N.J. D.C.

The Newark and New York Offices should conduct discreet inquiries through sources in effort to corroborate information from [redacted] Protect source of above information and submit promptly any corroborative data in form suitable for dissemination.

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b7C
b7D

F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHURVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo dated as above and captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959."

The information relative to LLOYD BUCHANAN's peace appeal is located in WFO file 100-0-12252. No other identifiable information relative to BUCHANAN can be located in WFO files.

Referral/Consult

For information. _____

3-Bureau (Encls. 5) ENCLOSURE 5
1-WFO
HEF:dil
(4)

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b7C

REC-20

10 SEP 11 1959

AIRTEL

AGENCY Secret Service
REQ. 9/24/59
DATE 9/24/59
BY WFO (Name Check)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

C. C. Wick
SEP 11 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 10, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

Referral/Consult

On August 2, 1950, Albert W. Spiers, Editor, "News-Dispatch", Michigan City, Indiana, advised that he had received a form letter from one Lloyd Buchanan, 4620 47th Street, N.W., Washington 16, D.C. That letter, which set out that a copy was being sent to every daily newspaper in the United States, requested that "to counteract the Communist-inspired and false 'World Peace Appeal', we can and should sponsor an impressive 'Appeal for a True Peace'". The letter contained a copy of a petition entitled "Appeal for a True Peace" which Buchanan desired to be made available to readers in order that it could be circulated, signed and then returned to him. The petition dealt with stopping the Korean War by persuading the North Korean forces to obey the United Nations and return to their starting point and, in this way, avoiding threats of attack elsewhere.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-107072-291
ENCLOSURE

9/10/59

I AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (105-19866)

[REDACTED]
IS - R
(OO: NY)

Referral/Consult

On 9/10/59, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

WFO will cover subject through established sources only, UAC New York Office.

New York cognizant.

4 - Bureau
(1 - 62-104045) (KHUVIS)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-31081) (KHUVIS)
CJJ:CBB
(8)

AIRTEL

105-19866-105
62-104045-
NOT RECORDED
18 SEP 14 1959

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Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHURVIS
IS - R

[redacted] learned that [redacted]
[redacted] informed a U.S. State Dept. official
that he, [redacted] received confirmation from Moscow on
the following points in connection with the forthcoming
visit of Premier KHRUSHCHEV to the U.S.:

- (1) KHRUSHCHEV will arrive in the U.S. aboard a
TU 114, a Russian aircraft, which will land
at Andrews Air Force Base, Md. Friendship
Airport located between WDC and Baltimore,
Md., will be the reserve air field in the
event of bad weather or other unpredictable
events.

- (2) KHRUSHCHEV will attend a luncheon [redacted]
[redacted]

- (3) KHRUSHCHEV will attend a luncheon in Los
Angeles on 9/19/59 to be given by [redacted]
[redacted] (Motion Picture Association).

KHRUSHCHEV will deliver a speech [redacted]
[redacted]

③-Bureau
1-Baltimore (65-2754) (Info) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
1-New York (105-37245) (Info) (RM)
1-WFO
MPH:mew
(7)

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SEP 18 1959

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WFO 105-31031

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and interested offices for information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: September 5, 1959

FROM : A. H. Belmont

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S BRIEF FOR
 PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
 ON KHRUSHCHEV

Enclosed for your approval is the document to be used by you in briefing President Eisenhower in connection with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's forthcoming visit to the United States.

In accordance with your instructions, we have also prepared and are enclosing a copy of the document which you can give to President Eisenhower. In the President's copy we have, of course, deleted the names and related data concerning our

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Also enclosed are two copies of a document you requested containing conversational material the President can use in discussion with Khrushchev. One copy is for your own reference use and the other can be given to President Eisenhower.

RECOMMENDATION:

* RETAINED IN
 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

For your approval.

Enclosures

AHB:bwd

(6)

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

*I gave to the President
 a copy of each of
 the latter 2 docu-
 ments & also the same
 sent to the V.P.*

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3 ENCLOSURE

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SEP 16 1959

- 1 - Original
- 1 - Section Tickler
- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

The Khrushchev Visit
and
SOVIET INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
in the
United States

September, 1959

**This material has been
prepared as of possible
use to the President in
discussions with
Premier Khrushchev.**

NOTE: See memo Belmont to the Director, 9-5-59, captioned
"Director's Brief For President Eisenhower on Khrushchev."
AHB:bwd.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W C Sullivan _____
Tele Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

C. D. BRENNAN:lmk
(7)

53 DEC 9 1959

ENCLOSURE

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Soviet Ties

Although Soviet leaders publicly deny it, the fact is that very close ties exist between the Soviets and the Communist Party, USA. Soviet First Deputy Premier Nikolai S. Kozlov, for example, made such a denial during his visit to this country in July, 1959. When asked why Soviet leaders did not curb the subversive activities of communists in the United States, he replied that the Soviet Union never interferes in the internal affairs of any country, particularly the United States.

IBI investigations during the past year, however, show conclusively that the Soviet Union is definitely interfering in the internal affairs of the United States through the direction and control of the activities of the Communist Party, USA. In fact, the Soviets have immeasurably tightened their ties with the Communist Party here in the past 12 months.

Soviet Objectives

Typical of the manner in which the Communist Party, USA, serves the objectives of the Soviets is an incident involving Khrushchev's forthcoming visit. When Khrushchev arrives, he may very well resemble

a walking encyclopedia bursting with facts on the "seamy" side of American life. He definitely will if he briefs himself on all the material critical of the United States which the Communist Party, USA, recently accumulated through an expedite survey.

The survey was coordinated by one of the Party's national leaders, Arnold Johnson, who made a six-day whirlwind trip by air from the east coast to the west coast and back. Johnson, the national legislative director of the Party, contacted top functionaries of the Party in Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, putting them to work to obtain material for him.

Johnson concluded his trip on August 12, 1959, arriving back in New York City with an estimated 35 pounds of accumulated notes. Included were such facts as the location of slum areas in the major cities; the extent to which these areas are populated by Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and various other nationality groups; and the places where the largest number of people congregate in the larger cities, as well as the time of day the largest concentration occurs in industrial and shopping areas. With such items topping the list, the completed survey represented a

comprehensive study of America at its worst. And despite the fact that the Party's national leaders made every effort to conceal the purpose of the survey, there was much speculation and little doubt among the Party members who participated in it that it originated with a Soviet request for information to be used either to brief Khrushchev or to add flavorful propaganda to Soviet reporting on his visit.

Party Strategy

The Communist Party, USA, may hope that as a reward for the special services it has performed for the Soviets it will be rewarded in kind. The Party, as you know, celebrates its 40th anniversary this month. Celebrations are planned for various cities, and the Party has already extended an invitation to Khrushchev to be present for the one in Chicago, Illinois, on September 26, 1959.

Party leaders admittedly are jubilant over Khrushchev's visit and are forming plans to exploit it. During a meeting of the New York State Communist Party Committee, for example, which was held on August 29, 1959, Party State Secretary William Albertson pointed out that there will be thousands assembled in New York to see Khrushchev. There literally should be hundreds and thousands of communists and left-wingers, he said,

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together with the rest of the people. The throwing of flowers in Khrushchev's path, Albertson declared, would be very important, since it would help stimulate the peace sentiment of the crowd.

Albertson also said there will be people applauding Khrushchev, as well as those not applauding. This would present opportunities, he added, to start a discussion with one's neighbor as to what Khrushchev is, what he represents, what his visit means for peace, and many other issues. Albertson continued that Party members would have an opportunity to be cheer leaders in the crowds. The net effect, he concluded, was that the situation would work to the benefit of the Party by demonstrating to all how Party members talk and deport themselves in the interest of peace.

SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

Increased Use of "Illegals"

The peaceful proclamations of Soviet leaders contrast sharply with the furtive efforts of Soviet agents engaged in espionage activities in this country. More significant is the fact that a definite increase has been noted in the efforts of Soviets to penetrate this country through the use of "illegals," following the pattern of activities such as were exposed in the case of the convicted Soviet spy, Colonel Rudolf I. Abel.

An "illegal" agent is an individual dispatched into or recruited in the United States, having no apparent connection with his foreign principal, whose primary purpose is clandestine espionage. Typical operations in this category include the use of fraudulent documents or subterfuge to enter the country, coded radio transmissions and secret writings between here and abroad, microfilming of intelligence reports, caches, "dead drops," mail drops, and covert financial support from abroad, all aimed at high-level targets.

Future Prospects

Of even greater significance are Soviet activities which can constitute nothing other than plans to further intensify clandestine operations using "illegals." Soviet officials have recently shown a most decided interest in securing information regarding election laws, income tax laws, social security regulations, Canadian and Mexican border-crossing points, regulations concerning aliens, means of depositing money anonymously in banks, regulations pertaining to obtaining drivers' licenses, and myriad other data pertinent to established customs and habits in the United States. They have also obtained pamphlets entitled "Where to Write for Birth and Death Records" and "Where to Write for Divorce


Records." All of this information is pertinent in an operation designed to establish identity for an "illegal," as well as to facilitate his entry into this country and his self-establishment here.

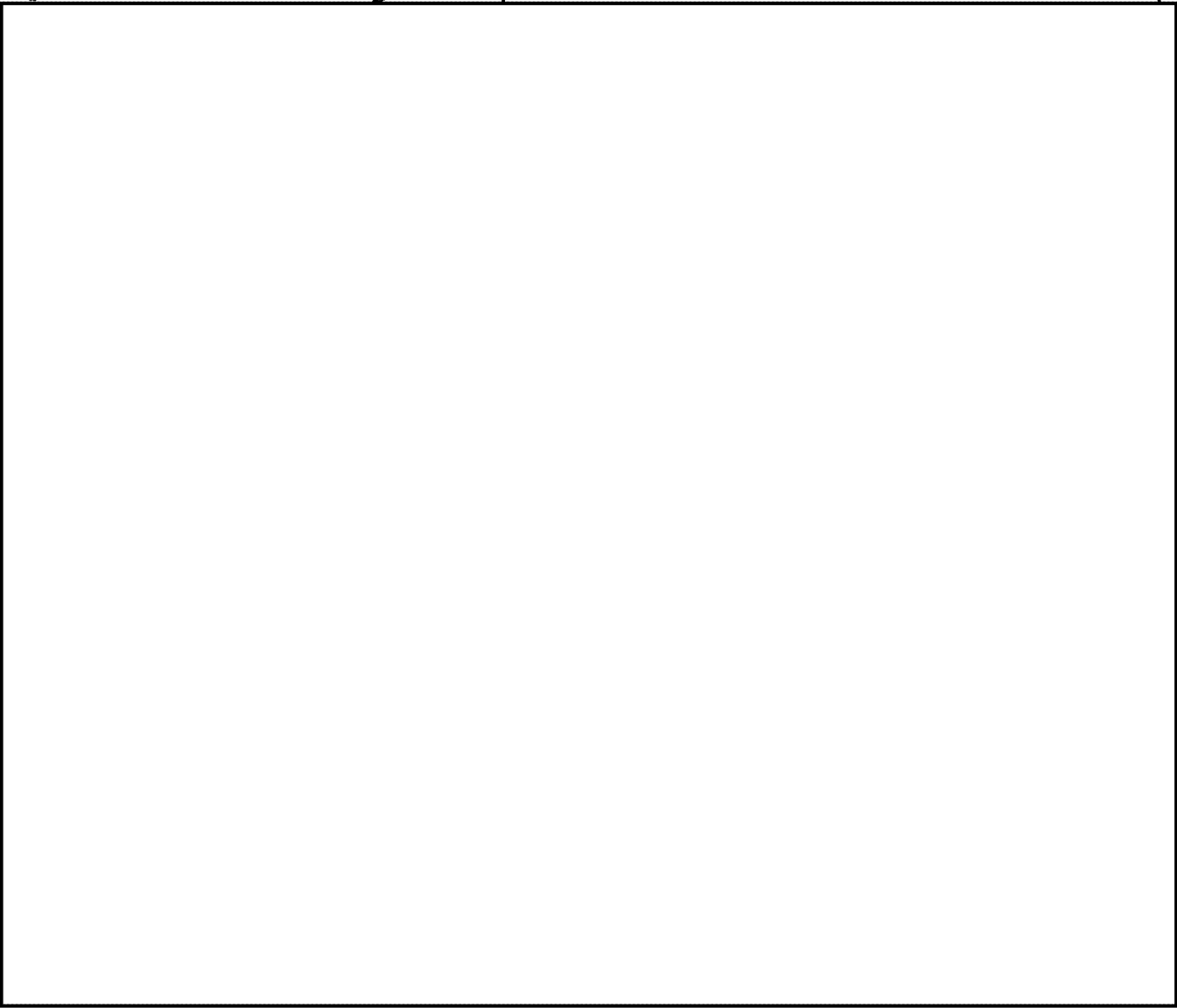
Increase in Control of Satellite Intelligence

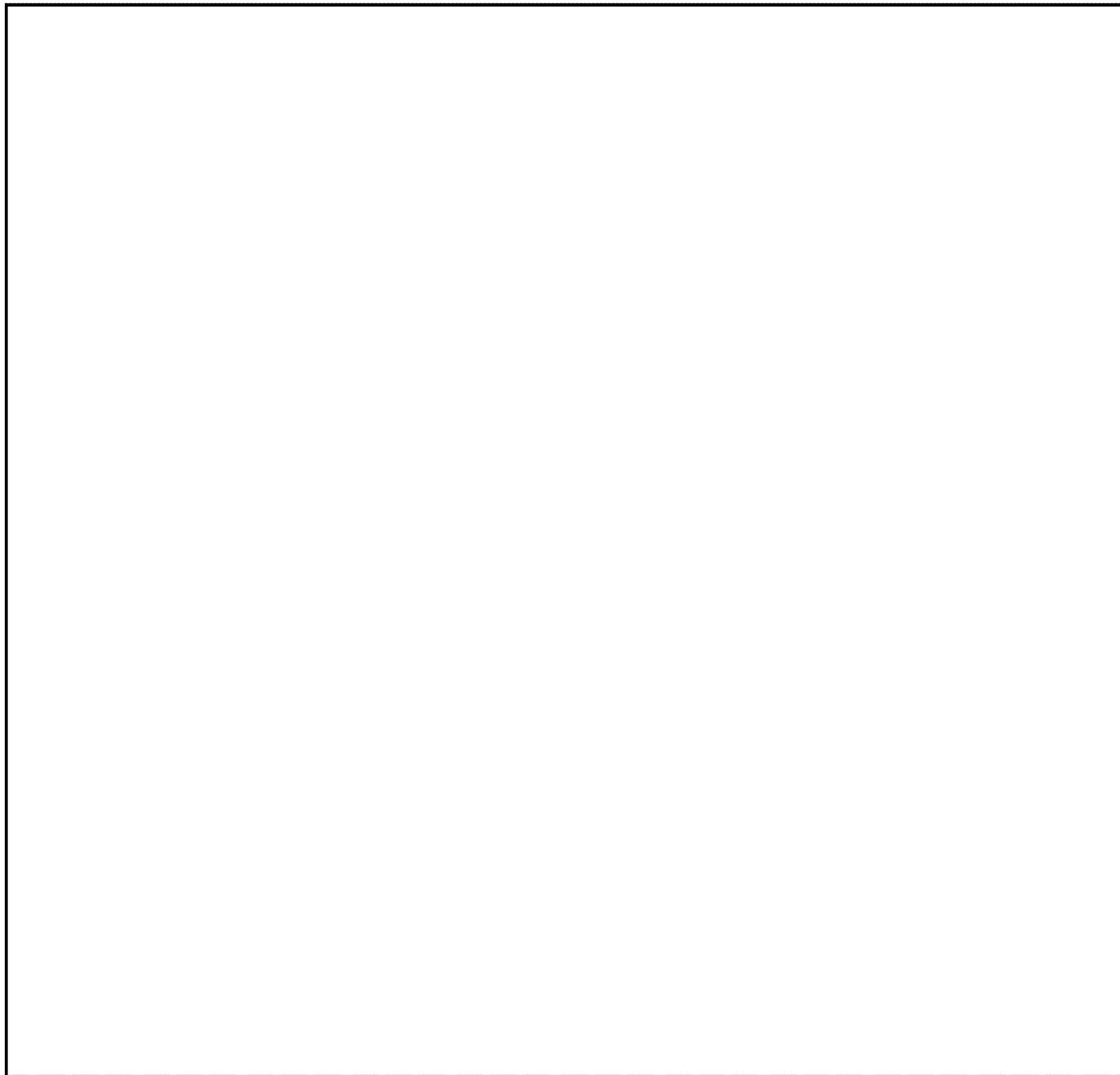
There is irrefutable evidence of increased Soviet control and direction of satellite intelligence operations. These coordinated efforts are being achieved through the use of Soviet "advisors" who are furnishing directions to satellite intelligence operations. The result has been not only a divergence of emphasis from satellite targets to Soviet targets but also, in effect, a substantial increase in manpower aiming at achieving Soviet intelligence goals.

On November 4, 1958, for example, the Soviet and satellite military, naval, and air attaches stationed in Washington, D.C., held a meeting. The acting Soviet Military Attache was the guiding force at the meeting. Not only were the satellite representatives given specific assignments in Washington, D.C., but also they were told that they could assist the Soviets by making reconnaissance trips throughout the United States and should contact the Soviets for guidance prior to such travel.

Attempts to Infiltrate Government Agencies

The Soviets have resorted to every trick and subterfuge to
penetrate Government agencies. 





As another example of Soviet efforts to infiltrate Government agencies, you may also recall that on May 13, 1959, the [redacted]

[redacted] in Washington, D.C., [redacted]

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was requested to leave the United States because he had attempted to secure information from the files at the Department of State through an [redacted] in training as a [redacted] with whom he had been in contact.

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Attempts to Obtain Military, Scientific, and Technological Data

During the past year, the Soviets maintained their already intensified efforts to secure military, scientific, and technological data. Their efforts were marked by attempts to recruit for this purpose Americans to serve them as they have been served in the past by individuals such as the Rosenbergs, Jack and Myra Soble, and others. Literally dozens of cases could be cited to illustrate their techniques and targets. Soviet activities in this regard have been directed at securing every conceivable type of information, ranging from requests for information about the development of atomic weapons to requests concerning the most minute pieces of military equipment.

Attempts to Obtain Industrial Secrets

The intensity of purpose demonstrated by the Soviets in their efforts to accumulate information concerning military, scientific, and technological data is more than matched by the intense efforts they are making to obtain industrial secrets and processes in this country. If FBI investigations in this country are any gauge of

Soviet world-wide activity of this nature, it can truly be said that the Soviets have the most developed and the best industrial-spying system in the world. As already demonstrated in other categories, money is no object where they are concerned; this is equally true regarding efforts to obtain industrial secrets.

Cultural Exchange Groups

The Soviets are obviously using the East-West cultural exchange program as a further means of advancing their own objectives. It is apparent, for example, that the Soviets still are using an iron curtain to prevent their own people from engaging in a true interchange of ideas with the Western World. For example, in 1958, only four Soviet tourist groups, totaling 61 persons, visited this country as compared to approximately 5,000 Americans who made the trip to the Soviet Union. In 1959, not one Soviet tourist applied for a visa prior to July. Since July, 12 groups, consisting of approximately 220 individuals, have applied for visas. As of August 12, 1959, only one group had arrived in the United States. This is, indeed, a very small number compared to the thousands of Americans who have visited the Soviet Union already in 1959.

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More interesting still is the fact that the so-called tourists whom the Soviets have permitted to come to this country so far this year are such individuals as construction engineers, mining engineers, industrial engineers, railroad engineers, mechanical and metallurgical engineers, and--most significant of all--only one housewife.

Supplemental Intelligence-Gathering Functions

In addition to the activities already outlined which, of course, largely revolve about clandestine espionage operations, Soviet officials in this country are also extremely active in supplemental intelligence-gathering functions of a more overt nature. During June, 1959, for example, it was ascertained that, through the military, naval, and air attache offices of Soviet diplomatic establishments, the Soviets had pending subscriptions to 44 newspapers and 58 magazines of a technical, scientific, military, or general news nature. Literally thousands of publications are purchased through other registered Soviet agencies for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

During the past year, Soviet officials alone took extensive reconnaissance trips throughout 22 states. On those trips, they took photographs of and made extensive notes about various military

bases, power plants, dams, chemical factories, ordnance plants, and other facilities. Those trips were in addition to numerous short trips made for the purpose of attending conventions, making speeches, and pleasure. They were observed, for example, in attendance at approximately 30 conventions, where they collected whatever material was available. They made numerous contacts through various speaking engagements, averaging approximately three speeches each month before various groups.

In short, the Soviets are making literally thousands of contacts and amassing literally tens of thousands of informational notes concerning all aspects of American life. Combining the clandestine operations with the overt intelligence-gathering activities of the Soviets in this country, it is apparent that the Soviet Union is conducting what undoubtedly ranks as one of the most developed and best-coordinated intelligence programs the world has ever known. The relentless quest for information, classified and otherwise, is perhaps the most massive offensive of its kind one country has ever directed at another in the history of international relationships. This offensive can be expected to become even more comprehensive in the near future.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAG)
DATE 03-17-2011

*Do not release
to Sec 5-2
per 4/24/60*

The Khrushchev Visit
and
SOVIET INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
in the
United States

September, 1959

The information reported herein must be
afforded tightest security precautions and
most closely held, especially where pertaining
to Soviet ties with the Communist Party, USA,
as well as to "illegals" and [redacted]

[redacted] Many of the cited examples have
been selected from current FBI operations.
Should knowledge of FBI control of these
operations reach the Soviets, it would not

[redacted] but also endanger their lives.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

This document is classified ~~Top Secret~~ because the unauthorized disclosure
of the information submitted by certain informants, i.e., [redacted] and
[redacted] could logically result in their disclosure and possible death,
thereby resulting in extremely grave damage to the national defense.
CHARLES D. BRENNAN/aml (See Mr. Belmont's memo to Director, 9/5/59,
Re: "Director's Brief for Eisenhower on
Khrushchev")
(8) MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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INTRODUCTION

Mr. President, the attention of the whole world is focused on the meeting soon to take place between you and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. Soviet leaders have prefaced the forthcoming meeting with a propaganda barrage. Typical was the recent statement by Khrushchev that he is making the trip to this country, and I quote, "...with an ardent desire to make a worthy contribution to the cause of reducing international tension, to the cause of strengthening peace..." and with the "hope that the United States Government is guided by the same considerations." (Washington Capital News Service, 8/31/59)

Mr. President, peaceful proclamations are one thing--facts speak for themselves. If Mr. Khrushchev is sincere in his avowed desire to reduce international tension, he might start by bringing to a halt the massive offensive of subversion being directed at this Nation by the Soviet Union.

So that you may be more fully prepared for your forthcoming discussions with Khrushchev, it is my purpose to outline for you today the extent to which the current Soviet offensive of subversion is being waged against this country. The picture I am about to reveal to you discloses the full scope of some FBI operations through which it has been possible

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to assess the nature of the Soviet offensive. Since these disclosures, however, involve informants whose lives would be jeopardized by revelation of their activities, I also have had a separate document prepared for your use incorporating that part of the information which you may find valuable in your forthcoming discussions with Khrushchev and which you may freely use in interchanges with him.

The most significant fact in the over-all picture is that the communist offensive of subversion against this country has not only continued unabated but has even been intensified in the past twelve months. These intensified efforts have been marked by a new boldness and daring on the part of Soviet intelligence agents. They have been operating in this country with an apparently newly acquired confidence as well as with almost open disregard for the conventional standards which have characterized international relationships through the course of history.

In short, Mr. President, while Soviet leaders have greatly emphasized that their major objective is to achieve lasting peace with the United States and that all their efforts are dedicated to achieving this goal, the over-all picture of Soviet intelligence activities in this country strongly contradicts such professed intentions.

The irrefutable evidence of actual deeds which I am about to outline for you permits me to sum up the situation succinctly with the

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following major conclusions:

1. The Soviet Union has immeasurably strengthened its ties with the Communist Party, USA, in the past year. Not only is there positive evidence that the Soviets are specifically directing the activities of the Party, but there is also the established fact that the Soviets are using an espionage-type apparatus through which they have funneled close to a quarter of a million dollars to the Party in the past 12 months to finance the subversive activities of the Party in this country.
2. The Soviets have definitely increased their efforts to penetrate this country through "illegal," or clandestine agents. Such agents are in this country today, following the pattern of activities exposed in the case of the convicted Soviet spy, Colonel Rudolf I. Abel.
3. The Soviets have notably increased their direction and control of satellite intelligence agents in this country. In effect, this has doubled the manpower which Soviets are using in intelligence activities because they are diverting the satellites to targets of the Soviets' choosing.

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4. Using every trick and subterfuge, the Soviets are continuing intensified efforts to penetrate various Government agencies.

In the past year, such efforts were directed at the Department of State

and others.

Referral/Consult

5. Soviet espionage efforts to obtain our military, scientific, and technological secrets constitute a massive offensive of subversion, utilizing the pattern of recruitment of Americans similar to that exposed in the cases of people such as the Rosenbergs, Jack and Myra Soble, and others.
6. In July, 1959, a Soviet intelligence agent boasted that the Soviet Union has the most developed and best industrial-spying system in the world. FBI investigations of activities of this nature in the United States bear out the truth of this contention. The Soviets have demonstrated a willingness to expend fantastic sums of money to achieve their objectives.

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7. There is positive evidence that the Soviets are using East-West cultural exchanges to further intensify espionage activities in this country. In recent cases, for example, five contacts with Americans made by visiting Soviets were used as the basis for efforts to obtain information on biological warfare, scientific developments, and other matters.

The following information which I am about to disclose, Mr. President, supports the conclusions drawn. More significant, however, is the fact that this information is far from being all inclusive of Soviet espionage activities in this country during the past year. I have selected material representative of typical Soviet activities not only because it supports the conclusions but also because it illustrates the broad pattern of the current Soviet offensive directed at this Nation.

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Soviet Ties

Although Soviet leaders publicly deny it, the fact is that very close ties exist between the Soviets and the Communist Party, USA. Soviet First Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov, for example, made such a denial during his visit to this country in July, 1959. When asked why Soviet leaders did not curb the subversive activities of communists in the United States, he replied that the Soviet Union never interferes in the internal affairs of any country, particularly the United States. (Time, 7/13/59, p. 13)

FBI investigations during the past year, however, show conclusively that the Soviet Union is definitely interfering in the internal affairs of the United States through the direction and control of the activities of the Communist Party, USA. In fact, the Soviets have immeasurably tightened their ties with the Communist Party here in the past 12 months.

Soviet Funds (~~Top Secret~~)

Kozlov and other Soviet leaders can hardly be unaware that the Kremlin has systematically furnished the Communist Party, USA, with close to a quarter of a million dollars in the past year to finance the Party's intensified subversive activities here. Through our investigations, we have

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Furthermore, the ultimate delivery of much of that money was made to Party representatives by none other than a member of the

peace and security.

This brought the exact total of money delivered to the Party in the past

year [redacted] (~~Top Secret~~--the information under heading Soviet Funds was obtained from [redacted] and

[redacted] (100-428091)

Soviet Objectives

Typical of the manner in which the Communist Party, USA, serves the objectives of the Soviets is an incident involving Khrushchev's forthcoming visit. When Khrushchev arrives, he may very well resemble a walking encyclopedia bursting with facts on the "seamy" side of American life. He definitely will if he briefs himself on all the material critical of the United States which the Communist Party, USA, recently accumulated through an expedite survey.

The survey was coordinated by one of the Party's national leaders, Arnold Johnson, who made a six-day whirlwind trip by air from

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the east coast to the west coast and back. Johnson, the national legislative director of the Party, contacted top functionaries of the Party in Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, putting them to work to obtain material for him.

Johnson concluded his trip on August 12, 1959, arriving back in New York City with an estimated 35 pounds of accumulated notes. Included were such facts as the location of slum areas in the major cities; the extent to which these areas are populated by Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and various other nationality groups; and the places where the largest number of people congregate in the larger cities, as well as the time of day the largest concentration occurs in industrial and shopping areas. With such items topping the list, the completed survey represented a comprehensive study of America at its worst. And despite the fact that the Party's national leaders made every effort to conceal the purpose of the survey, there was much speculation and little doubt among the Party members who participated in it that it originated with a Soviet request for information to be used either to brief Khrushchev or to add flavorful propaganda to Soviet reporting on his visit. (Cinal, 8/19/59)

Soviet Control (Top Secret)

The fact is, Mr. President, that there need be no speculation on the issue. Through the penetration we have made into the Communist Party, USA, we not only knew when Johnson began his survey but we also knew

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[redacted]
[redacted]
gave the assignment to Arnold Johnson. [redacted]
[redacted]

is, of course, one of the foremost communist front organizations in the country today. And I might add, Mr. President, that we subsequently learned that Johnson had, in fact [redacted]

[redacted] (100-3-81-8771)

Still another example of Soviet control of the activities of the Communist Party, USA, in conjunction with the Khrushchev visit can be cited as typical of methods established by the Soviets to direct the activities of the Party in this country. [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] was instructed to contact Communist Party leaders in this country and tell them to attempt to determine through sources in the United States what questions will be posed to Khrushchev on his visit here. [redacted]

[redacted] the assignment once again was given to Arnold Johnson.

Johnson, who was busy accumulating information desired [redacted]

[redacted] concerning Ames, Iowa, said he would do the best he could

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to obtain the additional information. He stated that the Party does have some political sources in Washington, D. C., who can be approached for information in a roundabout way. Johnson also said there are other good sources such as Russell Nixon, legislative representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. Johnson further said he has a source in the upper echelon of the National Council of Churches with whom he has had recent contact.

On September 1, 1959, Johnson traveled to Washington, D. C. He returned to New York City on September 4, 1959, at which time he arranged to have the report on his trip [redacted]

[redacted] He said that while in Washington, D. C., he had contacted Senator William Langer, of North Dakota; Congressman William H. Meyer, of Vermont; and Congressman John A. Blatnik, of Minnesota. He also said he had been in contact with [redacted] of the National Council of Churches; Clarence Pickett, of the Quakers; A. J. Muste; and a former Department of State official [redacted]

Johnson indicated that he had been unsuccessful in attempts to contact C. B. Baldwin; [redacted] of Ohio; Russ Nixon; I. F. Stone; and one of [redacted] men, [redacted]

Johnson reported that, while there was varied speculation as to what would transpire and what might be possible subjects of discussion

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when Khrushchev arrived, there was nothing definite that he had been able to ascertain concerning specific questions which might be asked

Khrushchev. [REDACTED]

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Party Strategy

The Communist Party, USA, may hope that as a reward for the special services it has performed for the Soviets it will be rewarded in kind. The Party, as you know, celebrates its 40th anniversary this month. Celebrations are planned for various cities, and the Party has already extended an invitation to Khrushchev to be present for the one in Chicago, Illinois, on September 26, 1959. (Cinal, 8/19/59)

Party leaders admittedly are jubilant over Khrushchev's visit and are forming plans to exploit it. During a meeting of the New York State Communist Party Committee, for example, which was held on August 29, 1959, Party State Secretary William Albertson pointed out that there will be thousands assembled in New York to see Khrushchev. There literally should be hundreds and thousands of communists and left-wingers, he said, together with the rest of the people. The throwing of flowers in Khrushchev's path, Albertson declared, would be very important, since it would help stimulate the peace sentiment of the crowd. (NY airtel, Khrush, 8/31/59)

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Albertson also said there will be people applauding Khrushchev, as well as those not applauding. This would present opportunities, he added, to start a discussion with one's neighbor as to what Khrushchev is, what he represents, what his visit means for peace, and many other issues. Albertson continued that Party members would have an opportunity to be cheer leaders in the crowds. The net effect, he concluded, was that the situation would work to the benefit of the Party by demonstrating to all how Party members talk and deport themselves in the interest of peace.
(NY airtel, Khrushchev, 8/31/59)

SOVIET ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

Increased Use of "Illegals"

The peaceful proclamations of Soviet leaders contrast sharply with the furtive efforts of Soviet agents engaged in espionage activities in this country. More significant is the fact that a definite increase has been noted in the efforts of Soviets to penetrate this country through the use of "illegals," following the pattern of activities such as were exposed in the case of the convicted Soviet spy, Colonel Rudolf I. Abel.

An "illegal" agent is an individual dispatched into or recruited in the United States, having no apparent connection with his foreign principal, whose primary purpose is clandestine espionage. Typical operations in this category include the use of fraudulent documents or

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subterfuge to enter the country, coded radio transmissions and secret writings between here and abroad, microfilming of intelligence reports, caches, "dead drops," mail drops, and covert financial support from abroad, all aimed at high-level targets.

Typical Examples (~~Top Secret~~)

A current FBI investigation [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

Another clandestine Soviet operation is [redacted]

(C) an [redacted]
[redacted] who is periodically dispatched to

this country to [redacted] (105-46154)

Still another involves a clandestine network utilizing [redacted]
for the passage of information to a [redacted]

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(C) [redacted] recently declared to [redacted]
[redacted] being utilized by the

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[redacted] in this country

are greatly facilitated by the freedom of movement [redacted]

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[redacted] enjoy.

Future Prospects

Of even greater significance are Soviet activities which can constitute nothing other than plans to further intensify clandestine operations using "illegals." Soviet officials have recently shown a most decided interest in securing information regarding election laws, income tax laws, social security regulations, Canadian and Mexican border-crossing points, regulations concerning aliens, means of depositing money anonymously in banks, regulations pertaining to obtaining drivers' licenses, and myriad other data pertinent to established customs and habits in the United States. They have also obtained pamphlets entitled "Where to Write for Birth and Death Records" and "Where to Write for Divorce Records." All of this information is pertinent in an operation designed to establish identity for an "illegal," as well as to facilitate his entry into this country and his self-establishment here. (65-63478-1330, 1305, 1201; 100-354839-2176, p.10; 2227, p. 12)

Increase in Control of Satellite Intelligence

There is irrefutable evidence of increased Soviet control and direction of satellite intelligence operations. These coordinated efforts are being achieved through the use of Soviet "advisors" who are

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furnishing directions to satellite intelligence operations. The result has been not only a divergence of emphasis from satellite targets to Soviet targets but also, in effect, a substantial increase in manpower aiming at achieving Soviet intelligence goals.

[redacted] for example, [redacted]

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[redacted]

but also they were told that they could assist the Soviets by making reconnaissance trips throughout the United States and should contact the Soviets for guidance prior to such travel. (100-354839-1341)

Supporting Evidence (~~Top Secret~~)

As of September 1, 1959, it had been determined through FBI investigations that at least [redacted]

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In May, 1959, a source [redacted]

(C)

[redacted] furnished the

FBI a document which was prepared by the [redacted]

[redacted] (100-354839-2143)

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It also seems apparent that the Soviet "advisory" system has been established abroad. One FBI investigation, for example, involves an [redacted]

(C)

[redacted] who secured entry into this country through [redacted]

and who has been operating in this country [redacted]

[redacted] This not only is a departure from the nature of previous requests, which were more consistent with the national interests of his homeland, but also appears to indicate definite Soviet motivation since [redacted]

[redacted] (65-64402)

Attempts To Infiltrate Government Agencies

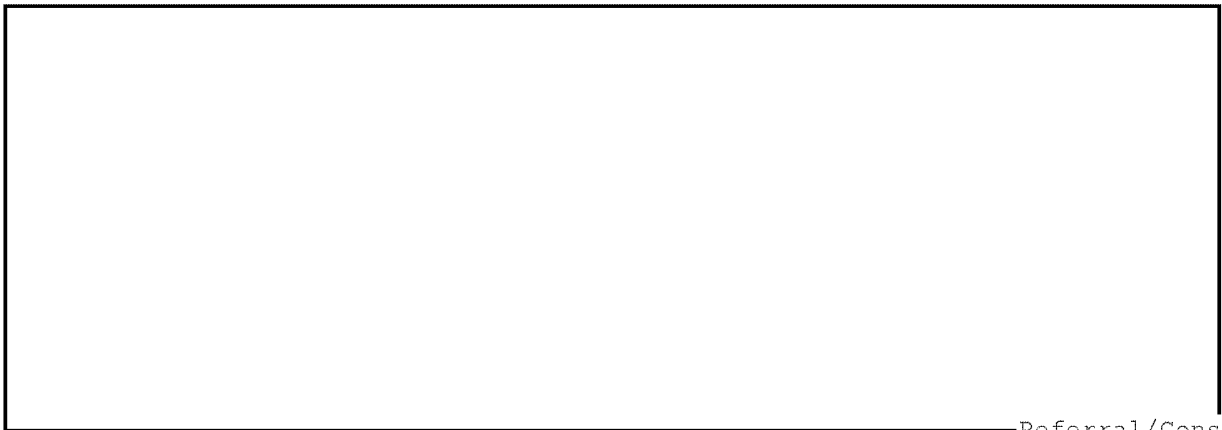
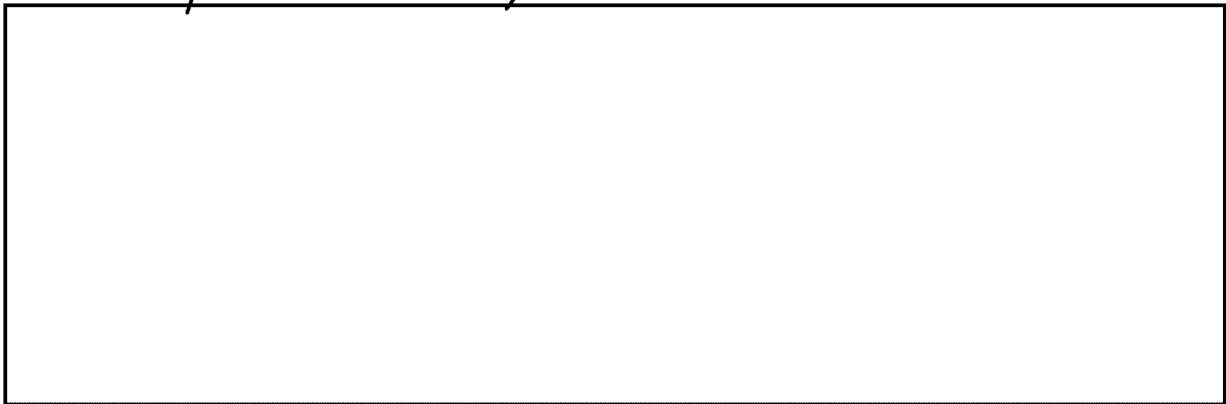
Referral/Consult

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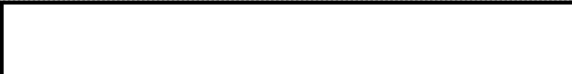
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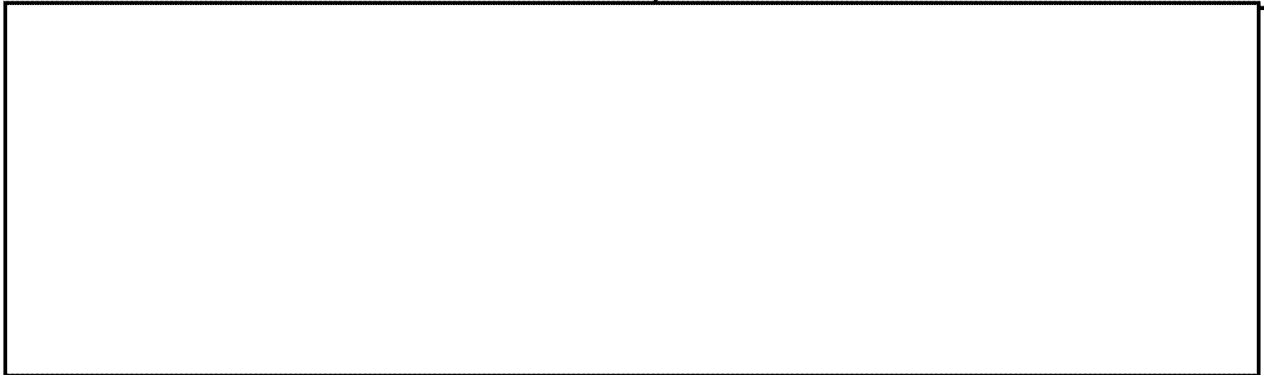
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Referral/Consult

As another example of Soviet efforts to infiltrate Government agencies, you may also recall that on 



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~~Additional evidence (secret)~~

There are numerous other examples of similar activities on the part of Soviets during the past year. Consider, for instance, some of the activities of other officials at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. [redacted] b1

(S)

[redacted] another [redacted]

[redacted] (100-354839-2244, p.13; 2061, p.2)^{b7D}

I would also like to mention in this category another case currently in operation. It involves the efforts of a member of the staff of the [redacted]

Fortunately, this case too is under CREST control. It involves an enlisted

(S) man in the [redacted] b1

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The instructions

are to then furnish the Soviet with the exposed, undeveloped film.

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Attempts To Obtain Military, Scientific, and Technological Data

During the past year, the Soviets maintained their already intensified efforts to secure military, scientific, and technological data. Their efforts were marked by attempts to recruit for this purpose Americans to serve them as they have been served in the past by individuals such as the Rosenbergs, Jack and Myra Noble, and others. Literally dozens of cases could be cited to illustrate their techniques and targets. Soviet activities in this regard have been directed at securing every conceivable type of information, ranging from requests for information about the development of atomic weapons to requests concerning the most minute pieces of military equipment.

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Supporting Evidence (Secret)

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(NY Spia Let 3/5/59, p. 11)

In July, 1959,

(C)

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FBI records are full of similar cases as, month after month, the Soviets expend untold energy in inexhaustible efforts to obtain seemingly limitless amounts of material and information. I would like, however, to cite one additional case which demonstrates the extent to which Soviets are attempting to involve American citizens in their clandestine activities. A

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earlier this year with

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in the [redacted]

[redacted] permitted the Soviet to unfold a growing scheme involving utilization of [redacted] for reconnaissance trips. On July 21, 1952, for example, [redacted]

[redacted] Subsequently, the [redacted]

[redacted] Acting on instructions from

the [redacted] took pictures of the [redacted]

[redacted], as well as pictures of the [redacted]

[redacted] In addition, [redacted]

of the area he had visited. Pleased with the results, the Soviet gave

It is to be noted that the Soviet was most precise in his instructions concerning

[redacted]
[redacted] Naturally, we are permitting our [redacted]
[redacted] [redacted]

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Attempts To Obtain Industrial Secrets

The intensity of purpose demonstrated by the Soviets in their efforts to accumulate information concerning military, scientific, and technological data is more than matched by the intense efforts they are making to obtain industrial secrets and processes in this country. If FBI investigations in this country are any gauge of Soviet world-wide activity of this nature, it can truly be said that the Soviets have the most developed and the best industrial-spying system in the world. As already demonstrated in other categories, money is no object where they are concerned; this is equally true regarding efforts to obtain industrial secrets.

Supporting Evidence (Secret)

In November, 1953, for example, [redacted]

[redacted] advised his [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
of the four that could be obtained. He specifically named the processes and the companies possessing them, adding that once obtained, these processes

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One of these processes [redacted]

(100-354839-2125, p. 6)

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On October 28, 1988, the same Soviet [redacted]

his contact [redacted]

through which [redacted] could be obtained. He said that [redacted]

for transmittal to the

Soviet Union. After having served this purpose, he pointed out, [redacted]

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[redacted]
unsuitable. (100-354839-2126, p. 2)

In July, 1989, another [redacted]

[redacted] showed evidence of some long-range planning. He offered to pay

the expenses of a [redacted]

(C) [redacted]

[redacted]
(NY SPIA letter 8/5/59, p. 14)

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This picture of Soviet intelligence activities has best been described

by a [redacted]

In a current FBI investigation in

which we are [redacted]

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[redacted], and was told

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by the Soviet that the Soviet Union does, in fact, have the most developed and the best industrial-spying system in the world. The Soviet stated that the Soviet Union continually receives information from all over the world on new industrial developments and techniques. When the

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including stealing it himself or having it stolen for him. FBI investigations of this phase of Soviet intelligence activities in the past year bear out not only the intensity of purpose but also the devlousness of the Soviets in regard to such assignments.

Cultural Exchange Groups

The Soviets are obviously using the East-West cultural exchange program as a further means of advancing their own objectives. It is apparent, for example, that the Soviets still are using an iron curtain to prevent their own people from engaging in a true interchange of ideas with the Western World. For example, in 1958, only four Soviet tourist groups, totaling 61 persons, visited this country as compared to approximately 5,000 Americans who made the trip to the Soviet Union. In 1959, not one Soviet tourist applied for a visa prior to July, Since July, 12 groups, consisting of approximately 220 individuals, have applied

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for visas. As of August 12, 1959, only one group had arrived in the United States.. This is, indeed, a very small number compared to the thousands of Americans who have visited the Soviet Union already in 1959.

More interesting still is the fact that the so-called tourists whom the Soviets have permitted to come to this country so far this year are such individuals as construction engineers, mining engineers, industrial engineers, railroad engineers, mechanical and metallurgical engineers, and--most significant of all--only one housewife.

Cultural Exchange Groups as Covers (~~Secret~~)

On at least three occasions in recent months, Soviet officials under the "cover" of cultural exchange groups contacted Americans and attempted to obtain information outside the scope of the purpose of their visits. On two of these occasions, the Soviets sought scientific data. The other incident involved a contact with a displaced person of Soviet extraction who currently is [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] It is apparent the latter approach was to permit an evaluation of the prospect of recruiting this individual, using as a lever a hostage situation involving relatives in the Soviet Union. (105-74338; 105-76947)

In two other instances, Soviet officials here made follow-up contacts with Americans who were first contacted by Soviet members of

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cultural exchange delegations. Through the contacts, the Soviets attempted to obtain information concerning the use [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 105-74338;
105-19001)

The facts bear out the observation of one Soviet official

(C) [REDACTED] who was reported as having stated

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[REDACTED] (65-63478-1202)

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Supplemental Intelligence-Gathering Functions

In addition to the activities already outlined which, of course, largely revolve about clandestine espionage operations, Soviet officials in this country are also extremely active in supplemental intelligence-gathering functions of a more overt nature. During June, 1953, for example, it was ascertained that, through the military, naval, and air attaché offices of Soviet diplomatic establishments, the Soviets had pending subscriptions to 44 newspapers and 33 magazines of a technical, scientific, military, or general news nature. Literally thousands of publications are purchased through other registered Soviet agencies for transmittal to the Soviet Union. (100-354839-2244, p. 5)

During the past year, Soviet officials alone took extensive reconnaissance trips throughout 22 states. On those trips, they took photographs of and made extensive notes about various military bases,

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power plants, dams, chemical factories, ordnance plants, and other facilities. These trips were in addition to numerous short trips made for the purpose of attending conventions, making speeches, and pleasure. They were observed, for example, in attendance at approximately 30 conventions, where they collected whatever material was available. They made numerous contacts through various speaking engagements, averaging approximately three speeches each month before various groups. (100-354839-2061, 2099, 2125, 2176, 2213, 2227, 2261; 65-63478)

In short, the Soviets are making literally thousands of contacts and amassing literally tens of thousands of informational notes concerning all aspects of American life. Combining the clandestine operations with the overt intelligence-gathering activities of the Soviets in this country, it is apparent that the Soviet Union is conducting what undoubtedly ranks as one of the most developed and best-coordinated intelligence programs the world has ever known. The relentless quest for information, classified and otherwise, is perhaps the most massive offensive of its kind one country has ever directed at another in the history of international relationships. This offensive can be expected to become even more comprehensive in the near future.

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ITEMS OF RELATED INTEREST

FBI investigations of Soviet activities have disclosed several additional points of interest in connection with the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev which I thought you would also want to be aware of, Mr. President.

Cyrus S. Eaton (Confidential)

As you well know, the Cleveland industrialist and financier, Cyrus S. Eaton, has injected himself strongly into international affairs, especially the relationships between the Soviet Union and the United States, In this respect, Eaton has served the cause of the Soviets well. As a typical example, I would like to cite the fact that on [REDACTED]

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I thought you would like to know that Eaton, having served the causes of the Soviets so well in the past, is again attempting to serve them at the present time by injecting himself into the picture on the occasion of Khrushchev's forthcoming visit. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] that if it was possible for Khrushchev to visit Cleveland, Ohio, Eaton would be delighted to arrange to have Khrushchev received enthusiastically by the most influential people of Ohio and to arrange for Khrushchev's examination of everything he might wish to see. Eaton also proposed a visit by Khrushchev to Newport News, Virginia, as well as to White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Eaton claimed that he had considerable influence with public officials in the latter state and that a select group could be assembled for Khrushchev's visit there. (The information concerning the activities of Cyrus S. Eaton has been classified Confidential, since it was obtained from [REDACTED] as well as from a highly confidential anonymous source.) (100-127094)

Adlai E. Stevenson (Confidential)

[REDACTED] concerning the Khrushchev visit by Adlai E. Stevenson. [REDACTED] Stevenson

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[redacted] he was very sorry to learn that Premier Khrushchev would not be coming to Chicago. Stevenson expressed his desire not only to see Khrushchev personally [redacted]

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[redacted]
Stevenson [redacted] that he would probably try to be in Des Moines, Iowa, and hoped that a meeting could be arranged with Khrushchev. If not, he said, he would arrange to go on the farm tour of the Ames, and Coon Rapids, Iowa, areas and try to see Khrushchev then.

Stevenson accepted an invitation [redacted] to attend a reception on September 24, 1959, at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., in honor of Khrushchev. [redacted]

[redacted]
Stevenson [redacted] Frank Sinatra, the Hollywood singer and actor, wanted to present Premier Khrushchev with a car when Khrushchev visited California, as a gesture combining an American product and good will. [redacted]

[redacted] (The information concerning Adlai E. Stevenson is classified Confidential because it was obtained from [redacted] 62-104045-127)

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THE ROLE OF THE FBI

Regarding the FBI's role with respect to Khrushchev's visit to this country, we are not participating in safeguarding Khrushchev, it being noted this is the responsibility of the Security Office of the Department of State and the Secret Service in conjunction with local authorities. Of course, we have alerted our sources in pro- and anti-Soviet organizations, both criminal and security, throughout the United States to be alert for any information indicating any threats or demonstrations would be made against or in behalf of Khrushchev. Any pertinent information received is immediately furnished to the Department of State and Secret Service and to local authorities when deemed necessary.

Since the announcement of Khrushchev's visit to the United States, we have disseminated voluminous data to these agencies. These data have included plans by emigre organizations, local citizen groups, and individuals to carry on demonstrations, as well as possible threats against Khrushchev. Where the information was of sufficient significance, we also have advised the White House and the Vice President; for example, on August 10, 1959, we advised you of the trip Arnold Johnson, of the Communist Party, was taking to gather material for Khrushchev.

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On August 25, 1959, we also advised you that a group of individuals met on or about August 6, 1959, and formed the "Committee for National Mourning." This committee looked with disfavor on the visit of Khrushchev and, one of the persons who attended the meeting was Walter H. Judd, Congressman from Minnesota. We will, of course, continue to keep appropriate agencies and local authorities informed of any pertinent information as it is received by this Bureau. We also have cautioned all of our offices to be most circumspect in carrying out our investigative responsibilities concerning the Soviet bloc to see that no incident occurs which Khrushchev may exploit for propaganda or other purposes during his visit.

Electronic

Intelligence information indicates that when Khrushchev travels abroad he is accompanied by code experts and a special code machine. This machine is a prime target of United States Intelligence, which has no information concerning it. Any information about it would be of great significance.

We are mounting a major, technical effort, Mr. President, to secure some information about it, acting on the assumption, of course, as well as the probability, that it will be brought here and used during Khrushchev's visit.

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All possible avenues of approach to the problem have been vigorously explored and analyzed. Being mindful of your impending trip to the Soviet Union, we have eliminated every technique which could possibly result in disclosure of these efforts and cause embarrassment to our Government.

The technique will be a most subtle and sophisticated scientific approach to the problem.

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Photographic

Being correlated with these efforts are additional detailed plans aimed at identifying Russian code experts and obtaining data concerning their equipment.

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Highly mobile in nature, the squad is prepared to move at a moment's notice, the goal being to obtain full photographic coverage of the landing party with the code equipment. It is our belief that significant intelligence information can be gleaned from the size and outward physical appearance of the code equipment.

The major problem stems from not knowing exactly at which airport the group will land. However, provisions have been made to cover all likely contingencies, whether at New York, Baltimore, or Washington, D. C. Special items of equipment have been selected through which we hope to obtain both motion picture and still photographs.

Finally, Mr. President, I can assure you that all of these arrangements have been made with security uppermost in mind.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Mr. President, there is just one more item I would like to discuss in connection with your forthcoming meeting with Khrushchev.

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Mr. President, we in the FBI are heartily in accord with determined efforts you are making to reduce world tensions. Based on his past record, Khrushchev would not be acting out of character if, during his visit here, he seizes every opportunity to exploit the situation for the utmost propaganda benefit. If Khrushchev is coming here under false colors, we are equally determined to see that you have not only the necessary ammunition but also the necessary means to use it in meeting him at his own game.

Bearing that thought in mind, Mr. President, I would like to point out that not only are [redacted] to receive information from [redacted]

[redacted] It has occurred to me that the FBI may be of further service to you and the country in this respect.

Therefore, if during Khrushchev's visit, you find that it would be desirable to have Khrushchev [redacted]

[redacted]

Thank you.

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85.11.10 11 11 11
J. C. E. R.

[redacted] was in
U.S. in 1959 - "Visit of Soviet Fair Committee"

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Arrived 6/28/59
Departed 7/13/59

Name check 6/23/59

F B I

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-86624) (415)
SUBJECT: CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C

Information herein should be handled with extreme care to protect the identity of informant.

ReNYtel. 8/28/59. which set out [redacted] had been contacted by [redacted] and advised that [redacted] had received a request from the [redacted] that the CP, USA, check possible contacts in government circles to find out if there is any "rumble" or rumor in the Executive or State Departments of the US Government as to [redacted]

- ④ - BUREAU (100-3-81) (RM)
(1) - 62-104045 (KHUVIS)
1 - CHICAGO (100-33729) (CP, USA, International Relations) (Info) (RM)
3 - WFO (100-) (CP, USA, Organization) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-32783) [redacted]
(1 - 100-) [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - NY 100-16021 (ARNOLD JOHNSON) (415)
1 - NY 65-16441 [redacted]
1 - NY 100-57446 [redacted] (33)
1 - NY 105-37245 (KHUVIS) (342)
1 - NY 100-86624 (415)

DR:mfd (41)
(16)

Approved: [Signature] Sent M Per
(Special Agent in Charge)

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SEP 18 1959

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100-16441-1959
Sept 16

RD
59

NY 100-86624

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past (conceal). orally advised SA [redacted]
[redacted]

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JOHNSON advised [redacted] that most of the people he had wanted to see in Washington were out of town. He listed as among those he was unable to contact:

"BEANIE BALDWIN" (probably C. B. BALDWIN, a former official of the Progressive Party), who would have been a great help;

Senator FRANK LOUSCHE, who he missed;

RUSS NIXON (Legislative Representative of UE) who was out of town;

I. F. STONE (newspaperman) who was not available;

[redacted] (an official of the United Mine Workers Union), whom he missed;

Some Congressmen and Senators who were not in town and some important church people who were away.

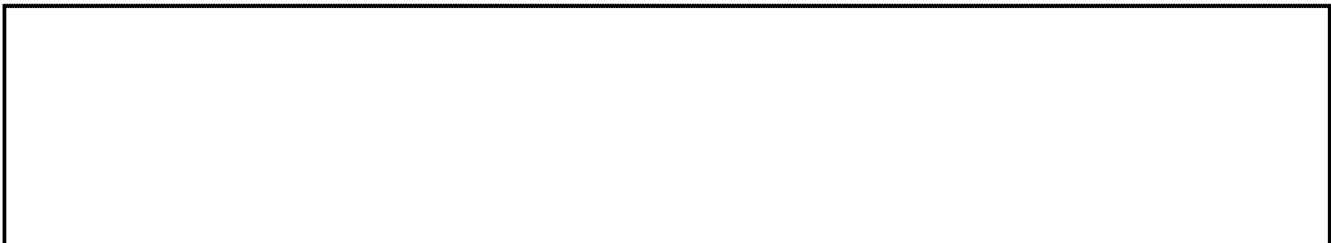
JOHNSON commented that this week was a difficult week to contact individuals in Washington.

JOHNSON stated however that he had been successful in speaking with Senator LANGER, Congressman MEYERS of Vermont and Congressman BLATNIK of Minnesota. He also said he was able to talk with CLARENCE PICKETT, Secretary Emeritus of the Quakers.

JOHNSON emphasized to the informant that there was a lot of talk in Washington circles, particularly in top Protestant circles, that President EISENHOWER has been definitely influenced to favor co-existence. JOHNSON said this was a "complete turn" and was due partly to the influence of top church people on the President.

NY 100-86624

JOHNSON said as far as he could determine there has been no briefing regarding the KHRUSHCHEV visit to either the House or Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and that also there has been no briefing to any other top government body in his opinion.



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On 9/4/59, the above memorandum was telephonically dictated by [redacted] and it reads as follows:

"1. In a conversation with [redacted] of the National Council of Churches, he [redacted] indicated that they hold the visits to be of marked importance and that they understand that President Eisenhower is seriously seeking forms for peaceful co-existence. That there has been a real shift by the President since the death of John Foster Dulles. They look upon the pending visits as achieving some results but also feel that great expectations should not be built up. People of the National Council of Churches have a general entry to the White House and significantly [redacted] cancelled his vacation plans when the visits were announced. There is evidently a great deal of consultation among the leaders of this church body which generally speaks for some 34 million Protestants loosely organized together in this general council.

"2. In a conversation with A. J. Muste, he indicated that the President had acted against great resistance from the Pentagon and from the Atomic Energy Commission. He also indicated a very positive attitude which represents a more specific grouping of church and pacifist people.

"3. Senator Langer said that he not only welcomed these visits, but would also welcome a visit from the head of

NY 100-86624

the Chinese Communists and while having no specific information as to what may be discussed, he assumes that the whole wide range of cold war will be the topic. He also referred to the luncheon which the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had with Vice Premier Mikoyan. He said that Mikoyan summed things up very impressively when he said, "You don't trust us and we don't trust you and that is the problem." In saying this Senator Langer felt that such frankness was very helpful and well received by all the Senators present. Congressmen Meyers of Vermont and Blatnik of Minnesota expressed great hopes in the visits although they mentioned many incidents of negative attitude by respective congressmen. In both cases they were impressed with hope that something would be achieved with regard to banning nuclear weapons and an end to the threat of nuclear war.

"4. In a conversation with Clarence Pickett, Secretary Emeritus of the Quakers, he also emphasized the need for finding a way to re-establish confidence and mutual trust and felt that conversations that would help toward that would be very important and that then some specifics such as working out a formula to resolve the question of testing weapons and of course they felt that there was bound to be a discussion of other specific issues such as Berlin and Germany and the relieving of tensions, exchange and trade, and other phases of liquidating the cold war.

"5. In a few other individual conversations I found several who gave emphasis to the need of working out trade question and hopes always arise for ending the cold war. All of these conversations are with people who are either non-Communists or some who are vigorously anti-Communist."

JOHNSON further stated that in discussing with CLARENCE PICKETT of the Quakers, he had determined that the Quakers would meet in Washington on 9/4/59 and as a result of their meeting would probably extend an invitation to Mrs. KHRUSHCHEV, and to the individual representing the peace committee of the Russian visitors, to tea.

NY 100-86624

[redacted] asked JOHNSON, "What do we have in Washington?" and JOHNSON replied that there were no Party people in government positions in Washington. JOHNSON continued by stating that in Washington, D.C. there is only a "semblance" of a CP Club, and this is disorganized and mixed up. JOHNSON said there were only two important Communists in Washington and these were [redacted] and attorney [redacted]. JOHNSON stated that while in Washington he had gone to see [redacted] who used to be an official in the State Department, whom he had not seen in some time. He said [redacted] was currently at the Pentagon where he holds a position in charge of reciprocal trade problems. JOHNSON said he visited [redacted] at his residence. According to JOHNSON, he could not ask [redacted] direct questions because [redacted] was not "a close person." He said that they discussed hopes for better trade relations, but that if JOHNSON had had more time in Washington, he possibly could have "dragged out more information."

b6
b7C
b7D

JOHNSON stated the tragedy of the situation was that AL BLUMBERG, former National Legislative Director of the CP, USA, who has resigned from the Party, had good connections in Washington and that it is now a "matter of picking up the pieces." He expressed the belief that with more time he could have obtained some detailed information, and stated if necessary he would be willing to again go to Washington at the request of the informant.

The NYO is taking no further action regarding the above matters and the Bureau will be kept advised of any further pertinent details received from informant.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *AHB*

DATE: 9-8-59

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANTIGAN *WAB*

1 - Mr. Belmont

1 - Mr. Brantigan

1 - [Redacted]

Tolson ☒
 Belmont ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 McGuire ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

SUBJECT: MIKHAIL ALEKSANDROVICH SHOLOKHOV
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

My memo 9-2-59 advised that recent news accounts indicate there will be approximately 100 people in Soviet Premier Khrushchev's entourage when he visits the United States. It was indicated his entourage would include prominent Soviet individuals in the Soviet Union. We stated that as we reviewed our files we would prepare memoranda for the Director's information on the prominent people in Khrushchev's party as well as all members of the party who may be identified as intelligence agents.

News accounts indicate that one of the persons in Khrushchev's party will be Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov. Sholokhov reportedly wrote a controversial novel, the publication of which is reported to have been held up because of Communist Party objections. Our files disclose that both Russian and American critics seemed to agree that Sholokhov's genius belongs with that of Tolstoy, Gogol, Dostoevsky, Gorki and all the other giants of Russian literature, past and present.

Sholokhov was born in 1905 and his parents, who were not legally married until seven years after his birth, lived in a Cossack stanitza or village near Veshenskaya on the river Don. His father worked as a farmer, cattle buyer and clerk. His mother, half peasant, half Cossack, was illiterate and learned to read and write when she wanted to correspond with her son. The Sholokhows managed to send their son to school in Moscow and at the age of 15, he returned to be the village school teacher. He began to write when he was 18. His characters were all Cossacks, Don fishermen or peasants who came from this region, for he himself had never left the Don except for visits and lecture tours. Sholokhov's major work, "The Quiet Don," which was published in the United States in two parts, "And Quiet Flows the Don," 1934, and "The Don Flows Home to the Sea," 1940, was begun when he was only 21. He has written many works and his book "The Silent Don," 1941, was selected as the outstanding novel of the quarter by "Harper's" magazine critics' poll.

He is accepted in Russia as a communist writer whose didacticism, an essential characteristic of Marxist art, is unquestionable. He has caused a variety of reactions in the English-speaking countries. Some reviewers have found his work a "failure as communist propaganda" although excellent literarily. Sholokhov received one of the Stalin literary awards for his work "The Quiet Don." This award netted him 100,000 rubles. (94-3-4-115-6X1)

ACTION:

REC-20

62-104045-294

* systematic instruction

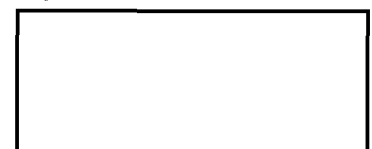
This is for your information.

10 SEP 11 1959

62-104045

VJ:krt

SEP 15 1959



F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

ReWFOairtel 9/3/59 re inquiries being conducted to substantiate data furnished Assistant Director ~~ARTHUR D. C. D.~~ DELOACH by [redacted] that Congressman GORDON H. SHEPHERD, Republican of Ohio, had requested to be the principal speaker at an affair to be held before the arrival of KHRUSHCHEV and sponsored by the International Council of Christian Churches and participated in by the Ukrainian National Committee.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies and for New York one copy of a letterhead dated as above and captioned "Visit of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to the United States, September, 1959."

Referral/Consult

3-Bureau (Encls.-5)
1-Newark (Encl.-1) (RM) (Info)
1-New York (Encl.-1) (RM) (Info)
1-WFO

HEF:mew

(6)

AIRTEL

10 SEP 11 1959

AGENCY

REG. ROOM

FBI

NOT RECORDED

EX. 1

b6
b7c

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M _____

Special Agent in Charge

C C - Wick

WFO 105-31081

Referral/Consult



No identifiable info relative to [redacted]
[redacted] or [redacted] could be located in WFO
files.

b6
b7C

WFO files reflect that one [redacted] was an administrative assistant to Congressman CHARLES J. KERSTEN of Wisconsin from 1953-54 and that at the request of Congressman KERSTEN, the Bureau conducted a background investigation in case entitled [redacted] Special Inquiry." WFO files reflect that [redacted] was the subject of the case entitled [redacted] alias [redacted] ESP-G; Sedition Act," in which KC was the office of origin.

Copies are being furnished to the NK Office and to NYO inasmuch as they are conducting investigation in this matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

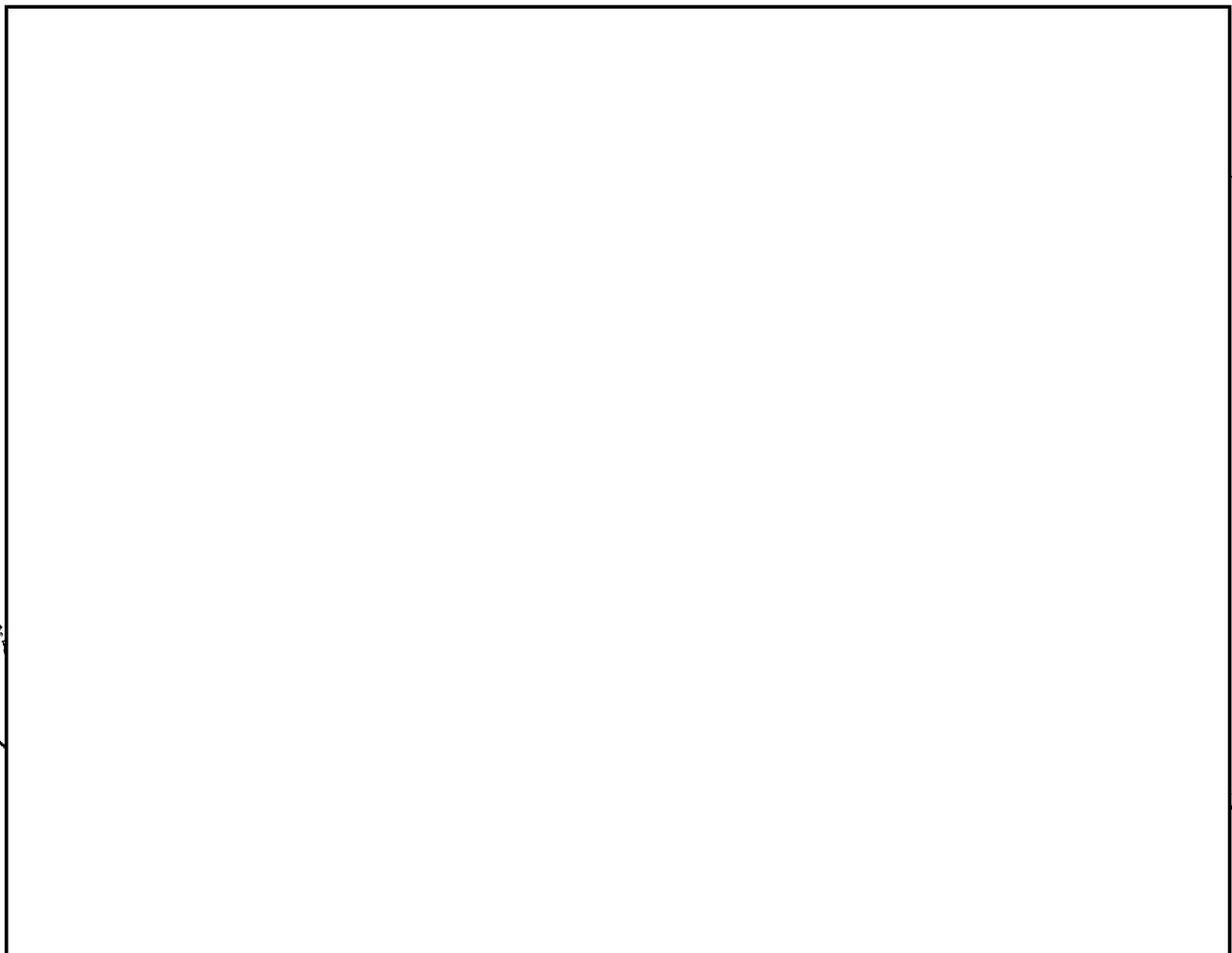
*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 10, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES
SEPTEMBER, 1959

Referral/Consult



100-1-1-275
ENCLOSURE

Re: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES
SEPTEMBER, 1959

Referral/Consult

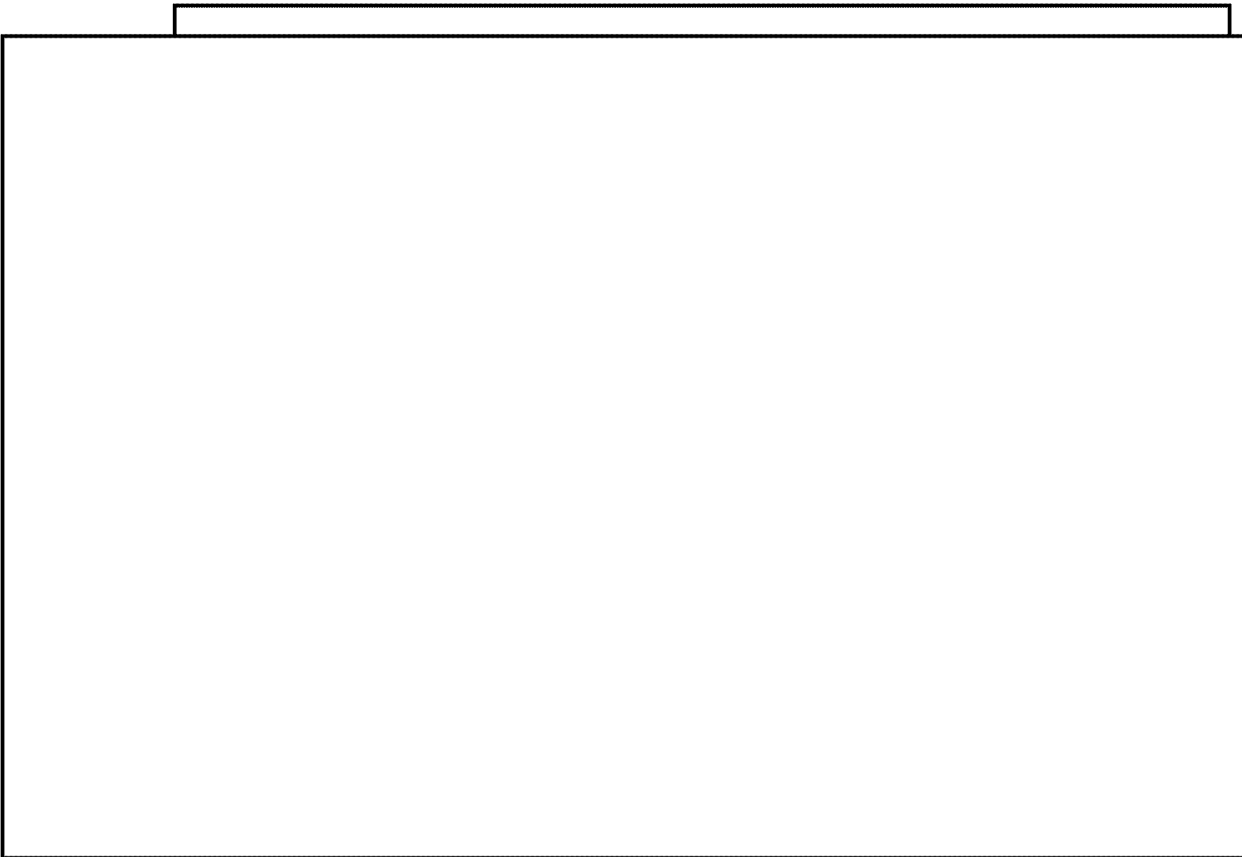
CHI



Re: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES
SEPTEMBER, 1959

The September 6, 1959, edition of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" contains an article captioned "Senators Announce Freedom Committee," which article sets out that five Congressional leaders urged on the previous day that the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev be the occasion of a "concerted manifestation of national mourning" for the victims of communism. The article continued that Senators Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Thomas Dodd of Connecticut, Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, Representative Walter Judd of Minnesota and House Majority Leader John W. McCormack announced the formation of a "Committee for the Freedom of All Peoples." The committee in a formal statement suggested the holding of religious services in the cities along Khrushchev's route as "an expression of spiritual unity with the victims of tyranny." The statement cautioned Americans to deport themselves with "dignity and restraint."

DC



Re: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES
SEPTEMBER, 1959

The 1958-59 edition of "Who's Who in America" lists Orland Kay Armstrong as a journalist residing at 1407 Benton Avenue, Springfield, Missouri, and points out that he has been a member of the editorial staff of "Reader's Digest" since 1944 and that he was a member of the Eighty-Second Congress (1951-53) from the Sixth District of Missouri.

The July 27, 1958, edition of the "Washington Post and Times Herald" contains an article entitled "Soviet Embassy Pickets DeCamp." This article disclosed that nine pickets from Collingswood, New Jersey, started to demonstrate on July 26, 1958, in front of the Russian Embassy against the visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev to the United States.

The article stated that these pickets were led by the Reverend Carl McIntire, President of the International Council of Christian Churches, which had been, according to the article, termed a "dissident" group by Methodist Bishop Bromley Oxnam of Washington, D.C. The article advised the pickets left after police advised them that the federal law prohibited picketing within 500 feet of an embassy. It stated the group then walked to the White House and set up a picket line there and carried a sign saying "The world should pray for peace."

A throw-away handed out at the picket line at the Soviet Embassy on July 26, 1958, described Reverend Carl McIntire as Pastor, Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, New Jersey.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAG)
DATE 03-17-2011

9/10/59

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(C) TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [REDACTED]
(C) FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES [REDACTED]
(C) SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b1

Re New York rad to Bureau, 9/9/59.

Polish-American Congress, Los Angeles, met about 9/1/59 with invited representatives of various emigre organizations at Polish Hall in Los Angeles. Purpose of meeting was to prepare plans for peaceful demonstration consisting of motorcade with placards in protest of KHRUSHCHEV's visit. Cars would tour city of Los Angeles while KHRUSHCHEV in town. Los Angeles sources have no information indicating any action has been taken since above meeting; and individual emigre organizations, including Hungarian Freedom Fighters and Armenian Revolutionary Federation, according to sources, have met and decided against any demonstration or activity of any kind during period KHRUSHCHEV is in Los Angeles. White Russian people in Los Angeles, who received Russian-language newspaper, "Russian Life", published by Russian Center, San Francisco, California, dated 9/1/59, were encouraged to join in demonstration,

(C) 3 - Bureau [REDACTED]
1 - New York [REDACTED]
1 - San Francisco (INFO)
1 - Los Angeles

WHS:slb
(6)

NOT RECORDED
102 SEP 16 1959

55 SEP 16 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(S) LA

b1

including distribution of pamphlets and petitions with other anticommunist organizations, but no organizations in Los Angeles known to have acted.

Los Angeles will advise of any changes to above plans.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/10/59

I
AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (105-27284)

[REDACTED]
IS - R
(OO: NY)

Referral/Consult

b6
b7C

WFO will cover subject through established sources
only, UAC New York Office.

New York cognizant.

④ - Bureau
(1 - 62-104045) (KHUVIS)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-31081) (KHUVIS)
CJJ:CBB
(8)

AIRTEL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-27284-18

55 SEP 16 1959

62-104045-
NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 14 1959

9/10/59

AIRTEL

I
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO

[REDACTED]
IS - R
(OO: NY)
(WFO 105-21487)

[REDACTED]
IS - R
(OO: NY)
(WFO 105-2199)

Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
WFO will cover subjects through established sources
only, UAC New York Office.

New York cognizant.

5 - Bureau
(1 - 62-104045) (KHROVIS)
3 - New York (RM)
3 - WFO
(1 - 105-31081) (KHROVIS)
CJJ:CBB
(11)

AIRTEL

62-104045-
NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 14 1959

55 SEP 16 1959

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-57640

REC-20

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/10/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

[redacted] a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous) learned that [redacted] informed [redacted] that she was disappointed to learn that Premier KHRUSHCHEV and party are not coming to North Carolina.

[redacted] related to [redacted] that she read that Mrs. KHRUSHCHEV is a student of art appreciation and that if she has studied the creative minds through the ages with an open mind, the Russian people should consider themselves very fortunate. [redacted] related that she does not consider it any business of hers as to what form of government the Russian people have as "our American colonists" went through the communistic stage for us and feels that we should be thankful instead of critical.

According to informant [redacted] continued by informing [redacted] that she prays that "your having a communistic form of government will be considered an advantage by our Western leaders and that they will give you more leniency to govern Asia." [redacted] concluded by stating that she welcomes the KHRUSHCHEVS and pointed out to [redacted] that "we are most honored in that we could not entertain people who are more interested in the welfare of their nation however different from ours."

Indices WFO negative for [redacted]
Informant ascertained that [redacted] resides at [redacted] North Carolina.

- 2 - Bureau
1 - Charlotte (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

MPH:mdc
(4)

REC-20

62-104045-296

SEP 11 1959

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b7C

SEP 15 1959

WFO 105-31081

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and Charlotte for information.

In the event the above information furnished by source is disseminated at a later date, it should be suitably paraphrased and classified ~~confidential~~ in order to protect the highly sensitive source.

F B I

Date: 9/4/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

From: SAC, OMAHA (105-883)

KHUVIS
IS --R*Brannigan*

Referral/Consult

Re WFO airtel to the Bureau dated 8/25/59.

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
7 - OmahaALM:db
(10)*cc Brannigan*REC- 20 62-104045-297

SEP 7 1959

b6
b7CApproved: *TJ*

SEP 16 1959

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

OM 105-333

Referral/Consult



Any developments in this matter will be promptly
furnished the Bureau.

F B I

Date: 9/1/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS - *Khrushchev Visit*
*Internal Security - R*On 9/1/59, [redacted]
furnished the following information:

[redacted] said he has made tentative plans for handling KHRUSHCHEV's arrival at Pennsylvania Station, NYC, by train from Washington, D.C., on 9/17/59. He stated he intended to break KHRUSHCHEV's car away from the train on entering Penn Station, route his car onto track 11 or 12. From there, KHRUSHCHEV will be taken from the platform to an elevator which opens at the Baggage Room. He will be escorted through the Baggage Room to waiting automobiles and will then be driven directly to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. [redacted] said several hundred reporters and press photographers

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- ③ - Bureau (62-104045) (RM) REC-20 62-104045-298
 1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Info) (RM)
 1 - New York (COLONEL NICOLAI ZAKHAROV)
 1 - New York (105-37245)

23 SEP 3 1959

VJC:vc
(7)

USE STC.

[redacted]

b6
b7CApproved: J. J. [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 17 1959

NY 105-37245

are expected to cover KHRUSHCHEV's arrival, but they will be contained behind barricades in the Baggage Room. All unauthorized individuals will be barred from the Baggage Room.

Regarding accommodations at the Waldorf Astoria, [] said KHRUSHCHEV and his immediate family, aides and maids, will occupy Suites 35A,B,C,D. Occupying one of these suites will be General NIKOLAI ZAKHAROV, who, in [] opinion, is the top Soviet security man on this trip, and who, [] thinks, will report directly to KHRUSHCHEV. [] said the State Department has requested the Waldorf to reserve one hundred additional rooms in the hotel. He stated that at the desk outside Suite 35A, one of his detectives in addition to one Soviet will be stationed during KHRUSHCHEV's stay at the hotel. [] said he is searching his Department for personnel capable of speaking Russian, since he would like to have a record of everyone coming to KHRUSHCHEV's suite. [] will have one of his men go to Washington, D.C., on 9/16/59, to accompany KHRUSHCHEV party to NYC on following morning.

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b7C

Additional data will be furnished the Bureau as received.

For information.

F B I

Date: 9/9/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (62-2077)

SUBJECT: KHROVIS
IS - R

Referral/Consult

On 9/9/59

- (3) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM) (Info)
1 - Oklahoma City

HBM:dc

Approved: WJH

Special Agent in Charge

Sent 10:10 AM

REC- 20

62-104045-299
15 SEP 10 1959

CC 62-2077

The leaflet urges protestations to the KHRUSHCHEV visit by writing to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., Senators and Congressmen of readers and news media, as well as organizing group protestations and visual displays such as stickers, painted signs, lapel buttons, etc.

The leaflet is self identified as being sponsored as a public service by the American Mercury magazine, 250 West 57th Street, New York.

The photocopy of this leaflet is being retained in Oklahoma City file and is not being furnished Bureau because it is considered the Bureau has previously received this leaflet in view of the apparently wide dissemination being made.

One copy of this communication is being furnished New York Office for information as the American Mercury magazine is edited in New York City.

GRAPP

1 [redacted]
1 - Belmont

September 9, 1959
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

b6
b7C

[redacted] to the Vice President
Room 361, Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

I am enclosing a letter which I
think the Vice President might want to see.

Sincerely,

JEB

41-231

Enclosure

VT:cgw
(4)

NOTE: Not being classified since this is not ~~the~~
communication of transmittal of classified info within
the meaning of Executive Order pertaining to transmittal
of classified data.

ENCLOSURE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holoman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 9 6 58 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

✓ REC-72 62-104045-305
25 SEP 11 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - [REDACTED]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-02-2011

September 9, 1959

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

b6
b7C

Dear Dick:

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past learned that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] that he [REDACTED] had received word from [REDACTED] [REDACTED] would be glad to have lunch with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] According to our source [REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] this date was too late and that when he originally extended the invitation he meant [REDACTED] visit to Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] informed [REDACTED] he would try to take [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] indicated this arrangement would be fine and [REDACTED] he would confirm this new date by [REDACTED] as soon as possible. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Our source advised on [REDACTED] that he learned [REDACTED] recently [REDACTED] Our source advised that on the afternoon of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED] at which time [REDACTED] stated he had [REDACTED] because he wanted to express [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

VT:hrt

(3) Classified "Confidential" in view of nature of source through which info obtained.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

SEP 9 4 58 PM '59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

his hope that arrangements can be made for Soviet Premier Khrushchev to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 16, 1959. [redacted]

[redacted] Premier Khrushchev had agreed to have lunch with the [redacted] but now the problem is to arrange it for September 10, 1959, [redacted] had previously informed [redacted]

b7E

Our source stated that [redacted]

[redacted] until Premier Khrushchev arrives in the United States in order that the same courtesy which was given to Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan can be extended to Premier Khrushchev since he thinks this is important for good relations.

The "Sunday Star," Washington newspaper dated January 18, 1959, disclosed that Deputy Premier Mikoyan lunched with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 16, 1959.

Sincerely,

WJG:R

11-10-59

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAC)
DATE 03-17-2011

9/10/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-76724)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-29687)

IS - R
(OO: WFO)

(C) [redacted] memolet dated 8/24/59 entitled [redacted], which sets forth results of interview with [redacted] regarding his contacts with [redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memo and six copies of a memo of evaluation dated and captioned as above. The letterhead memo sets forth information furnished SA [redacted], on 9/9/59 by [redacted]

The enclosed letterhead memo and memo of evaluation are classified "Confidential" as they reflect investigative interest in a [redacted]. The letterhead memo is also classified "Confidential" as it sets forth information from an informant whose current and future value might reasonably be compromised should his identity be disclosed.

(C) [redacted] [redacted] probably will not attempt to contact him again until the arrival on 9/15/59 and subsequent departure of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV from the United States.

4-Bureau (Encls. 6)
(1-62-104045) (KHRUVIS)

3-WFO
(1- [redacted])
(1-105-31081) (KHRUVIS)

WFO:plh
(7)

NOT RECORDED
99 SEP 11 1959

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEP 17 1959

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ORIGINAL CO.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 105-76724

In view of subject's remarks regarding the Congress and KHRUSHCHEV's visit, a copy of instant memo is designated for the Bureau's KHRUVIS file.

(C) [redacted] WFO is continuing background investigation of [redacted] and results of this investigation together with WFO recommendations as to his future potential as an informant will be submitted to the Bureau. It is to be noted that to date there has been no effort made by [redacted]
[redacted]

b1
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b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAG)
DATE 03-17-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 10, 1959

[REDACTED]

The August, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by
the United States Department of State, lists [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a confidential informant
furnished the following information:

(C)

[REDACTED]

subject of the "Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear
Weapons Tests," which conference is now in recess, and which
will reconvene in Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1959.

[REDACTED]

conference. He failed to identify the "circles" referred to.
[REDACTED] stated he was favorably impressed by the stand United
States Senator Humphrey has been taking on nuclear disarmament.

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1
b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE:

The March, 1959, "Congressional Directory" lists
Hubert H. Humphrey as Senator from Minnesota.

(C)

b1
b6
b7C
b7D

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE:

(C)



b1
b6
b7C
b7D

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 10, 1959

b6
b7C
b7D

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The confidential informant mentioned in referenced memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 9, 1959

REC-36 62-104045-303

Mr. George E. Sokolsky
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts

Dear George:

Thank you for having your secretary send me a copy of your August 23 broadcast. I have read it and think it is an excellent example of clear thinking on the matter. Your comments about a meeting between Mr. Khrushchev and myself sum up pretty well just what I would like to point out to that gentleman.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

NOTE: Mr. Sokolsky's name appears on the Special Correspondents' list.

SEP 9 2 34 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

BDA:rjd
(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

55 SEP 22 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

00-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Director is mentioned
on page 2 of the attached.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. McGuire ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Parsons ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Tamm ☐
Mr. Trotter ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holloman ☐
Miss Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

Khrush

From
GEORGE E SOKOLSKY
Kim-Feng Farm
Otis, Massachusetts
Telephone COLfax 9-3551
Teletypewriter Otis (Mass) 87

THE HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Sokolsky asked me to send
you the attached copy of his broad-
cast of Sunday, August 23.

Sincerely yours,



*Let to Sokolsky me (sel)
99-59
BDA*

8/6/59

SEP 4 1959

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

REC-36

62-104045-303

12 SEP 11 1959

WEEKLY SUNDAY NIGHT BROADCAST OVER
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY STATIONS

By George E. Sokolsky, August 23, 1959

GOOD EVENING. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY SPEAKING ON THE FORCES AND EVENTS OF THESE DAYS. BUT FIRST MAY I PRESENT OUR ANNOUNCER FOR A MOMENT.

What Do We Have To Show?

Khrushchev will spend about 12 days in the United States which is a long visit for the head of a State in another country. An itinerary is being worked out by the State Department and the Soviet Ambassador to the United States. This itinerary will, it is presumed, reflect Khrushchev's wishes and the ideas of the President as to what we ought to show -- also what we have to show.

If our sole interest is to show our might, our productive capacity, the task is easy. All we need to show him is our great manufacturing complexes -- Pittsburgh, the Ohio Valley, the West Coast and New England. But really, he will learn very little. I have walked through plant after plant and have seen men at work, but being neither an engineer nor an industrialist, after I had seen one steel mill, they all looked alike.

Of course, it may interest Khrushchev to see the enormous number of automobiles outside each mill and factory, every one of them owned by a worker. He might even discover that many workers own two cars, so that the wife may go shopping and take the children to school and bring them back home. He might see a factory cafeteria and see what the men eat and an infirmary and see how they are taken care of. He might go to such a place as Levittown, Pennsylvania, and realize that American workers are really middle class persons by European standards. He might go to an American farm in the Middle West or the Mountain States and see how American farmers live, with household conveniences such as are unknown in his country and many states in Europe.

If I were arranging his tour, I would let him down in towns like Peoria, Canton, Youngstown; I would have him meet Slavic groups to see what happens to Russians, Poles, Czechs, Ukrainians, Hungarians in American communities. I would show him how 50 or more races of man live and work together in a city like New York; how some of the parents still speak foreign languages and live by foreign customs, but how the children look like and act like Americans and speak English and play our games and sing our songs and dream our dreams.

I would ask him to go to synagogues and churches to see how freedom of religion manifests itself in this country -- anywhere he likes; everywhere that he chooses to go, picking buildings at random. We have much to show in the United States to a man who does not understand freedom because he has never lived in freedom.

It might impress Khrushchev that we are a disorderly people. He may not be able to understand our newspapers, even when translated for him. He will wonder why President Eisenhower does not send to the tundras of Alaska those editors and columnists who differ with him. It might do Khrushchev good to go to a session of the Senate and sit in the gallery and listen to contentious Senators have a bit of a quarrel over some measure, exhibiting forensic ferocity and then he might sit down with those same Senators an hour later to discover that they are the best of friends. They might say to him that their differences are only political. When the differences between him and his old patron, Kaganovich and his old colleagues Molotov and Malenkov were only political -- look what happened to them, where are they today?

It might be suggested to him to make the acquaintance of Cardinal Spellman, a prince of the Roman Catholic Church and to ask the Cardinal whether it is not true that he is a contributor to Beth Israel Hospital, an Orthodox Jewish institution. He might, on the other hand, have a talk with Charles Silver, President of the Board of Education in New York City and also President of the aforesaid Beth Israel Hospital, and discover that Silver also is the Vice President of the Al Smith Memorial in connection with St. Vincent's Hospital, a Roman Catholic institution.

Freedom is something new to Khrushchev. In his own country, he has never experienced it. When he was born, Russia was an autocracy under the Czar; he grew up under the dictatorship of Lenin and then of Stalin. He has lived under the rule of the Secret Police which has always existed in Russia.

Allright! Let us take him in to see J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, who will explain to him that one of his functions is to preserve, not to destroy, civil liberties. Hoover could tell him why a national police force is a menace to human freedom and that even law-breaking is not as great an evil as the oppression of human beings in a police state. Hoover could further explain to him how he has opposed every effort to turn his FBI into a national police force and how much better it is for the people if the life and property of an area are protected by the local police. And he would find J. Edgar Hoover a well-informed authority on Communism and what Russian agents have tried to do in this country.

And speaking of Hoover, why not also take Khrushchev to the Waldorf Towers in New York City to sit down with one of our two ex-Presidents, Herbert Hoover. In the first place, Khrushchev would discover that we do not exile or murder our political opponents. Hoover was defeated in 1932, but he is still alive and active and keen. Khrushchev might be told by Hoover how he and Harry Truman, also an ex-President but of another political party, are friends and that Hoover was employed by both the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. He might also recount to Khrushchev how, when the Russian people were starving, Hoover and the American Relief came to Russia to provide food and never charged a penny for it. And that that was done despite the fact that Hoover and the whole American people dislike Communism and abhor atheism.

It would do Khrushchev good to see this man, now 85 years old, at work on the account of the greatest humanitarian effort in the history of mankind.

It would be a shame if Khrushchev, who said he would bury us were never given an opportunity to see our real strength -- our educational institutions; our public school system, our independent schools, our parochial schools. Starry-eyed American tourists come back from Moscow to report of the great Moscow University. New York City has about 60 institutions of higher learning, among them such great universities as Columbia, N.Y.U., Fordham, Yeshiva, etc. In New York State there are 162 institutions of higher and professional education with a faculty of about 33,000 and a student body of almost 365,000. These institutions issued 50,000 diplomas this year. And this is only one State.

True, the Hermitage in Leningrad is one of the greatest museums in the world, but it would astound Khrushchev to discover how many museums we have; how many symphony orchestras we have. I am not boastful but he ought to see what freedom can do. It is too bad that he cannot come up here to the Berkshires to see Tanglewood on a Sunday afternoon and look at perhaps 20,000 people of all ages and conditions of life listen to Munch or Monteux conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra play, let us say, Tchaikowsky's Fifth.

Or, they might bring Khrushchev up here to the Berkshire woods where

I am doing this broadcast on tape, a free man who writes for newspapers and speaks on the radio, far from those who own the newspapers or the radio. There is no one to tell me what to write or what to say, or to forbid me to do anything. And there are no fences around this farm and no police to look after the road that runs in front of my house. I write under maples that have stood here for perhaps two centuries or more and nobody bothers with my coming or my going.

That, Mr. Khrushchev, is freedom and it is worth living for and fighting for. You can intrigue to conquer the world and to control everybody. We do not want to conquer the world or to control anybody. We want to live in peace; to see a quiet, peaceful stable world where the strength of government can be devoted to improvement of the artifacts of life, the improvement of health and the prolongation of life, to the arts and sciences and to the joy of living.

If you want to be a conquerer, you will go the way of Alexander, Julius Caesar, Genghis Khan, Napoleon and Hitler. If you wish to be a civilized person, devoting yourself and the power of your nation to human welfare, you can accomplish much and mankind might even forgive you your past.

#

IN JUST A MOMENT, I'LL BE BACK WITH YOU.

#

I continue to receive letters denouncing the Khrushchev visit. It seems to me that the time has passed for such letters and for the general attitude of recalcitrance. The man is coming. Let us show him that our people, who gave a fair trial to such as Lucky Luciano, the Rosenbergs and Alger Hiss, can take a visit from Nikita Khrushchev in our stride. We are not afraid of him; we need not strain ourselves over his visit. We need not create internal dissention over his visit. He is what he is. We know him for what he is. We are not afraid of him. We are not afraid of his nation.

What happens after he is gone is another matter.

#

THANK YOU. THIS IS GEORGE SOKOLSKY. GOOD NIGHT.

-ooOoo-

9-10-59

b6
b7c

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (Enclosure)
 2 - Boston (Enclosure)
 2 - Chicago (Enclosure)
 2 - Cleveland (Enclosure)
 2 - Pittsburgh (Enclosure)
 2 - San Francisco (Enclosure)
 2 - WFO (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (62-104045) ^{REC-39} 304

KARUVIS

EX-100

Referral/Consult

Re New York airtel 8-31-59 and WFO airtel 9-3-59.

For information of all offices, the



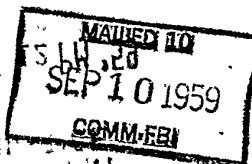
Bureau desires that no action be taken by you with regard to the information set out in the enclosure. Respective offices should index names and organizations which appear to be located in your divisions.

Each office should be particularly alert to the possibility that some of the names mentioned by the Soviets are now or are under development as sources for the Bureau against

1 - Los Angeles (Enclosure)

VT:cgw
(17) *cgw*

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



SEP 10 2 51 PM '59
FBI - NEW YORK
RECEIVED

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 22 1959

Airtel to SACs, New York
Boston
Chicago
Cleveland
Pittsburgh
San Francisco
WFO

Re: [REDACTED]
62-104045

the Soviets. The Bureau has noted that this is the case with respect to individuals listed in New York. At the same time, you should give consideration to possibly developing some of the individuals listed as potential Bureau sources in the anti-Soviet organizations and who may subsequently be [REDACTED]. Do not overlook also the possibility that the Soviets have included some of their sources in the enclosed list merely to throw the Bureau off the track by what appears to be an open indication that the Soviets have no interest in such individuals.

b7D
b7E

In connection with the above, the Bureau feels Khrushchev's visit offers an excellent opportunity for New York and WFO to [REDACTED]

country. That is, the Bureau feels that New York and WFO can locate individuals who have been in contact with the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] though it may be pertaining to demonstrations which may be planned against Khrushchev and which would be of prime interest to the Soviets at this time. The Bureau feels the Soviets would be most receptive to receiving any information of this type at this time and it is possible they will carefully consider the [REDACTED]

The Bureau desires that New York and WFO give careful consideration to this observation and submit recommendations at the earliest possible time. The Bureau does not desire that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] this matter should be given expeditious attention in view of the time element involved.

One photostat of the Soviet document is being furnished to Los Angeles for information of that office.

F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W C Sullivan	_____
Tele Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37245)

KHRUVIS
IS-R

ReNYairtel 8/31/59, requesting WFO to obtain from State Dept. a copy of "30 pages of names of anti-Soviet people in the NY Area" which State Dept. had received from Soviet Embassy, WDC.

Referral/Consult

REQUEST OF BUREAU

It is requested that the Bureau, furnish a copy of above-mentioned data to NY Office per their request of 8/31/59.

- ③ - Bureau
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

AWN:RMR
(5)AIRTEL

C C - Wick

9-10-59

V T / c g w

EX-133

10 SEP 11 1959

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

TO MARK X U.S.A. DC. MAP.

THIS IS THE KIND OF SPIRIT
LOTTICH KHROSETTEV IS COMING TO
OUR COUNTRY.

OH HE IS SMILING ALLRIGHT

OH I COME IN PEACE AMERICA JUST

TO MARK YOU OUT OF THE MAP.

I KNOW IS A DIRECT CHALLENGE
TO MR. EISENHOWER

BUT THIS MEANS TO SAY I HAVE
NO RESPECT TO YOUR COUNTRY AND
ILL SET MY BOOT ON IT AND SMASH
IT FROM THE MAP.

I TOLD YOU HE IS A DEVIL MAN
TRYING TO DESTROY WITH HIS EVIL ACTS
TRYING TO FOOL US WITH HIS EVIL
ENCLOSURE

EX-136

REC-36

62-104045-30

4 SEP 11

b6
b7c

SEP 16 1950

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

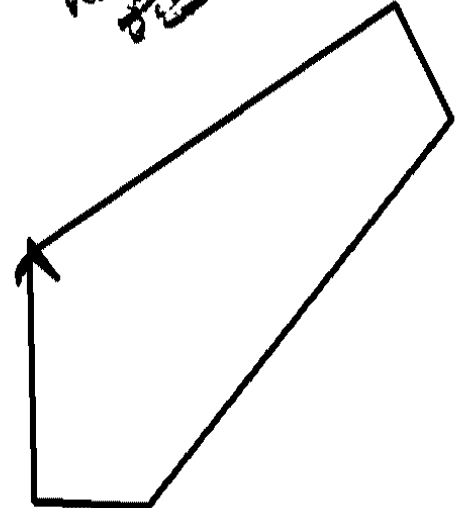
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont AW _____
Mr. DeLoach W _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Handwritten initials

Brannigan

b6
b7C

62-104045



KHROSETHEV IS JUST NO GOOD
FOR NOTHING, HE HAS NO RESPECT
TO PEOPLE.

AND I BELIEVE HE WILL NOT
LET ANY AMERICAN GO TO RUSSIA
AND MARK ~~RUSSIA~~ OF THE MAP.
HE WILL ONLY SAY TO THE WORLD
SEE, HOW GREAT I AM, I WENT THERE
AND MARK USA, OUT OF MAP AND
THEY DIDN'T NEW IT. OH I AM SO
SMART HA HA. THAT'S A LOT OF

BULLSHIT.

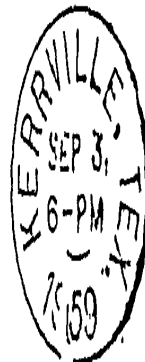
WELL I HAD TO GET IT OUT OF
MY STRET IT'S MY JOB TO UNCOVER
THE EVIL WHERE EVER I SEE IT.

YOU CAN DO WHAT YOU WANT TO
BUT I CLEAN MY CONSCIENCE IN
THE SIGHT OF MY GOD.

THIS MAKE MY STOMACK
BOILS WITH CRAMPS.

MY GOD BLESS YOU MY
PRESIDENT. IN WHAT EVER
YOU DECIDE.

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

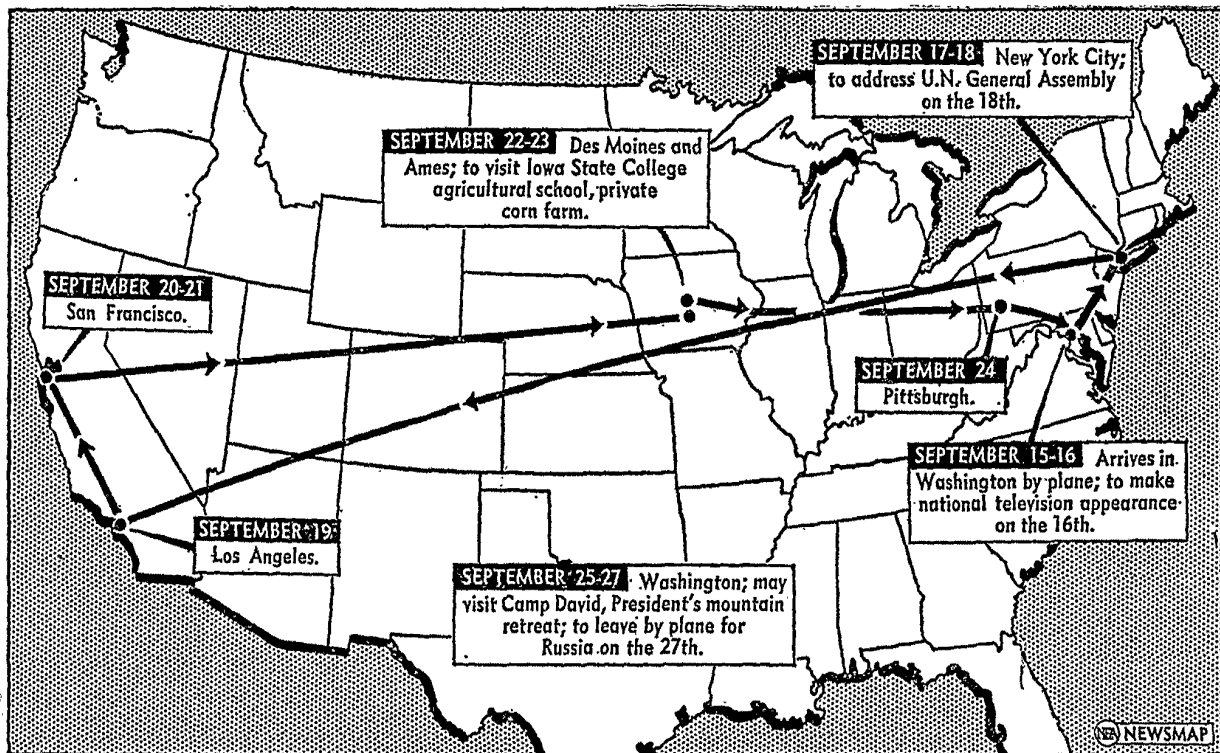


C/MAJ, EDGAR HOOVER

F.B.I. AGENT

Washington 25, Washington
DC

Nikita's Visit Shapes Up



MR. K'S ITINERARY—Six cities, in addition to the nation's capital, will be visited by Nikita Khrushchev when he comes to this country next month. Newsmap above traces the Soviet premier's tentative schedule,

as announced by the White House. The travel plans were worked out during meetings of representatives from Soviet embassy and State Department.

62-134045-305
ENCLOSURE

SAC, Washington Field (105-6359)

September 10, 1959

Director, FBI (105-28305)

[Redacted Box]

OO: RICHMOND

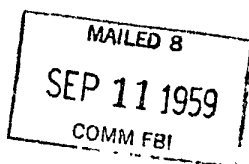
b6
b7c

Kh... ..

Copies of a letter received from captioned individual are enclosed for the Washington Field Office and Richmond for the information of those offices. The letter indicates that she plans to visit the Soviet Embassy on September 16 or 17, 1959. As you are aware, subject is a chronic letter writer and has previously been hospitalized for a mental condition.

Enclosures (2)

2 - Richmond (105-346) - Enclosures (2)



*D
ech*

a

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-28305-17

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Wick
- Malone
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

BDA:ky
(8)

SEP 11 3 55 PM '59

FBI - WASH DC
REC'D RECORDED

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

b6
b7C

Virginia

September 8, 1959

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

This is to inform you and your agents covering the Soviet Embassy that I plan to go to the Embassy sometime during the day of September 16th or 17th with a message of good-will for Mr. Khrushchev and a token of friendship for Mrs. Khrushchev.

Let me explain in a few words why this is being done. As a result of a complete surrender to God and a promise to work with Him guidance has led me to work for "international peace without tension." Therefore, the message of good-will and a gift of friendship.

Sincerely,

/s/

[Redacted Signature]

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1959

b6
b7C

*Hand
let to WFO
9-11-59
BAA: [unclear]
5 [unclear] 9-10-59
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear] 9-10-59
[unclear]*

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

9/10/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-75715)
From: SAC, NEW YORK (105-33822)
SUBJECT: MOVIMIENTO LIBERTADOR de PUERTO RICO;
IS-PR.

Reference is made to New York airtel 8/25/59, captioned, NPPR, IS-N, letterhead memorandum attached, containing information that the NPPR and other Puerto Rican independence groups would picket United Nations during the morning of 9/18/59, the day that Premier KHRUSHCHEV will visit the UN.

Attached hereto is a letterhead memorandum containing information received from [redacted] by SA THEODORE P. ROSACK on 9/10/59. The enclosed letterhead memorandum is stamped confidential as it contains information from a confidential informant of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could seriously hamper informant coverage of the Puerto Rican independence groups. The confidential informants utilized to document the MLPR are [redacted] and [redacted].

This information is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

b7D

4 BUREAU (9 ENCLS.) (RM)
(1 - 62-104045 - KHRUVIS)
3 - NEW YORK (105-33822) (#413)
(1 [redacted])
(1 - 105-37245 - KHRUVIS) (#342)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1959

TPR:DJG
(8)

ENCLOSURE

122
55 SEP 13 1959

COPY FILED IN

**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New York, N. Y.
September 10, 1959**

105-75715

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**RE: Movimiento Libertador de Puerto Rico;
Internal Security - Puerto Rico**

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on September 10, 1959, advised that the Movimiento Libertador de Puerto Rico in conjunction with other groups seeking independence for Puerto Rico planned to picket the United Nations Headquarters, New York, N.Y., on September 18, 1959. This picketing will be conducted during the visit to the United Nations of Premier Khrushchev of the U.S.S.R.

The confidential source stated that the plans for this picketing were being made secretly and it was expected that the picketing would be peaceful. The purpose of the picketing is to acquaint Premier Khrushchev with the political conditions existing in Puerto Rico.

The confidential source advised that the pickets expected to be disbanded by the police.

A characterization of the Movimiento Libertador de Puerto Rico is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104045-
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MOVIMIENTO LIBERTADOR DE PUERTO RICO (MLPR)

A confidential source advised on May 8, 1959, that the MLPR, formerly known as the Third Congress for Independence of Puerto Rico (TCIPR) was formed in January, 1959, by persons who had formerly been connected with the Accion Patriotica Revolucionaria (APR), Partido Independentista Puertorriqueno (PIP) and the Frente de Liberacion Nacional (FLN).

The MLPR, according to the source, is the New York branch of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (MPIPR) which is located in Puerto Rico.

According to the source, the MLPR desires the independence of Puerto Rico and hopes to enlarge its ranks and orient the people to favor independence for Puerto Rico through peaceful means. The source stated that the MLPR leaders say privately that, if necessary, even violence will be utilized to gain the independence of Puerto Rico.

Another confidential source advised on April 27, 1959, the purpose of the MLPR is to gain independence for Puerto Rico through peaceful means with the use of picket lines, orientation of individuals and public protests.

According to the source, the MLPR is a non-political group and the leaders of the organization say they will not use violence to obtain the independence of Puerto Rico, but there are individuals in the MLPR who believe in violence.

The source advised that the MLPR does not maintain a headquarters office, but meets at the residence of various members of the MLPR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (105-2574)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith are 5 copies for the Bureau and two for WFO of a letterhead memorandum, this date, Baltimore, which is self-explanatory.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified confidential since it reflects investigative interest in an official of a foreign government, unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interest of the nation.

[redacted] National Institutes of Health, Bethesda Maryland, furnished this information to SA [redacted] on 9/9/59.

Informational copies are designated for WFO as KHRUSCHEV will be headquartered there.

Above submitted as a matter of information and no action contemplated by Baltimore.

3 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encl. 5)
2 - WFO (Info.) (Encl. 2)
1 - Baltimore (105-2574)
MHK:pd
(6)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SEP 17 1959

b6
b7Cb6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Baltimore, Maryland
September 11, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSCHEV TO
UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

[REDACTED] Plant Safety Branch, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, advised on September 9, 1959, that Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSCHEV is scheduled to visit the Institutes on September 25, 1959. KHRUSCHEV and his party will arrive at the Clinical Building, National Institutes of Health at 9:30 a.m., where he will be greeted by the Director of the Institutes, Dr. JAMES A. SHANNON. KHRUSCHEV will be afforded a tour of the Clinical Building, including one nursing unit, several laboratories, and a children's ward. He will then be directed to the auditorium where he will see a sample of the Institute's closed television circuit following which there will be a short coffee period. KHRUSCHEV is expected to depart from the Institutes at 11:30 a.m.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] said that the Maryland State Police and the Montgomery County, Maryland Police have agreed to provide officers to assist the Institutes in controlling traffic and visitors during KHRUSCHEV's visit there.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

Enclosed for information of the Bureau and San Francisco is a Photostat of an invitation received by [redacted] (protect identity) and [redacted] furnished to this office. [redacted] that it is most unusual for the Commonwealth Club to have a dinner ~~party~~ meeting.

b6
b7C
b7D

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (Enclosure) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (Enclosure) (RAM)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York (105-37245)

ECT:bae
(7)

EX 134 C-31
62-104045-318
SEP 14 1959
ESP. SEC.

b6
b7C

Approved: 2/9pm Sent _____ M Per _____

SEP 17 1959 Special Agent in Charge

Instructions

Due to unprecedented demand not more than two tickets per individual purchaser will be available.

Only mail reservations will be accepted. No reservations will be accepted by phone or personal delivery. Invitations are personal and tickets are not transferable.

Table assignments will be made in order of receipt of reservations and will be indicated on the tickets. No refunds will be made after September 17th.

Commonwealth Club of California
The Hotel St. Francis
Twelfth Floor
San Francisco 19, California

Enclosed please find check (or money order) in the amount of \$.....
for..... reservations at \$10.50 per person for dinner for His Excellency
Nikita S. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics, at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, September 21, 1959
at 8:00 o'clock. Specify the name and address of guest. (Use reverse side of
card if necessary.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Day Phone.....

THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB OF CALIFORNIA
and
THE WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

request the pleasure of your company

at dinner

to hear an address by

HIS EXCELLENCY NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

on Monday, the Twenty-first of September

One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-nine

at eight o'clock

Sheraton-Palace Hotel

San Francisco, California

R.S.V.P.
\$10.50 PER PLATE

INFORMAL

NO HOST COCKTAILS, CAFE GRILL ROOM AT SEVEN O'CLOCK
GUESTS WILL BE SEATED PROMPTLY BY EIGHT O'CLOCK

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)
RE: KHRUVIS
IS - R
OO: WASHINGTON FIELD

On 9/10/59, [redacted] Los Angeles Office, advised that on 9/4/59, an unknown individual came into [redacted]

which is known as the [redacted] Unknown individual asked the [redacted] if they had a hand grenade for sale. Clerk replied they had hand grenades, but they were deactivated. Unknown individual then asked if the store had a grenade with a detonator and was informed they had not. Unknown individual then requested that one of the deactivated grenades have the pin pulled, to check the timing, before it would ordinarily fire. Clerk replied that he would not do this and the unknown individual then left.

[redacted] advised he had never seen unknown individual before and described this person as white, male, American, 45-50 years, 5'7", 165-170 lbs., silver grey hair, sallow tan complexion; almost Spanish appearing and wearing a tan tweed suit.

3 - Bureau
1 - Washington Field
1 - Los Angeles

HEN:mpo
(5)

EX-31

EX-124

23 SEP 14 1959

Approved: W.B.
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SEP 17 1959

b6
b7C
b7D

LA 105-7292

ADD

Los Angeles Police Department, a security officer,
and Department of State, Los Angeles, advised on 9/10/59.

Since information not specifically related to KHRUVIS,
it is being set out in airtel form for information of Bureau
and Washington Field Office only.

9/11/59

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-353703)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-19066)

PRESS DEPARTMENT
SOVIET EMBASSY, WDC
IS-R
(OO:WFO)

Transmitted herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above.

The confidential source is [REDACTED]

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~confidential~~" as it reveals our investigative interests in [REDACTED] and because data reported from the confidential source could reasonably result in the identification of the source of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
(1 - 62-104045) (KHRUVIS)
3 - WFO
(1 [REDACTED])
(1 - 100-31081) (KHRUVIS)

b7D

EJK:blb
(7)

AIRTEL

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 14 1959

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 11, 1959



b7D

WASHINGTON, D.C.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 10, 1959, that it was learned the [redacted]

[redacted] Washington, D. C., had fifty thousand booklets, each consisting of thirty-two pages. According to the source, the booklets contained the biography of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. [redacted]

[redacted] press releases, free of charge.

[redacted]
[redacted] Washington, D. C.

The 'Washington Post and Times Herald' newspaper, in its issue dated August 23, 1959, contained an article captioned 'Khrushchev Plans Allow Five Days Here.' According to this article, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev planned to travel from coast to coast in the United States in the course of his thirteen day visit during September, 1959.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (105-1043)

MURKIN

Re SAC let 59-50 dated 8/11/59.

Inclosed herewith for Bureau are 6 copies of a
letterhead memo containing information relating to visit of
Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV to the U. S.

The letterhead memo is not being classified as
no reason for doing so exists.

③ - Bureau (Encls. 6) (AM - RM)
1 - Buffalo
TJS:jew
(4)

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D

EX-31

62-104045-320

15 SEP 14 1959

EX-134

ENCLOSURE

EX-134

Approved: J. E. G.

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SEP 17 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

400 U. S. Court House
Buffalo 2, New York
September 11, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA
SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE
UNITED STATES

The September 10, 1959 edition of the "Rochester Democrat and Chronical, a daily newspaper published at Rochester, New York, contains the following article:

"1,500 to March Silently

"PARADE TO PROTEST MR. K's VISIT

"The visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev to the United States will be marked by a solemn parade of about 1,500 persons through downtown Rochester Sunday at 12:30 p.m.

"We are mourning the victims of communism and Russian imperialism," said William Andrushin, president of the Rochester branches of the American Friends of Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc., and the Ukrainian Congress Committee, Inc.

"Both groups are calling for similar parades throughout the nation. Marchers will wear dark or black clothing and black arm bands and carry placards denouncing the Soviet premier's visit. They will not speak during the course of the parade.

"The ethnic groups in Rochester participating in the event are Ukrainians, Poles, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Latvians and Estonians. The local legion posts from the ethnic groups and the Polish and Ukrainians World War veterans will join in the parade.

6 - 100000 - 320

ENCLOSURE

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA
SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE
UNITED STATES

"The parade will form at St. George's Lithuanian Church, 545 Hudson Ave., and proceed from there to the Ukrainian American Club, 292 Hudson Ave. From this point, marchers will go through Hudson to North Street to Main Street East and end at the Court House.

"We feel very strongly that Khrushchev is not coming to this country with any good faith," Andrushin, a local attorney explained. "We feel he seeks to divide the West and enhance his own prestige."

"The Soviet premier is scheduled to arrive in Washington Tuesday."

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the Agency to which loaned.

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
 FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (62-2537)
 RE: KHRUVIS
 IS-R

Re SAC letter 59-50 dated 8/11/59.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 9/11/59 and captioned, "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES" and five copies of a letterhead memorandum of the same date and caption reflecting reliability of source. Enclosed for Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit are two copies each of these memoranda.

Source referred to in the enclosed memoranda is [redacted], who has requested his identity be concealed. [redacted] is a Hungarian refugee [redacted] Hungarian Freedom Fighters Association of Pittsburgh. This information was furnished to SA [redacted]. Contact will be maintained with [redacted] regarding any future developments in this matter.

The Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland Offices should be alert for information concerning Hungarian refugees from those areas travelling to Pittsburgh in connection with KHRUSHCHEV's visit and any information developed in this regard should be furnished the Bureau pursuant to instructions in referenced SAC letter with copies designated for the Pittsburgh Office.

3-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
 2-Chicago (Enc. 4) (RM)
 2-Cleveland (Enc. 4) (RM)
 2-Detroit (Enc. 4) (RM)
 1-Pittsburgh
 RIR/eap
 (10)

AGENCY

REC'D

DATE

BY

NEW YORK

BY

EX 134

62-104045-321

b6
 b7C
 b7D

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SEP 17 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

September 11, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

On September 10, 1959, a source who is well informed concerning Hungarian matters in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and surrounding areas, advised that the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Association of Pittsburgh plans some type of activity in connection with the Khrushchev visit to Pittsburgh. This group has not definitely decided what specific activity it will engage in but feels it must in some sensible way show its continuing disapproval of Russian control of Hungary. The association has agreed it will abide by the request of the President of the United States to not take any action which would prove embarrassing to the United States in its role as host to Khrushchev. In this regard, the association has agreed any activities in which it engages will not be in the presence of or near Khrushchev during his visit.

The association is considering passing out handbills, displaying signs and displaying Hungarian flags and national banners in the vicinity of various church services being held in connection with the Khrushchev visit; however, no decision has yet been made as to what specific type of activity will be undertaken.

It has been learned by the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Association of Pittsburgh that Hungarian refugees in Chicago, Illinois, Detroit, Michigan, Cleveland, Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, and Lorain, Ohio, are considering coming to Pittsburgh in connection with Khrushchev's visit. The refugees in these cities have expressed the feeling the Hungarian refugees in Pittsburgh are weak and will not take sufficient action to show Hungary's true feelings regarding Russia. The Hungarian refugees in Pittsburgh do not want these refugees from other cities to come to

62-11047-321

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV

Pittsburgh because they feel these refugees from other cities may cause an incident which would be embarrassing to the United States and reflect adversely on the Hungarian refugees in Pittsburgh. It has been this threat of other Hungarian refugees coming to Pittsburgh that has prompted the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Association in Pittsburgh to plan some type of action as previously described. It was felt by the Pittsburgh group that if the Pittsburgh association showed it had some plans, the refugees from other cities may feel it was unnecessary to come to Pittsburgh.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is a loan to ~~your~~ agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
September 11, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 62-2537

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

Reference is made to the memorandum of the Pittsburgh Office dated September 11, 1959, concerning captioned matter.

Source referred to in referenced memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

This memorandum is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents should be disseminated outside the agency to which loaned.

AGENCY State

PER 11-59

FOR 11-59

NEW YORK 11-59

BY 11-59

62-104045-321
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/11/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

b6
b7C
b7E

On September 9, 1959, a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous) advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Georgia, [REDACTED] Washington, D. C., for the purpose of inviting Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to visit their home in [REDACTED] Georgia, during his tour of the United States. They stated that they were common people who have had to fight to get up the ladder, and they have great love for the Russian people, since they also have had to fight to get up the ladder. They advised that Khrushchev would find that all the American people love the Russian people and that no one in America believes that any ruler of the Soviet Union or the United States would ever go to war for anything except for self-defense, as has been demonstrated during the last two wars. They continued that the two countries can preserve peace in the world, that it is essential that the two countries be united in peace, and that this can be accomplished logically by thousands of Russians and Americans visiting the country of the other. They continued by stating that "Our Georgia in the USA started off as a communist country; and as we advanced and had some money we kept communism and added some forms of other Governments in order for our people to make all the advancement they could." They indicated that the American people know that the people of Russia had to have communism after the first world war as the country's resources had been destroyed and the only way to rise again was to have state capital.

EXP. PROC.

b7E

In the event the information furnished by the above source is disseminated in the future, it must be carefully paraphrased to avoid disclosure of the nature of the informant and must be classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reveals investigative interest in [REDACTED] and because the information [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

- ② - Bureau (62-104045)
 - 1 - Atlanta (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - WFO (105-31081)
- HEF/fkh
(4)

G-31

62-104045-322

20 SEP 14

EX-134

ESP. SEC.

55 SEP 17 1959

WFO 105-31081

furnished by the informant could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value.

The above information furnished to the Bureau and Atlanta for information.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5:40 p.m. September 2, 1959

[redacted] in the Attorney General's Office called and asked if we could furnish to the Attorney General a copy of a memorandum from the Director to the Attorney General concerning a conversation between Adlai Stevenson and Khrushchev. [redacted] advised she had been unable to locate any record of this memorandum. [redacted] was advised we would check on this and call her back.

Mr. Belmont has been requested to furnish a copy of memorandum to be made available to the Attorney General. (u)

rm (3)
1 - Mr. Belmont

Mr. Tolson was advised of the above request and that no memo. as described had been sent to the Attorney General according to Mr. Belmont - that the attached material is probably what is wanted. In accord with Mr. Tolson's instructions Mr. Belmont has prepared the attached memo. for the Attorney General attaching the memorandum re Adlai Stevenson's [redacted]

[redacted] since this information had not previously been sent to the Attorney General.

hwg

EX-124

ENCLOSURE
5X8 informal letter

CONFIDENTIAL SEP 10 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION
BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (BRC)
DATE: 12-80-DEK/rjt

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED BY 3832
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2, 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
LSS/AH/29-27-73

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 8-28-78

SEP 17 1959

CLASSIFIED BY ~~2322~~
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY ~~2~~
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
DATE: 4-2-80
DATE: 4-2-78

9/2/59 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The information regarding Adlai Stevenson's [redacted] was disseminated to the Vice President by letter of 8/28/59. A letter was prepared at that time for [redacted] but was being held for [redacted] return, and will not now be delivered in view of the Director's instructions this morning. (U)

b6
b7C
b7E

We disseminated a copy of the information as received from the field also to the State Department, at the security level. We did not disseminate this information to the Attorney General. (U)

The attached letter to [redacted] encloses a copy of the memorandum we sent to the Vice President. (U)

A. H. BELMONT

*detached for
Mr. Belmont to read
Oct. 9-25-59 HOS*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W. S. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

sub
such material should have been sent A.G. In fact any material sent to R. should also be sent A.G.

ENCLOSURE

EX-134

in case 10 10 10 10

ESP SEC.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP

9-28-78
DATE

Date: 9/9/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-51041)

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

KHROVIS
IS-R

ReBuairtel dated [redacted]

Above [redacted] The [redacted] is
 private line. unpublished telephone number in [redacted]
 [redacted] The house phone in this [redacted]
 [redacted] The house phone in [redacted]

b7E

② Bureau
 1 - WFO
 WLB:CBB
 (5)

REC- 92

11 SEP 10 1959

EX-124

AIRTEL

FBI - WFO

Approved: 55 SEP 17 1959
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 9/9/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-¹⁰⁴⁰⁴⁵~~10405~~)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)

RE: ~~SHRUVIS~~
IS - R

Re Los Angeles tel to Bureau 9/8/59.

Enclosed for Bureau are five copies of letterhead memo regarding [redacted] who appeared at the Los Angeles Office 9/8/59. Also enclosed are five Photostat copies each of two letters furnished by [redacted] which he said he had sent to President Eisenhower and the Director.

Los Angeles PD and Security Officer, State Department, Los Angeles, advised 9/8/59.

- ③ - Bureau (encls. 15)
1 - Los Angeles

HEN:djv
(4)

EX-124
REC-92

62 104045 - 325

AGENCY: State, Secret Service
REQ. 105-7292
DATE: 9-11-59
HOW FORN: See 105-7292
BY: L. J.

b6
b7c

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 17 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

September 9, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[redacted]
On September 8, 1959 at 2:15 p.m. [redacted]
appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation and said that he was going to kill NIKITA
KHRUSHCHEV, when the Soviet Premier comes to the United States.

[redacted] presently resides at the Hotel Elmar, 235
South Hope Street, Los Angeles, and has permanent address of
Tillamook, Oregon.

He claimed that he served in the United States
Army from 1953 to 1955 and received an undesirable discharge.
[redacted] said he was arrested for being absent without leave and
later assisted in a jail break at Fort Lewis. He said he
received an expert rating in the use of firearms and considered
himself to be an expert shot. b6 b7C

Following his discharge [redacted] returned to Tillamook,
Oregon and joined the Central Bible Church in Portland, Oregon.
He said he was "saved" through study at the Bible School and
has not been in any trouble since attending the school. [redacted]
came to Los Angeles on August 31, 1959 with a [redacted]
[redacted] to assist in a Christian Library in Glendale, address
unknown.

[redacted] furnished carbon copies of two letters he
had written; they read as follows:

"Dwight D. Eisenhower Sept. 7
President of the United States of America 1959

Dear Sir:

"I am a Christian boy who knows and loves
the Lord Jesus Christ and pray for you daily.

67-10101-325
ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

And I would like to warn you that if you aid, or harbor, in any way, a enemy of the United States of America, I would have you arrested for treason.

"Thank you.

[redacted]

"Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

"If you will not take the stand for Jesus Christ and clean up this filthy rotten lawlessness which is going on in this country then I'll get a gun and do it myself.

b6
b7C

"Thank you.

[redacted]

[redacted] said he intended to obtain a rifle to shoot Mr. KHRUSHCHEV, but declined to say where he would secure it. He said he would contact the FBI before doing anything rash, but that nobody would be able to stop him from shooting Mr. KHRUSHCHEV.

Indices of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

[redacted]

The following physical description of [redacted] was obtain through observation:

Name
Age
Height
Weight
Hair
Complexion
Scar

[redacted]
27
5'9"
160
Dark brown, crew cut
Dark

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
Army serial No.
Local address

[REDACTED]
Hotel Elmar
235 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, California
Tillamook, Oregon

Permanent address

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU FROM LOS ANGELES

- 5 copies letterhead memo re [REDACTED]
- 5 Photostat copies letter written by [REDACTED]
- 5 Photostat copies letter written by [REDACTED]

RE: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Bufile 62-10405
LA 105-7292

Airtel dated 9/9/59

b6
b7C

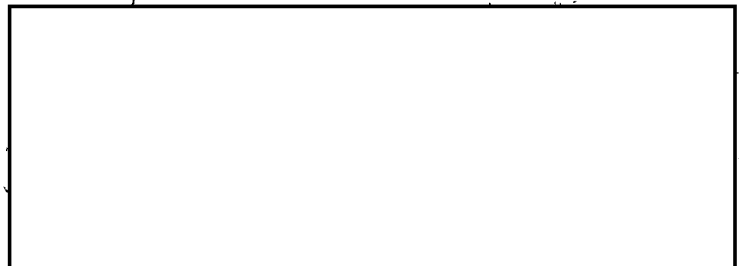
62-104045 - 325
ENCLOSURE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir;

If you will not
take your stand for
Jesus Christ and clean
up this filthy rotten
lawlessness which is
going on in this country
then I'll get a gun
and do it myself.

Thank You



Dwight D. Eisenhower
 President of the
 United States of
 America

Sept 7
1954

Dear Sir,

I am a christian
boy who knows and love
the Lord Jesus Christ and
pray for you daily. And
I would like to warn
you that if you aid
or harbor, in any way,
A enemy of the United
States of America. I
will have you arrested
for treason.
Thank you

b6
b7c

REC-92

F B I

Date: September 10, 1959

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-358)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Re Louisville airtel 8/26/59, no copy New York.

On 9/8/59, [redacted] visited at the residence of MILLARD GRUBBS, 1427 South Sixth Street, Louisville, Ky. MILLARD GRUBBS is mentioned in referenced airtel and for information of New York, GRUBBS is the self-identified chairman of the Citizens Councils of Kentucky, Inc. While informant was visiting with GRUBBS on 9/8/59, the mailman arrived and GRUBBS received in the mail approximately twenty stickers reading "Khrushchev Not Welcome Here". The stickers are of a black background and red lettering and are approximately four inches wide and fifteen inches long. Noted on the sticker is information reflecting they may be obtained from "National Review, 150 East 35th Street, New York 16, New York" at a cost of twenty-five cents each. GRUBBS gave several of the stickers to the informant who made one available to this office. It is being retained in the files of this Division. Above information furnished to SA [redacted] by the informant on 9/9/59.

b6
b7C
b7D

Above submitted as matter of information in event Bureau or New York not previously aware of existence of this sticker.

3 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM) REC-92
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
2 - Louisville (1 - 105-358)
(1 - [redacted]) EX-124

62-104045-326

3 SEP 12 1959

WLW:ejc
(6)Approved: WRH/A

Sent

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 17 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : *CEH* SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-4960)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

DATE: 9/10/59

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum in the above-captioned matter.

[redacted] was the [redacted] in case entitled [redacted] Bufile 9-23947.

Philadelphia indices contain no identifiable information re other individuals mentioned in letterhead memorandum.

[redacted] furnished the information to SA PHILIP M. CULLEN.

The Bureau will be immediately advised of any pertinent developments.

- 2 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. - 5) (Registered Mail)
1 - Philadelphia (105-4960)

b6
b7c

EAS/kog
(3)

EX-124

REC-92

1 cc to State &
Secret Service
by r/s
9/11/59
JH

62-104045-327

15

26 OCT 1959

55 SEP 22 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
September 10, 1959

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

On September 10, 1959, [redacted]

[redacted] advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he is American born of Hungarian descent and has been acting as interpreter-translator for approximately sixteen (16) Hungarian refugees in the [redacted] area. [redacted] stated that in past conversation with two of these refugees they advised him that the only way they could get back to Hungary would be to have the United States and the USSR go to war and that they might be shipped back to Hungary with the American fighting forces.

[redacted] stated that on [redacted] he met these two Hungarians at Hershey Park, Pa. He identified these individuals as [redacted] (phonetic), a [redacted], who speaks very little English, and the other individual as [redacted] a laborer in his 30's, whose residence is not known and who speaks fair English. [redacted] were at Hershey Park with a third Hungarian refugee who spoke no English.

b6
b7c

[redacted] advised that [redacted], who speaks no Hungarian, mentioned that the English-speaking member of the trio told him that "they" were going to shoot Khrushchev and did not care if they lost their life."

On September 10, 1959, [redacted] advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he met three Hungarians at Hershey Park on September 6, 1959, and remarked, "I see your old enemy is coming to the United States." He stated that the Hungarian who spoke English replied, "Yes, we know and a couple of the boys at work would

-101045-327
100001

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

"like to shoot him. What do they have to lose? Their families are lost and they are away from Hungary."

advised that he was unable to determine exactly whom the Hungarian meant by "they."

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 10, 1959

FROM : F. A. FROHOSE

OK H RUVIS

SUBJECT: COUNTERMEASURES TO DETECT AND
DEFEND AGAINST THE CLANDESTINE
INTRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
INTO THE UNITED STATES

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

At the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference meeting on September 9, [redacted] of the National Security Council, inquired concerning the IIC position on the use of detection devices against the Khrushchev party. The Director informed him that this was not a matter for IIC determination; that the IIC had supported the program; that the program had been approved by the President; and that any deviation from the policy or program should be approved at the highest level.

Pat Coyne this morning telephoned [redacted] of State, and told him that he should secure White House approval if any exception was to be made in the Detection Device Program in favor of the Khrushchev party. State returned Coyne's call within five minutes and advised that [redacted] who is handling the visit for State, will discuss this matter with the White House and will thereafter advise both IIC and ICIS of the White House decision as to the use of detection devices.

Both [redacted] and the Bureau Liaison Representative made it quite clear that IIC was taking no position in this question and that the decision is one to be made at the highest policy level.

ACTION:

For information.

GAD:hkc
(5)

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Whitson
1-Mr. Day
1-Liaison

* memo re [redacted] being
prepared

62-104045-
NOT RECORDED
102 SE. 1959

10 SEP 11 1959

57 SEP 17 1959

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b7C
ORIGINAL FILED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *B*

DATE: September 14, 1959

FROM : MR. F. A. FROHBOSE *F*SUBJECT: KHRUSVIS

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____

At 10:50 a.m. on September 14, 1959, *Branigan*ACTION:

Referral/Consult

Supervisor of the Washington Field Office was telephonically furnished the above information.

WVC:jlh *jlh*
(6)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland

b6
b7cEX-134
REC-92

62-104045-320

10 SEP 14 1959

Y - 868

55 SEP 17 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-7537)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

DATE: 9/9/59

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the proposed visit of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV to San Francisco in September, 1959.

The State Department Security Office, San Francisco, and the San Francisco Police Department have been furnished copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
1 - San Francisco

TDM: jab
(3)

AGENCY *State Dept. Bureau*
REQ. REC'D
DATE *9-11-59*
HOW FORW. *62-104045-328*
BY *J.P.S.*

REC-92

62-104045-328 b6
b7C

EX-124

13 Sep 1959

55 SEP 17 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

422 Federal Office Building
Civic Center
San Francisco 2, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 9, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO SAN FRANCISCO
SEPTEMBER, 1959

A telephone call has been received by the FBI, San Francisco, from a woman who refused to divulge her identity and who said she heard a rumor that the white Russians were forming a group who were going to kill Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev when he visits the United States of America. According to this woman, she received the information third-hand and the original source of the information supposedly is [redacted] who is an employee of the California Physicians' Service, San Francisco. The woman said that she had no further details concerning this matter.

The files of this office reflect that [redacted] in 1956, was [redacted] of the California Physicians' Service-Blue Shield, 607 Market Street, San Francisco.

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The 1958 San Francisco City Directory reflects one [redacted] San Francisco.

The September, 1959, San Francisco Street Address Telephone Directory reflects the telephone number at [redacted] San Francisco, is registered to [redacted] telephone number WE. 1-2692.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/11/59

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and for New York one information copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV to the United States, September, 1959," and dated as above.

The confidential informant mentioned therein is a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous).

WFO files reflect that [redacted] whose business address was [redacted] New York City, was the subject of the case entitled, [redacted] IS - R," OO: NY, which case dealt with his attempt to obtain a visa to visit the USSR in 1955 for the purpose of making a documentary film.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" as it reveals investigative interest in a [redacted] and because information furnished by the informant could reasonably result in the identification of a source of continuing value.

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- ② - Bureau (62-104045)(Encls. 5)
1 - New York (105-37245)(Encl. 1)(RM)(Info)
1 - WFO (105-31081)

HEF/fkh
(4)

AGENCY

REC-92

EX-124

SEP 14 1959

SEP 14 1959

SEP 14 1959

REC-92

20 SEP 14 1959

ENCLOSURE

55 SEP 17 1959

ESP. SEC.

EXP. PROC.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 11, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

The August, 1959, "Diplomatic List" published
by the United States Department of State lists [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted] a confidential informant
who has furnished reliable information in the past
learned that [redacted] Production Surveys Company,
667 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, [redacted]
[redacted] that several weeks before application
was made to the Ambassador concerning the possibility
of filming an interview with Madam Khrushchev for use
on National Broadcasting Company television. Since that
time [redacted]

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[redacted] however,
there has been no decision as to the program.

[redacted] informed [redacted] that
while discussing the matter with [redacted] he had
asked the latter if it would be possible to invite
Premier Khrushchev and his wife to dinner at the [redacted]
home in New York during their stay in New York City,
and at [redacted] suggestion [redacted] was making such
an invitation. [redacted] informed [redacted] that anyone
of Khrushchev's choosing would be asked to dinner, and
no part of any conversation at the dinner would ever
be made public, and added that he felt the Premier had
great control over his destiny and that he would like
to break bread with him. [redacted] described his residence
as a moderate sized apartment in Manhattan in the so-
called Puerto Rican Section, which was not more than
ten minutes from the United Nations Headquarters.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

62-10100-330
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-7537)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

DATE: 9/9/59

Enclosed herewith are five copies for the Bureau of a letterhead memo concerning the proposed visit of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV to San Francisco in September 1959.

The source referred to is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] California.

The State Department, Security Office, San Francisco, and the San Francisco Police Department have each been advised by letter of the above information.

There is no identifiable record of [REDACTED] in the San Francisco indices.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (AM REG.)
1 - SF
FRE/lp
(3)

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE

BY

ST

EX-124

REC-92

62-104045-331

SEP 14 11 34

55 SEP 17 1959

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b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
September 9, 1959

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO SAN FRANCISCO,
SEPTEMBER 1959

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1959, that he had received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as [redacted] who stated that he was representing himself as a private citizen. [redacted] stated that a luncheon meeting was to be held at Bardelli's Restaurant, 243 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, California, at 12:00 Noon on Friday, September 11, 1959. [redacted] stated that the above luncheon meeting was being held for the purpose of organizing a "dignified protest" to KHRUSHCHEV's visit. [redacted] further stated that it was hoped that representatives from various right-wing minority groups would be in attendance at this luncheon. b6 b7C b7D

Source stated he anticipated attending the above meeting and would advise of any pertinent developments.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-104045-331

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/11/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

A highly confidential source (documentation
anonymous) advised on September 9, 1959, that [redacted]
[redacted] New York [redacted]

in order to get a message to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to the effect that as an American with long experience and municipal public office he wanted Khrushchev to know that Americans have no hatred for the Russians. He advised that he looks upon Khrushchev as being in one of the rarest positions in history, "to channel up-coming history into the age-old hope of mankind for enduring peace," and pointed out that no leader possessed of Khrushchev's power has heretofore grasped the opportunity to write such enduring history affecting the whole world. He further suggested that this can be down only by "Laying the cards on the table" and attempting to serve the desires of his people by meeting the needs of the people and applying all funds of taxation to this purpose instead of to armaments. He pointed out that the U. S. and the Soviet Union could jointly declare that they could not allow external or internal activities that threaten peace, and stated that a clear declaration by Khrushchev or jointly with President Eisenhower to this effect, followed by clear policies would make Khrushchev loved by America, and place him in a unique niche in the history of every country in the world.

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This information is being furnished to the Bureau and Buffalo for information.

In the event the information furnished by the above source is disseminated in the future, it must be carefully paraphrased to avoid disclosure of the nature of the informant and must be classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reveals investigative interest in [redacted]

- 2 - Bureau (62-104045)
1 - Buffalo (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO (105-31081)
HEF/fkh
(4)

REC- 92

20 SEP 14 1959

55 SEP 17 1959

EX-124

62-104045-332
ESP. SEC.

EXP. PROC.

34

WFO 105-31081

b7E

and because the information furnished by the informant could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value.

F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-7623)

RE: KHRUVIS
IS-R

Re WFO airtel to Director, 9/3/59.

On 9/9/59, [redacted]
[redacted] who requested that his identity be protected, advised
SA [redacted] that he is a member of the Bible Presbyterian
Church, Collingswood, NJ, where the Rev. CARL MC INTIRE
serves as pastor.

[redacted] made available information concerning activities
of Rev. MC INTIRE in expressing his opposition to the
visit to the U.S. of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV. This
information has been set out in a letterhead memorandum.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau 5 copies
of the letterhead memorandum. Additional copies of the
letterhead memo are also being forwarded to interested offices
as indicated below.

- 3 - Bureau (5 encl) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (105-37256) (1 encl) (RM)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (2 encl) (RM)
 - 2 - Washington Field (105-31081) (2 encl) (RM)
 - 1 - Newark
- WHR:rk
(10)

1- LHM L
ALSI
4/23/70 re:
Rev. Carl Mc Intyre
JFH:vm

62-104045-333

AGENCY
REQ. NO.
DATE
HOW
BY

EX-131
REC-92
Little Saint Service at
9-11-59
Kanting SK

Approved: WHR
Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per Per

55 SEP 17 1959

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b7C
b7D



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
September 10, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA
SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE
UNITED STATES

On September 9, 1959, a source who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised as follows:

Reverend Carl Mc Intire, pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church, Collingswood, New Jersey, is opposed to the visit to the United States of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Mc Intire has been responsible for issuing protest stickers regarding instant visit to be attached to automobile bumpers.

A rally protesting the coming of Khrushchev is to be held at the Connie Mack Stadium, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Friday, September 11, 1959, at 7:30 P.M. The meeting is sponsored by the American Council of Christian Churches and the Reverend Carl Mc Intire as President of the International Council of Christian Churches is to preside as Chairman of this meeting.

A mass rally has been planned for Monday, September 14, 1959, at Washington, D.C., sponsored by the International Association of Christian Churches (IACC) and the rally is being organized under the direction of the Reverend Carl Mc Intire to protest the Khrushchev visit. A large gathering of IACC membership from all parts of the United States is planned.

The July 27, 1959, issue of "Washington Post and Times Herald", a daily newspaper published at Washington, D.C., contained an article disclosing that nine pickets from Collingswood, New Jersey, had on July 26, 1959, unsuccessfully endeavored to demonstrate in front of the Soviet Embassy, against visit of Khrushchev to USA. The article stated Reverend Carl Mc Intire, President of International Council of Christian Churches, led these pickets. Above group, according to the article, then walked to the White House and set up a picket line.

62-157-333
ENCLOSURE

Source advised that this demonstration had been organized by Reverend Carl Mc Intire. The primary purpose of the demonstration was to obtain a personal visit with President Eisenhower in order to voice a protest to Khrushchev's visit to the United States. An appointment with President Eisenhower could not be arranged and Reverend Mc Intire did not go to Washington, D.C., on July 26, 1959, and was reported to have cancelled the demonstration. Some of the pickets who were scheduled to go to Washington, D.C. on July 26, 1959, may have gone there of their own volition and picketed the Soviet Embassy as well as the White House.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

REC-92

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/11/59

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (105-2175)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

On September 11, 1959, [redacted] of the Russian Community Center, Seattle, residing [redacted] who is a confidential source of this office, advised that the St. Nicholas Memorial Church in Seattle is holding a memorial service on September 15 to coincide with the arrival in the United States of Premier KHRUSHCHEV. This service will commemorate all those who have died and suffered under Communist rule. [redacted] knew of no demonstrations or other activity in Seattle.

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He stated the above memorial service was suggested in a letter dated September 1, 1959, from Archbishop VITALY and Bishop NIKIN in behalf of Metropolitan ANASTASY of the Russian Orthodox Church, New York City, and he assumed this letter has been sent to the branches of the Russian Orthodox Church in other major cities in the United States.

[redacted] stated he recently read in "Russkaya Zhizn", "Russian Life", a San Francisco white Russian paper, that Colonel GREGORY K. BOLOGOV, Chairman of the Board of the Russian Community Center, San Francisco, has called for support in displaying banners and passing out literature against KHRUSHCHEV and the present Soviet Regime. [redacted] stated he is well acquainted with Colonel BOLOGOV and he does not anticipate that the white Russians in San Francisco will do more than organize quiet demonstrations.

Seattle press, on September 10, 1959, contained a very short article indicating the Latvians in Seattle under the spokesmanship of a [redacted] of a Latvian youth group, had expressed disapproval of the present Soviet Government headed by KHRUSHCHEV and reminding that the many Latvians in this area have fled from the Communist persecution reflected upon their people by the Soviets during recent years.

- 2 - Bureau (AM Reg.)
1 - New York (Info) (AM Reg.)
1 - San Francisco (Info) (AM Reg.)
1 - Seattle
RHC/sra
(5)

REC-92

62-104045-334

b6
b7C

55 SEP 17 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Office Memorandum

WIRE - UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 9-12-59

b6
b7C

FROM : K. G. CLARK

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1, human, AAC)
DATE 03-17-2011Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

At 11:20 a.m. on 9-12-59 [redacted] New York Office,
furnished the following information which had been obtained from informant

(C)

[redacted]

[redacted] has received an appointment to teach Russian at Yale University.

(C)

[redacted] concerning the extent of activities contemplated concerning
Khrushchev's visit to Los Angeles. The activities contemplated will be limited
to passing handbills prepared in San Francisco. Informant says [redacted] of
Glendale and [redacted] of Monterey Language School, both of whom are
members of SBONK. [redacted] appeared to be the organizer of the handbill dis-
tribution in the area.b1
b6
b7C
b7D

(C)

[redacted] of the
Russian Center and Russian-language newspaper "Russian Life." The Russian
Center organization will handle all activities concerning Khrushchev's visit on the
west coast, which will consist of a 50-car motorcade ending in Union Square with
speeches to be given and handbills to be passed. Informant will pass two handbills
which will be as follows: (1) "Face of Murder" by United Russian-American Anti-
communist Organization, 2450 Sutter Street, and (2) this handbill will be in the
form of a letter, "Appeal to President Eisenhower," signed N. Neckludoff, chair-
man, Crusade for Truth, Inc., Anticommunist Russian-American Alliance, 2458 Sutter
Street.b6
b7C

62-104045

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan

REC-92

10 SEP 15 1959

55 SEP 17 1959
KGK/nmn (6)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: KHRUVIS
62-104045

Six types of handbills will be distributed as well as postcards showing the Governor of California and the Mayor of San Francisco welcoming "bloody-handed Khrushchev."

There have been 200,000 handbills printed for distribution on the west coast and throughout the United States.

On 9-17-59 there will be a special "mourning issue" of "Russian Life" which will accuse Khrushchev of crimes of murder and starvation in the USSR. Informant left San Francisco 2:30 p.m., on 9-11-59, arriving in New York 11:00 p.m., same date.

[redacted] advised that upon receipt of clearance for [redacted]

(C) [redacted] several members of the visiting Soviet interest groups known as the Russian Festival.

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b1

ACTION:

This information will be furnished to the Espionage Section for approval of clearance. Thereafter, New York will be telephonically advised.

Sup [redacted] NYO,
advised OIC to [redacted] -
done - 4PM - 9/17/59

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/14/59

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Springfield (105-839)

From: Director, FBI (62-104045)

REURVIS

Reurairtel 9/11/59. By return airtel furnish Bureau with memorandum suitable for dissemination setting forth full facts concerning revelation of [] concerning plans of his organization in connection with visit of Khrushchev. Set forth in memorandum all available information as to [] present address and occupation. Also set forth significance of names mentioned by [] contained in last paragraph, page three, of reairtel.

b6
b7C

JCS:gds,
(4)

W 11/15
10/15

Folson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SEP 15 1959

EX-124
REC-92

62-104045-336

10 SEP 15 1959

55 SEP 17 1959 MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 9/12/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and one each for information for New York and Portland of a letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959," dated as above.

The informant mentioned therein is a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous). Informant also determined that _____

_____ Oregon, however, informant was unable to further identify _____

Indices of WFO negative for _____

This information is being furnished to the Bureau, New York and Portland in view of the veiled threat contained therein.

The letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" because of the highly sensitive nature of the source and since it tends to reveal our investigative interest in _____

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
- 1 - New York (105-37245) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

MPH:SKR
(6)AGENCY
FBIAIRTEL

C C - WFA

REC-41

10 SEP 15 1959

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Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 17 1959 Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 12, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

On September 9, 1959, an informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned that [redacted] Oregon, [redacted] and described herself as an American citizen who is greatly concerned about world affairs at the present time.

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According to informant, [redacted] in an attempt to persuade [redacted] to use its influence to discourage the proposed visit of Premier Khrushchev to the United States, [redacted] pointed out that [redacted] must be aware that the feeling against Khrushchev, especially among those in America who have relatives and friends in Soviet prison camps, runs high, and that she does not believe it would be safe for Khrushchev to set foot on American soil.

Informant further learned that [redacted] that she does not want to be responsible for his, Khrushchev's, well-being while he is in this country and that he should be discouraged from making his proposed tour of the United States.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62 100-337
ENCLOSURE
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 -

REC- 41 62-104045

338

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b7c

EX-147

Date: September 9, 1959
To: Office of Security
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

Reference is made to your letter of September 2, 1959, forwarding us a copy of material which was provided to you by the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

As you are aware, the security safeguards with regard to Khrushchev's visit to the United States are being handled by the Department of State and Secret Service and the FBI is not participating therein. As regards the demand of the Soviets to keep persons from coming into the United States, this is a matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

We have been furnishing any information coming to our attention relative to this matter to the Department of State and Secret Service and, of course, we will continue to do so in the future. We do not, however, intend to establish the control or surveillance of emigre organizations or individuals such as mentioned in the material prepared by the Soviets.

Note: See memo Branigan to Belmont 9-4-59, captioned "Visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev to the United States, Internal Security ~~See~~ - R." VT:hrt.

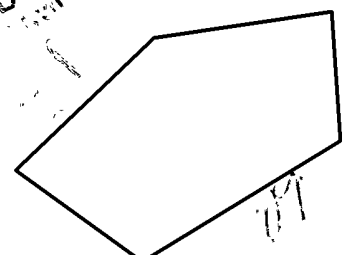
VT:hrt:dmd
(7)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 17 1959



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 10 1959

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP8 TEL RH/24
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9/10/79
DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY

SECRET

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP

DATE

URGENT 9-10-59 1-50 PM GR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 5

FROM SAC, NEW YORK 2P

IS - R.

WAS IN CONTACT

WITH

AND HAD THE FOLLOWING

CONVERSATION-

CORR LINE ONE LAST WRD SHDL BE "ADVISED"

END PAGE ONE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 7514 Jc4/45-5-82
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 5-5-92
Comp # 65, 84
Class re p/rel release per 190/6224

SECRET

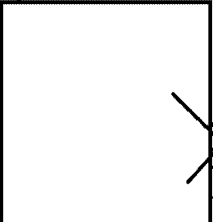
5 SEP 17 1959

DECLASSIFY ON OADR

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7E

PAGE TWO

 ~~SALISBURY IS BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH HARRISON EVANS SALISBURY,~~

~~STAFF MEMBER AND CORRESPONDENT, "NEW YORK TIMES", BUFILE ONE HUNDRED
DASH FOUR THREE FIVE NINE FOUR, NEW YORK FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH NINE
TWO NINE.~~ (U) ~~X~~

END AND ACK

PG TWO THIRD LINE LAST WD PLS

~~LAST WRD PG 2 LINE 3 IS SALISBURY~~

WA NY R 5 WA PW

CC--MR. BELMONT

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-02-2011

The Attorney General

September 11, 1959

Director, FBI

VISIT OF SOVIET
PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

There is enclosed a memorandum which I thought would be of interest to you. This memorandum has been furnished to the Honorable James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President, the Vice President, and the Department of State.

Enclosure

SEP 11 1 39 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Classified "Confidential" in view of nature of source furnishing info.

ENCLOSURE

EX-124

REC-41

10 SEP 15 1959

MAILED 2
SEP 11 1959
COMM-FBI

1959 TELETYPE UNIT ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C

September 11, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET
PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

EC MA OE U

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past learned that [redacted] contacted [redacted]

[redacted] indicated he had expressed his feelings about Mr. Khrushchev and that is why he would be glad to do whatever he could to make his visit a success. [redacted] advised he did not want to say he must see Khrushchev, but if [redacted] or Khrushchev wish, [redacted] will see him was sure to him in person. [redacted] advised he understood and would convey the message to [redacted] and Mr. Khrushchev.

b6
b7C
b7E

[redacted] mentioned that there are many favorable impressions of Khrushchev now and inquired if [redacted] recalled what [redacted] had told him about China several years ago. [redacted] indicated Khrushchev is in a very difficult situation but that he is a very able man.

[redacted] continued that he did not want to be in the position of everybody knowing that he had not welcomed Khrushchev but he did not want to make it difficult for [redacted]

[redacted] Khrushchev. [redacted] mentioned that articles by Salisbury are very good and [redacted] indicated he had read them but that the articles are mixed up as always. Salisbury is believed to be Harrison Evans Salisbury, a correspondent for "The New York Times." [redacted] advised

[redacted] that the Russian people have had a great task since their freedom and Russia has a place in helping the nations of the world, besides the United States.

AG, NIXON (VIA [redacted])
62-104045
ORIGINAL ON PLASTIPLATE FOR DISSEMINATION TO [redacted], STATE, AND HAGERTY.

ENCLOSURE 340

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-6513)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
TO U.S.
IS-R

On page 10, column 4 of the 9/10/59 issue of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" was an article entitled "We, the People To Protest Visit By Soviet Dictator". This organization (Bureau file 100-152962) will hold its 5th annual convention at the La Salle Hotel, 9/18-20/59. This group during their convention will display signs on their autos indicating "KHRUSHCHEV not welcome here". HARRY T. EVERINGHAM, Executive Vice President of this organization, stated "We know the Russian Premier is not scheduled to visit Chicago, but we want him to know how we feel". Senator BARRY GOLDWATER (R. Ariz.) will address this group 9/19/59 and former Governor J. BRACKEN LEE of Utah will speak on 9/20/59.

"We, the People" is an organization which was started in about 1955 in Chicago by HARRY T. EVERINGHAM, a prolific letter writer, who has written ultraconservative articles on Economics and Government. The purpose of this organization was not to form a third party but rather to "become strong at the grass roots in the precincts around the country so that both

③ - Bureau (RM)
3 - Chicago
1 - 105-2257
1 - 100-23690
:MAZ

REC-41 62-104045-341

24 SEP 14 1959

EX 124

b6
b7C

[Signature]

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

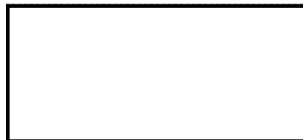
CG 105-6513

major parties will be compelled to cater to the wishes of 'We, the People' and "to bring together the best conservative minds of our times". This organization reportedly has attracted a number of known anti-Semites.

In "The Des Plaines Suburban Times", Des Plaines, Illinois, issue of 9/10/59, a semiweekly newspaper, on page 19 was a half page ad sponsored by the Anti-Communist League of America, Incorporated, Box 365 Park Ridge, Illinois. In red letters about one and one-half inches high six words were printed at the top in a foreign language (probably Russian). Below these words in English was the following, "Hail Bloody KHRUSHCHEV Master of Captive Nations". The above message was dedicated to the enslaved people of Russia and other captive nations. This message was to be used to silently welcome the "Butcher of Hungary".

The above organization is an anti-Communist organization operated primarily by one man JOHN K. ~~CRIPPEN~~ who was the founder. CRIPPEN, whose address is Post Office Box 365, Park Ridge, Illinois, is executive secretary. CRIPPEN a prolific letter writer, and has written numerous letters to Government officials. CRIPPEN is alleged to have mailed literature denouncing President EISENHOWER, ADLAI STEVENSON, Vice President NIXON as traitors and pro-Communists. In 1956 CRIPPEN was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Chicago charged with violation of the election laws but was later acquitted.

Above submitted for information.



b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 81

Page 3 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 4 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 5 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 6 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 7 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 8 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 21 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 27 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 28 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 29 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 30 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 31 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 32 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 68 ~ Referral/Consult

Page 119 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 120 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 121 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 143 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 155 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 170 ~ Referral/Direct

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Page 173 ~ Referral/Direct

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Page 363 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 364 ~ Referral/Direct

FBI File Number 62-HQ-104045
Section 7

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-7537)

KHUVIS

IS - R

Referral/Consult

2-d

(3) Bureau (AM, REG)
1 Washington Field (Info.; REG)
1 Los Angeles (Info.; REG)
1 San Francisco
TDM:LMR #12

Approved: AB7m
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

REC-41

EX-134

15 SEP

1959

b6
b7c

55 SEP 17 1959

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

SF 105-7537
TDM:LMR

Referral/Consult

2

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-4604)

KHRUVIS

Rebulet, dated 9/3/59.

On 9/9/59, [redacted] a Hungarian refugee, advised SA LAWRENCE C. BAILEY the only information he possessed relating to demonstrations and activities in the Greater Boston area protesting the visit to the United States of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV was the following:

[redacted] received a letter recently from his Eminence RICHARD CARDINAL CUSHING of Boston, inviting [redacted] to be present at meetings to be held on September 15, 1959 at Bunker Hill, Boston, on September 19, 1959 at 3:00 P.M. on Boston Common and on September 19, 1959 at Holy Cross Cathedral, Boston.

Enclosed for the Bureau's information are two copies each of two clippings from the September 12, 1959 issue of "The Pilot", official organ of the Archdiocese of Boston, Mass., captioned "News - Notes from the Cardinal - Bunker Hill" and "Protest Meeting", which pertain to the above mentioned meetings.

LAUGHLIN

(3) - Bureau (62-104045) (Encs. 4) (RM) **REC-41**
1 - Boston (105-4604)

LCB/mtm
(4)

ENCLOSURE**EX-134**b6
b7C

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

er

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 17 1959

NEWS - NOTES

for the Cardinal

AT BUNKER HILL

As far as I know the leader of International Communism will arrive in our country on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, Feast Day of Our Lady of Sorrows.

At a banquet last Sunday evening in the Charlestown Armory in honor of the 100th Anniversary of St. Francis de Sales Parish I urged the one thousand people who were present to say the Rosary every day during the visit of Khrushchev and I specially recommended that they should march around Bunker Hill Monument every evening or up and down the main flight fare doing the same thing.

On the evening of the day that this guest arrives on our shores I shall be at Bunker Hill Monument at 7 P. M. to lead the people in their prayers. From present press notices that will be the evening of September 15th. Everyone is invited to join me in our prayers for our President and his aides, for the people of captive nations, for the suffering and sorrowful throughout the world and for universal peace, the fruit of justice.

Boston American, Boston, Mass.
 Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
 Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
 Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass.
 Christian Science Monitor,
 Boston, Mass.
 Daily Record, Boston, Mass.

☒ The Pilot

Date: 9-12-59
 Edition: Vol. 130, No 36 37
 Author: RICHARD CARDINAL CUSHING
 Editor: VERY REV. MSGR. FRANCIS J. LALLY
 Title: KHRUVIS

Class. or Character:
 Page: 10
 Bufile No. 62-104045
 Submitting Office BOSTON

343

NEWS - NOTES

from the *Cardinal*

AT BUNKER HILL

As far as I know the leaders of International Communism will arrive in our country on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, Feast Day of Our Lady of Sorrows.

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Boston American, Boston, Mass.
 Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
 Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
 Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass.
 Christian Science Monitor,
 Boston, Mass.
 Daily Record, Boston, Mass.

I. The Pilot

Date: 9-12-59
 Edition: Vol. 130, No. 36 37
 Author: RICHARD CARDINAL CUSHING
 Editor: VERY REV. MSGR. FRANCIS J. TALLY
 Title: KHRUVIS

Class. or Character:
 Page: 10
 Bufile No. 62-104045
 Submitting Office BOSTON

Protest Meeting

On Saturday, September 19 a combined religious and civil ceremony will be held at the Boston Common and the Cathedral of the Holy Cross by representatives of various national groups expressing their sentiments regarding the visit of Mr. Khrushchev, to the United States. The mass meeting will begin at the Common at 3 P. M.

Included among the thousands who will march in the parade of protest will be refugees from countries behind the Iron Curtain such as Lithuanians, Latvians, Poles, Hungarians, Ukrainians. The people will carry placards calling attention to the millions who have been killed and persecuted by the Communists.

At the Cathedral, Cardinal Cushing will preach, recite the Rosary and recite prayers for oppressed peoples. Services will start at 5 P. M. St. Peter's Band of South Boston will escort the marchers from the Common to the Cathedral.

Boston American, Boston, Mass.
Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.
Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.
Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass.
Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.
Daily Record, Boston, Mass.

X Pilot

Date: 9-12-59
Edition: Vol. 130, No. 37
Author:
Editor: Very Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Lally
Title: KHRUSHCHEV

Class. or Character:
Page: 8
Bufile No. 62-104045
Submitting Office BOSTON

62-104045-343
ENCLOSURE

Protest Meeting

On Saturday, September 12, a combined religious and civil ceremony will be held at the Boston Common and the Cathedral of the Holy Cross by representatives of various national groups expressing their sentiments regarding the visit of Mr. Khrushchev, to the United States. The mass meeting will begin at the Common at 3 P. M.

Included among the thousands who will march in the parade of protest will be refugees from countries behind the Iron Curtain such as Lithuanians, Latvians, Poles, Hungarians, Ukrainians. The people will carry placards calling attention to the millions who have been killed and persecuted by the Communists.

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Boston American, Boston, Mass.

Boston Globe, Boston, Mass.

Boston Herald, Boston, Mass.

Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass.

Christian Science Monitor,

Boston, Mass.

Daily Record, Boston, Mass.

X Pilot

Date: 9-12-59

Edition: Vol. 130, No. 37

Author:

Editor: Very Rev. Msgr. Francis J. Lally

Title: KHRUVIS

Class. or Character:

Page: 8

Bufile No. 62-104045

Submitting Office BOSTON

F B I

Date: 9/9/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (65-2754)

SUBJECT: PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
KHRUVISATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

ReBA airtel to BU 8/24/59, and BU airtel to BA 9/4/59.

Arrangements [redacted]

[redacted] This in view of possibility that Friendship International Airport serving as standby should one or more planes arrive at Friendship.

Squad of [redacted] agents BA office being organized to take appropriate photographs with Speedgraphic, 35mm. and movie cameras.

b7E

[redacted] Equipment believed necessary for operation will be requested of Laboratory by separate communication.

Captain [redacted] Airport Police, advises he will become Security Officer at Friendship if planes in re matter are to land at that airport. However, he advises that [redacted]

[redacted] would have to be obtained from [redacted] of the U. S. State Department. WFO requested to procure [redacted] such appropriate [redacted] from State Department in order for [redacted]

b6
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b7E

- ③ - BU (REGIS. MAIL)
2 - WFO (REGIS. MAIL)
1 - BA

BFN:kss
(6)

REC-41

EX-124

SEP 20 1959

b6
b7C

55 SEP 18 1959

Approved: [redacted]

Sent [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (105-4604)

KHRUVIS

RE: JOSEF MLOT-MROZ

Be... (LHM REVIEWED FOR
USCS REFERRALS)
DATE 6/2/98 5668 SLD/KCL

Re WFO airtel 9/8/59 advising information received from Police,
Washington, D. C., that one JOZEV MLATMROS, age 38, due to
arrive Washington, D. C., 9/8/59, to stage hunger strike.

Boston files reflect background of JOSEF MLOT-MROZ in following
communications:

Boston letter to Bureau 6/18/56 entitled,
IS-PO," Bufile 105-44666;

Boston letter to Bureau 11/7/56 entitled,
IS-R & PO," Bufile not known.

Information as contained in foregoing references included in
enclosed letterhead memorandum to Bureau and WFO entitled,
"JOSEF MLOT-MROZ."

Indices of Boston do not contain any information pertaining to
the Alliance of the Friends of the Polish Village, USA; the Polish
Peasants Friends in America; the International Peasant Union, or
the Polish National Democratic Committee.

Records of Salem, Mass., Credit Bureau in 1956 reflected that
subject residing 18 Boardman St., Salem, was employed as a laborer
at Parker Brothers Game Company, Bridge St., Salem, Mass., and no
record was contained in the files of the Salem PD at that time.

- ③ - Bureau (62-104045) (Encs.5) (RM)
1 - WFO (105-31081) (Enc.1) (RM)
1 - Boston (105-4604)

REC-41

345

FMC:maj
(5)

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY *EX-134*
REQ. *9-17-59*
DATE *9-17-59*
HOW *FILED*
BY *V.C.S.*

SEP 12 1959

b6
b7C

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent *M*
SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

55 SEP 17 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-4604

Boston, Massachusetts

September 10, 1959

JOSEF MLOT-MROZ

The "Salem Evening News," a newspaper published in Salem, Massachusetts, in its issue of September 8, 1959, on page 12, carried the following article:

"Salem Man Plans
Hunger Strike
In Red Protest"

"By 8 o'clock tonight, Josef Mlot-Mroz, 38, of 18 Boardman Street, expects to be in front of the White House in Washington, staging a hunger strike in protest to the impending reception for Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

"The Salemite, once a captive of the Communists and now president of Polish Freedom Fighters, drove off in a car plastered with signs in support of his protests.

"Mlot-Mroz vowed, 'I will not eat, I will not drink, I shall give my life on the altar of patriotism.'

Referral/Consult

"He expects to be joined in Washington by Polish, Hungarian, Lithuanian and Estonian patriots from New York and other points on the day Khrushchev arrives to be the guest of Pres. Eisenhower."

Records of Immigration and Naturalization Service. Boston.
Massachusetts.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/2/98 BY SP62SLD/KCL
(JPK)

ENCLOSURE

BS 105-4604

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Polish-American Citizens Club, 84 Boston Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts, on November 2, 1956, advised that MROZ was known to him. He stated that MROZ resides in Salem, Massachusetts, and has set himself up as "a one-man crusader" to fight the Polish Communists. He stated MROZ writes articles which are very anti-Communist and sets himself up as a leader of the Polish groups in Massachusetts. [REDACTED] stated that it is his opinion that MROZ means well but is somewhat erratic in his methods.

Monsignor LADISLAUS A. SIKORA, Pastor, St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, 28 St. Peter Street, Salem, Massachusetts, advised on November 5, 1956 that he is well-acquainted with MROZ. He stated that MROZ is single and resides with an uncle, HENRY KOBUSZEWSKI, 18 Boardman Street, Salem. He came to the United States during 1952 as a Polish displaced person. He has previously been employed as a laborer with Parker Brothers Game Company, Bridge Street, Salem.

Monsignor SIKORA stated that MROZ left the employ of this company several years ago and is presently employed as a laborer with a leather company in Lynn, Massachusetts. Monsignor SIKORA did not know the name or address of this leather company in Lynn. Monsignor SIKORA further stated that MROZ is a prolific writer and sends articles to various Polish language newspapers throughout the United States for publication. He stated that he has seen MROZ' articles appear in a Polish language newspaper entitled, "Dziennik Dla Wszystkich" ("Everybody's Daily"), which is an anti-Communist newspaper published in Buffalo, New York. Monsignor SIKORA stated that MROZ is very anti-Communist and by his actions, according to Monsignor SIKORA, attempts to appear as a crusader fighting the Polish Communist Government. Monsignor SIKORA stated that he considered MROZ somewhat of an erratic type of person who feels that everything he does is correct. It is because of this attitude that many of the people of the Polish group in Salem have disliked MROZ. Monsignor SIKORA stated that MROZ is a leader in the Polish Peasant Party in the United States and that he is a strong supporter of STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK.

The November 2, 1956, issue of "U. S. News and World Report," contained an article, beginning on page 30, disclosing the results of an interview with MIKOLAJCZYK. This article described MIKOLAJCZYK as "a farmer's son who was Premier of the Polish Government in London during the closing years of World War II. After the war he returned to Warsaw to become a Vice Premier in the Provisional Government set up by the Allies.....Mr. MIKOLAJCZYK resigned in protest against the ruthless methods the Reds used to gain complete control. He escaped to the West in 1947 when he got word of a Communist plot to assassinate him. Mr. MIKOLAJCZYK is now in Paris."

The "Salem Evening News," Salem, Massachusetts, in its issue of September 23, 1953, identified JOSEF MLOT-MROZ as having been born in Mecinka, a village in southwest Poland, shortly after World War I. The article states he attended the public grammar school in Jedliczu and high school and college in Krosno. Further, that from early youth he dedicated himself to serve the interests of his country and its people. The article states that in 1940 he was imprisoned by the Gestapo for three months, and upon his release joined the Polish Underground; that despite a wounded leg and seeing a loved one shot in cold blood he served with patriotic zeal. In recognition of his heroism he was elevated to the rank of Second Lieutenant by the General of the Army in Krakow and was decorated with the Cross of the Fighting Polish and the Silver Cross of Service.

BS 105-4604

The article also states that in 1945 he was imprisoned for twenty-one months by the Russians for being a member of the underground, and upon his release he assumed the role of secretary of an air club in Krosno and continued fighting with the underground. Further, that in the course of an NKVD inspection, underground papers were uncovered and he was arrested. Shortly before his trial, his colleagues helped him escape over the Green Border into Eastern Germany. The article states he wandered to Berlin, then to Frankfurt, where he worked at the Bureau of Polish Affairs. Also that he managed the office of the Vice-President of the Polish Peasant Party and headed the party organization.

The article also states that he is a close friend of STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, the last Polish Premier, and that he writes articles for Polish newspapers in America, France and Sweden.

An article appearing in the same newspaper, dated March 5, 1954, states that JOSEF MLOT-MROZ was elected Vice-President of the Alliance of the Friends of the Polish Village, USA, at the organization's annual convention in Chicago.

An article appearing in the same newspaper, dated September 29, 1954, stated that JOSEF MLOT-MROZ, First Vice-President of the Polish Peasants Friends in America, will be numbered among delegates to the Fourth Congress of the International Peasant Union when it convenes October 1-3 at the Hotel Hudson, New York City. This same article states that MLOT-MROZ was editor of a bulletin issued by the organization in Germany during 1951 and 1952.

An article from the same newspaper dated January 21, 1955, states that a convention of the Alliance of the Friends of the Polish Village in USA was held January 14-16. The Salem, Massachusetts, group was represented by JOSEF MLOT-MROZ, Vice-President of the Main Committee of the Alliance. This article states that MLOT-MROZ was selected as a delegate to attend the convention for the Polish Peasant Party Congress to be held March 4, 5 and 6 in Paris, France.

An article appearing in the same newspaper dated July 28, 1955, states that JOSEF MLOT-MROZ was recently appointed to a new post representing the Polish nation among the immigrants. The Polish National Democratic Committee, of which he is a member, is headed by STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, will meet in Washington, D. C., July 30 and 31.

BS 105-4604

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 9/5/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____

Referral/Consult
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE KHRUVIS

ReBuairtel 8/20/59, requesting that WFO make a preliminary survey to effect photographic coverage of the arrival of KHRUSHCHEV on 9/15/59, and to subsequent exchange of correspondence regarding this matter.

On 9/4/59. SA RICE conferred with _____

- (4) - Bureau
 2 - New York (105-37245) (RM)
 1 - WFO
 PMR:gdm
 (7)

Referral/Consult

cc - Wick

EX-134
REC-41

AIRTEL 10 SEP 14 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

57 SEP 17 1959

b6
b7c

F B I

WFO 105-31031

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Referral/Consult

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

WFO 105-31081

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing) Referral/Direct

- 3 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

WFO 105-31081

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

- 4 -

Referral/Consult

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

WFO 105-31031

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Referral/Consult

- 5 -

Referral/Consult

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

F B I

WFO 105-21081

Date: 9/5/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Referral/Consult

LEAD FOR NEW YORK

At Idlewild Airport: Will discreetly ascertain the manner of unloading the baggage from the TU 114, specifically determining whether the belly loading technique is used. If the plane is unloaded from the side of the plane this should be determined. The method of taking the baggage from the plane (whether it was handled by a crane or by men) should be determined. Determine whether the Russians unloaded the plane or whether it was Americans. Also determine the height of this belly loading facility. Determine the exact location of the passenger unloading ramps in relation to this baggage belly loading facility. Determine as near as possible whether it would be possible to photograph the baggage from approximately 250 feet or whether there will be some obstruction on the plane that would preclude such photographs. NYO submit plan for photographing the unloading of this baggage from 45 degree angle to the left rear of the plane from a distance of about 250 feet. The above lead should be given preferred and expeditious attention and the results furnished the FBI Laboratory and WFO under the above caption.

- 6 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/10/59

FROM: SAC, New Orleans (105-1206)

SUBJECT: DEUNIS

Re SAC Letter No. 59-50, Paragraph II.

Appropriate sources New Orleans Division alerted
and any information received will be immediately
furnished to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans
MRK:co
(3)

EX-124
REC- 41

12 SEP 14 1959

347

b6
b7c

5 SEP 17 1959

F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R
OO: Washington Field Office

WAB

Enclosed for Bureau are 5 copies of letterhead memo concerning "Russian Life" (Russian language newspaper published in San Francisco) and its comments re visit of Premier KHRUSHCHEV to the United States.

Information copies are furnished to San Francisco, San Diego and Washington Field Office.

LA Tel

b6
b7C
b7D

*Disseminate to
State & Secret Service.*

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 3)
- 1 - San Francisco (105-7537) (Info) (Encls. 2)
- 1 - San Diego (Info) (Encls. 2)
- 1 - Washington Field (105-31081) (Info) (Encls. 2)
- 1 - Los Angeles (105-7292) (Encls. 3)

REC-72

348

23 SEP 14 1959

HEN:par
(7)

AGENCY State, Dept. Sec.
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 9-14-59
HOW FORW. By mail
BY 1-7

ESP/SEC

b6
b7C

Approved: WAB
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 17 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

September 10, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

"RUSSIAN LIFE," Russian Language
Newspaper Published By Russian
Center, 2458 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

On September 9, 1959, Los Angeles T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the September 1, 1959 issue of the Russian language newspaper, "Russian Life," carried headlines urging demonstrations against the visit of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV to the United States. (10)

The paper, according to Los Angeles T-1, was calling to the attention of Russian people in the city of San Francisco and surrounding areas that KHRUSHCHEV, a man who conquered Russia and other countries, was arriving in "our city." It stated that we cannot keep quiet and it is "our duty" to open the eyes of our people against this Russian. IA T-1 said the paper suggested that "millions of pamphlets" be published and distributed, petitions should be signed and cooperation should be had with other anti-Communist organizations in demonstrations.

[redacted] was identified as the president of the committee to organize demonstrations. (9)

Indices of Los Angeles Office of the FBI contain no information pertinent to this matter, identifiable with the "Russian Life" or [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

b6
b7C

62-104645- 348

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 -

b6
b7C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-20-2011

September 11, 1959

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Richard M. Nixon
The Vice President
Washington 25, D. C.

b6
b7C
b7D

Dear Dick:

There is enclosed a memorandum concerning
[redacted] contact with [redacted] regarding
Premier Khrushchev's visit which I thought might be of
interest to you.

Sincerely,

RF

Enclosure

SEP 11 1 39 PM '59
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

EX-134
REC-72

11 SEP 14 1959

LML:hrt
(3)

NOTE: "Confidential" in

b6
b7C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
V.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holman _____
Gandy _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 17 1959

September 11, 1959

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

b6
b7C

Honorable Christian A. Herter
The Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Herter:

There is enclosed a memorandum concerning
[redacted] contact with [redacted] regarding
Premier Khrushchev's visit which I thought might be of
interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

L. EDGAR HOOVER

REC'D-READING ROOM
B I

SEP 11 1 39 PM '59

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosure

LML:hrt
(3)

NOTE; Classified "Confidential" in
through which info obtained.

REC-72

EX-124

REC'D-72
SEP 11 4 35 PM '59
350

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

55 SEP 17 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-14-2011

b6
b7C

September 11, 1959

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable James C. Hagerty
Press Secretary
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hagerty:

There is enclosed a memorandum regarding the
visit of Premier Khrushchev and [redacted] comments
to [redacted] about same. I thought this would
be of interest to the President and you.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosure

NOTE: Classified "~~Confidential~~" in view of nature of source
furnishing info. REC-72

BML:hrt
(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEP 17 1959

SEP 11 1 39 PM '59
REC'D-READING
FBI

b6
b7C
b7D

SEP 11 1 04 PM '59
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

351

EX-124

RECEIVED

WAT

F B I

Date: 9/8/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)

SUBJECT KHRUVIS
IS-R[redacted] advised at 10:08 a.m. this date that
[redacted] contacted [redacted] at
his residence, Hotel Brierfield, NYC, and stated that a
[redacted]

For Bureau's information.

- 3 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
1 - New York (100-92701)
1 - New York (105-37245)

RGP:RCM (#341)
(6)

REC-72

SEP 8

b6
b7CApproved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 17 1959

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHUVIS
IS - R

Re telephone call from Assistant Director DONALD J. PARSONS to WFO this date advising that _____

_____ had furnished information that this company had received an order to print several hundred copies of an article concerning the visit of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV to the United States and which article _____ considered "inflammatory" in nature.

There are enclosed six copies of a letterhead memo dated 9/11/59 captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959" which sets forth the article in question as secured on 9/11/59 from _____

This article, according to _____ was brought to his company on 9/11/59 by _____ whom he described as a resident of Montgomery County, Maryland.

At the time of interviewing _____ he inquired as to whether his company should print the article in question and what legal responsibility his firm had in connection with this particular piece of writing. He was advised that no legal advice in this matter could be furnished him and that no recommendations could be made to him. _____ stated that _____

_____ organization, had suggested calling the Department of State, explaining the situation in full and requesting guidance from that Department. In the presence of the interviewing agent he contacted a _____

(4-Bureau (Encls. 6) ENCLOSURE

(1- _____
2-WFO _____
(1- _____
AWN:d _____
(6)

AGENCY

REC-72

BY _____

10 SEP 14 1959

AIRTEL

AIRTEL

10 SEP 14 1959

b6
b7C

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

M

Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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b7C
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353

FBI SEP 17 1959

WFO 105-31081

(PH) of State Department and requested guidance after relating briefly the situation confronting him in this matter. [] stated that he received no instructions at the time but was advised he would be contacted later by a State Department representative with further respect to this matter.

[] requested that his identity, and the identity of his concern be protected at this time as he did not know the legal complications involved in this situation. Further, he gave no indication as to whether or not he intended to actually have the article printed by his company but did state that when [] came in for the article he was considering telling him that the employee who took his article [] and who was to prepare it for him had not shown up for work.

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b7D

[] 919 18th Street, N.W., furnished the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum. His identity was protected in view of the request of []

Referral/Consult

With reference to [], mentioned in this letterhead memo, it appears that he is identical with []

[] indices of WFO disclose this individual to be identical with [] who was interviewed by WFO in connection with investigation conducted relative to the [] Registration Act investigation (Bufile 97-3293).

[] also furnished the interviewing agent on 9/11/55 with copies of other material which he had prepared in connection with the appearance in this country of KHRUSHCHEV, in the past for []. This information will be forwarded by separate airtel and letterhead memo to the Bureau.

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b7C
b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 11, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

On September 11, 1959, [redacted]
[redacted] located in Washington, D. C., advised that [redacted]
[redacted] had appeared at [redacted]
[redacted] that date. On this occasion [redacted]
according to [redacted] furnished him with a hand-printed
copy of an article, the contents of which are set forth
hereinafter, and which [redacted] stated he had prepared. [redacted]
[redacted] who requested that two hundred copies be prepared of
this material, remarked that a copy of this article had
already been sent via Western Union to the Soviet Embassy,
but he did not indicate when this had been done. Further,
[redacted] according to the [redacted]
claimed that the article had been "screened" by the State
Department, but he did not indicate when this reported
action had been taken by the State Department or elaborate
further on this particular matter. [redacted] did not
mention that the below-quoted article was prepared in
connection with any organizational affiliation on his part.
He did advise that a Senator Dodge (phonetic) had expressed
a desire to receive a copy of the article, but he did not
disclose the reason for the Senator's reported request in
this connection. A check of the current Congressional
Directory does not reflect a Senator or Congressman by this
name.

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

62-104045-353
ENCLOSURE

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

The 1959 Washington, D. C., Telephone Directory
lists one [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

In connection with this individual, on June 29,
1959, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at the time of furnishing certain information
to the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, described himself as an [REDACTED]
with [REDACTED] Washington, D. C.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It
is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 9/12/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

KHRUVIS

032
REQ. REC'D 1-11-63
JAN 18 1963
ANS.
W: Gelf/EAR

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above and captioned as, "Visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV to The United States, September, 1959."

The confidential informant named therein is a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous).

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" as it reveals investigative interest in [redacted] and because information furnished by the informant could reasonably result in the identification of a source of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 5)
1 - WFO (105-31081)

HEF/fkh
(4)

AIRTEL

C C - Wick

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b7E

REC-72
EX 184

18 SEP 14 1959

AGENCY
REF.

[Redacted Box]

[Redacted Box]

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

5 SEP 17 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 12, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

The August, 1959, "Diplomatic List" published
by the United States Department of State lists [redacted]

[redacted] a confidential informant
who has furnished reliable information in the past,
learned that [redacted] "College
News Conference," Radio Station WMAL, 4461 Connecticut
Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., had informed
[redacted] that the "College News
Conference" is extremely interested in presenting a
television and radio program to celebrate the forth-
coming "historic" visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev
to the United States. She prefers to have an interview
with Madam Khrushchev and possibly her daughters, the
interview to be conducted by an all-woman panel with the
emphasis being placed in what the women in both the
United States and the USSR can do to promote peace in
all the world. As an alternate she would like to
present a "College News Conference" program on either
Sunday, September 20, or September 27, 1959, at which
time a member of Khrushchev's entourage would be presented.

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b7E

[redacted] informed [redacted]
[redacted] that "College News Conference" is carried in
over 150 major cities of the United States by the
American Broadcasting Company television and radio
networks. The informant learned that she was agreeable
to doing the conference program "Live" on either Sunday

62-10445-354
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

from 1 to 1:30 p.m., or on video tape in advance at a more convenient time. She was interested in learning the Soviet Ambassador's reaction to the above.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" under date of September 2, 1959, in an article captioned, "Khrushchev Family to Arrive Here with 90 in Entourage of Top Officials" listed the following persons as members of the entourage:

Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister;
Alexei I. Adzhubei, Editor of Government newspaper "Izvestia"; Pavel A. Satyukov, Editor of "Pravda"; V. S. Yemelyanov, Atomic Energy Chief; Georgi A. Zhukov, Head of Foreign Cultural Relations; V. P. Yelyutin, Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 9, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FULTON LEWIS, JR.'S PROGRAM
7:00 P. M., 9-9-59

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

In the final minute of his program this evening, Fulton Lewis, Jr., stated that Vice President Nixon was going to stay very much in the background in connection with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to this country. Fulton Lewis added that "to set the record straight" it was not Mr. Nixon's recommendation that Khrushchev be invited to visit this country, but that it was President Eisenhower's own personal idea. Fulton Lewis added that Mr. Nixon might take part in some of the talks toward the conclusion of Khrushchev's visit in this country.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

CEM:ncr

(4)

55 SEP 17 1959

REC-72

14 SEP 14 1959

REC-72

F B I

Date: 9/9/59

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37245)
 SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

At 11:23 p.m., 9/8/59, information received from Police Headquarters, NYC, advising that a telephone call was being traced at that time at the request of the Police Dept. on a call placed to station WCBS, 485 Madison Ave., NYC. It was reported that an unidentified male called the station and stated, "I'm going to get KHRUSHCHEV". At 11:32 p.m., Patrolman [redacted] of Police Headquarters, NYC, again contacted the NYO and advised that the caller had identified himself as [redacted] residing at [redacted]

[redacted] His telephone number was UN 5-1372. Patrolman [redacted] stated that the 24th Squad was handling the matter and intended to interview him.

In the afternoon of 9/9/59, Lt. [redacted] NYCPD, advised NYO that [redacted] had been interviewed by men in his command. Lt. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is a [redacted] who denied threatening KHRUSHCHEV. He said [redacted] claimed that he merely advised WCBS that he was intending to circulate a petition to prevent KHRUSHCHEV's arrival.

Lt. [redacted] stated that [redacted] statement was corroborated by [redacted] father, who was present while the call was made, and also by the WCBS operator.

NYO has no information in its files on [redacted] Several references were located on [redacted] but none of these could be identified with the above-mentioned individual on the basis of the identifying data available. For information.

3 - BUREAU (62-104045) (RM)
 1 - NY 105-37245 (342)

VJC:HC (342)
 (5)

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

er

REC-72

EX-124

6 SEP 11 1959

SEP 17 1959

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356

SEP 11 1959

F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR TEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (105-469)

KHRUVIS

Re SAC Let 59-50 dated 8/11/59.

[redacted] (RAC) has made available a tape recording of a public rally sponsored by the Association of South Carolina Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, which reportedly is now affiliated with the "Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan", of which ROY ELONZA DAVIS, Sr. of Dallas, Texas, is the National Imperial Wizard. This rally was held at Gaffney, S. C., (8/15/59, and DAVIS was the principal speaker. A portion of the speech given by DAVIS relating to KHRUSCHEV's visit is as follows:

"Well, now, Mr. Eisenhower, his foreign policy which introduced the cold war, helped the Russians win the cold war, and near whipped the britches off of us. Now, we're ordered to play nicely and be sweet and pass around the hot chocolate, and things like that to the worst enemy that the world has ever known, for they've given the big leader in Russia an invitation to come to the United States and he'll be wined and dined in the White House, when just a few months ago he was called everything in the book and was told to go to a place where it isn't hot in the summertime. Now then, fearing that they'll incur some hatred of the Communists in the United States and to save the nigger vote in the United States, the leaders said, Mr. Eisenhower, invite that Russian guy over here, and be nice to him, give him some hot tea, and give everything he asks for, don't you make him mad, and so he's coming to the United States of America. Now, do you know what we're for? We stand 100 behind, 100% behind your very well qualified, your incourageous Governor Johnson in

- 2-
③ - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info.) (105-820) (RM) REC-72
1 - Atlanta (Info.) (RM) EX-124
1 - Savannah (Info.) (RM)
2 - Charlotte (105-469) (1 - 100-00-973)
BDC:jnr
(8)

12 SEP 11

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

55 SEP 17 1959

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR TEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CE: 105-469

"this state, I mean, Hollins, in saying that this man should not be invited to the United States of America. But if he's to come, you Klansmen ought to find out when he's coming; we ought to get about 1,000 or 2,000, get in their automobiles, and when that Communist, God hating, America destroyer, and America hating Communist, that murdered so many people in Hungary and elsewhere, whenever he steps off of a plane, the first thing that that guy ought to see is a burning cross with 2,000 Klansmen giving him the Arab scrutiny. And then we ought not to have placards, we ought to say it in just one sentence. Get back to Russia and stay while you've got good health."

For the additional information of the Bureau, racial informants in the Western District of S. C. have been alerted regarding any action which might be taken by the Klan upon KHRUSCHEV's arrival, and no information has been received to date indicating that any action is planned. In the event any information is received that the Klan plans a demonstration upon KHRUSCHEV's arrival, Bureau will be immediately notified.

A letterhead memorandum follows incorporating the above as well as the entire text of DAVIS' speech.

MOORE

2

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: September 10, 1959

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
 FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)
 SUBJECT KHRUVIS
 IS-R
 OO: WASHINGTON FIELD

Enclosed for Bureau are five copies of letterhead memorandum concerning activities planned at Hall of "Dom Polski, Inc.," 1312 W. 3rd Street, Los Angeles, with regard to KHRUSHCHEV's visit. Information copies are enclosed for the Washington Field Office.

LA T-1 is [redacted] Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation, Los Angeles, a confidential source of the Los Angeles Office, who furnished information to SA [redacted] on 9/9/59.

b6
b7C
b7D

Los Angeles Police Department and Security Officer, Department of State in Los Angeles, advised telephonically this date.

AGENCY LA
 REQ. REC'D
 DATE FORW. 9-11-59
 HOW FORW. LETTER
 BY J. L. S.

- 3 - Bureau (ENCLS. 5)
 1 - Washington Field Information (Encls. 2)(105-31081)
 1 - Los Angeles

HEN:BLR
 (5)

ENCLOSURE
 REC-41
 EX

358

b6
b7C

Approved: 160B
 55 SEP 17 1959 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

ESP SEC
 0



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
September 10, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

V
DOM POLSKI, INC.
1312 West Third Street
Los Angeles, California

Los Angeles T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 9, 1959, that a meeting was held at the Hall of Dom Polski, Inc., 1312 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California, on or about September 1, 1959.

The meeting was called by a V "Polish American Congress" and representatives of various anti-communist nationality groups in Los Angeles were invited for the purpose of making plans for a peaceful demonstration in protest to the visit of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV. Los Angeles T-1 said that plans were made to have a motorcade with placards tour Los Angeles on September 19, 1959, while KHRUSHCHEV was in Los Angeles.

Indices of Los Angeles Office contain no information regarding Dom Polski, Inc., pertinent to this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-104145-358
ENCLOSURE

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT PROTEST COMMITTEE

BOX 1542
LIMA, MONTANA

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. McGuire ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holloman b6
Gandy b7C

August 31, 1959

Dear Sir:

This is a copy of a letter sent to every U. S. Senator, Representative, Governor, and 260 leading mayors. Hope you support our position

Enclosed is a copy of a message to the people of Montana for which 80 column inches of space were purchased in all 14 Montana daily papers and all 81 weeklies. A careful reading of this material will reveal to you that we feel this to be one of the most important present day issues before the American people and their leaders and legislators.

There are few of us today who do not desire peace. God knows that those who have tasted war will be found among the leading contenders for peace. However, few thinking men, upon contemplation, will conclude that any kind of peace for our people will be found when dealing with the criminal leaders of communism, if the approach to seeking that peace in any way reveals to the communists any indication or implication of American moral, ideological, and spiritual softness or weakness.

Khrushchev knows our industrial, military and economic strength already. Do we have to bring him over here to prove our strength in the other areas -- moral, ideological and spiritual? I am sure, as I hope you will agree, the very opposite will eventually be found true. Bringing this dictator over to our beloved land will only serve to allow his scheming mind to create a tremendous propaganda victory, particularly in relation to the captive peoples, the neutral nations, the awakening nations (e.g., Africa), and in our own Central and South American back yard. His prestige will be enhanced at the expense of America.

You may be interested in knowing that out in our part of the country, nine out of ten of our people when acquainted with the pros and cons of this issue of Khrushchev's coming visit, indicate their absolute disapproval of that visit as a means of finding a solution to the "cold war."

Please give us the courtesy of reading carefully and prayerfully this letter and the accompanying message. There are, we respectfully submit, only three courses you can take toward this communication; that is, we would appreciate hearing from you as to whether you agree or disagree with our feelings on this matter, or you may completely ignore this letter. I do not believe you will ignore our request. We would be honored to hear from you.

If you agree that it is wrong that Khrushchev should come to our country at this time, let us also know as to what active measures are being taken to bring pressure to bear to stop this visit. Perhaps Congress should remain in session until an answer is found.

REC- 47

Respectfully yours, 16 SEP 14 1959

Khrushchev Visit Protest Committee

by

Wayne W. Montgomery, Chairman

ENCLOSURE

5 SEP 17 1959

CENTRAL RESEARCH SECT.

FBI

SEP 8 2 19 PM '59

The attached was sent to the Director from
the Khrushchev Visit Protest Committee,
Post Office Box 1542, Lima, Montana.

RECEIVED FBI

SEP 9 10 14 AM '59

MR JONES

RECEIVED FBI

REC'D

SEP 8 8 54 AM '59 SEP 4 2 13 PM '59

MR JONES

SEP 3 3 28 PM '59

FBI
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

SEP 3 5 40 PM '59

REC'D
FBI
SEP 3 1959

"We shall smash them with our clenched fist"



COEXISTENCE?—Lenin said:

"It is inconceivable that Communism and Democracy can exist side by side within this world. Inevitably one must perish."

NOW what is happening today
before our eyes...

The President of the United States of America has invited to our beloved land in September as a guest to be wined and dined, to be fawned upon by political and business leaders, to be given the red carpet treatment in New York, at the United Nations, in Washington and across America, none other than NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, a creature whose power rests on treachery, double dealing, brute force and mass murder. The American people will be told to clasp hands, in sweetness and light, with this Bloody Butcher of Budapest who (perhaps you

"War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeois will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions. The Capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, WE SHALL SMASH THEM WITH OUR CLENCHED FIST."

Dimitry Z. Manuilsky, Presiding Officer U.N. Security Council, 1949, from a Speech before the Lenin School of Political Warfare, 1931.

"All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

Edmund Burke, 18th Century British statesman.

Communism is the implacable enemy of our country! Dedicated to our annihilation, it moves stealthily, employing all the wiles of a cunning animal. Today it soothes us with talk of peace. Tomorrow it rattles the sober. Always, it moves toward a calculated goal that has been spelled out for all of us to read. Every American must awaken to these realities if our nation is to survive. We must understand that the most insidious evil that besets the world today is Communism . . . the Godless dictatorship which has enslaved more than one-third of humanity. History has shown that country after country has fallen under the Kremlin yoke because too many good people did not awaken in time to the danger. Too late they found that by doing nothing they had served the Communist Fifth Column's design for conquest. Guile, soft words, and infiltration make up the devil's brew concocted for the triumph of evil in America.

Walter E. Dillmors, Past Pres., Gray Mfg. Co.

It is not too late to stop this visit! Act now! The Swedish people protested as late as two weeks before Khrushchev was to visit them—and they stopped him from coming. We can do the same!

LET THE WORLD KNOW THAT WE DON'T WANT KHRUSHCHEV IN AMERICA, THAT WE DON'T WANT A PROPAGANDA VICTORY FOR WORLD COMMUNISM, THAT WE KNOW WHAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE UP TO AND WE DON'T LIKE IT, THAT WE HATE THEIR WICKED WAYS AND

What about this dictator, Khrushchev? Hear what HE says: "If anyone believes our smiles involve abandonment of the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, he deceives himself poorly . . . we are discussing coexistence, but of course we must realize that we cannot coexist eternally, for a long time. One of us must go to his grave. We do not want to go to our grave. The Americans do not want to go to their graves, so, what can be done? We must push them to their grave. Your grandchildren will live under Socialism (Godless bloody Communism)!"

This is the one upon whom our government proposes to bestow all of the cordialities and kindnesses of the American people. **MUST THIS BE?**

What do others say about this forthcoming visit Sept. 15-27?

U.S. Congressman Walter H. Judd: "The Khrushchev visit is a major advance for him in his relentless political offensive to soften up the West preparatory to the kill. It strengthens the dictator and weakens his opponents. If the strong accept the tyrant, how can the weak resist him?"

U.S. Senator Thomas A. Dodd: "This is a propaganda victory for the Kremlin beyond its wildest dreams. I fear that it has opened the doors for appeasement of Communism, for a false sense of security, for a weakening of the free world resolves, and for the further disillusionment of the captive peoples."

Former U.S. Senator William F. Knowland: "Communists the world over will make massive propaganda use of the red carpet treatment accorded Khrushchev . . . whether we intend it or not they will by word and picture convey the idea that this gives to the Kremlin's leader, and the Soviet Union, the moral support of the free people of the United States and their leaders. An invitation to Hitler or Himmler while

Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and a part of France were held in Nazi subjugation would have shocked the conscience of the free world. Blood on the hands of Khrushchev is neither less red than that which covered Hitler's nor are his threats to 'bury us', meaning the United States and the free world, faded by a passage of a few months. What is morally wrong can never be politically or diplomatically right. The admonition of Second Corinthians still stands: 'Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship has righteousness with unrighteousness and what communion has light with darkness?'"

Dan Smoot, former F.B.I. Administrative Ass't. to J. Edgar Hoover: "Khrushchev rose to power by serving as Stalin's number one hatchet man. It was Khrushchev who supervised the rape of the Ukraine—which cost literally millions of lives. Ninety-five mass graves at Ninnitsa, in the Ukraine—containing nearly ten thousand corpses of fully dressed victims, men and women, many of whom were still alive and gasping for breath when buried—are typical symbols of this man whom our President has honored."

MUST THIS BE! Must we allow this criminal to come to our shores to utter sweet mouthings of peace and friendship, wicked lies and hypocrisies that have meant in the past only bitter loss to those who believed them? Is our America going to be Khrushchev's grandstand?

NOW what can you, as a **PATRIOTIC AMERICAN**, who loves your country and treasures its way of life and liberty, do about all this (Time is short)?

1. Flood Washington, D.C., with telegrams and letters—to the President (address: The White House), to Senators (e.g. Mansfield, Murray, etc.; address: The Senate Office Bldg.), to Representatives (e.g. Metcalf, Anderson, etc.; address: The House Office Bldg.).
2. Wire or write the national leaders of your church, club, union, Veterans Organization, or Trade Association. They have much influence.
3. **CUT THIS MESSAGE OUT OF THIS PAPER**, show it to your friends, discuss the issues with them, encourage them to do something about it. Get in touch with your friends and relatives in other areas and especially other states.
4. Write a letter to your local newspaper editor. He wants to know how you feel about important issues.
5. Write me, Wayne Montgomery, at Lima, Montana, I would appreciate hearing your opinions.



WE HAVE THE MORAL FIBER AND GUTS TO STAND UP AND SAY SO. LET OUR OWN LEADERS KNOW THAT WE WANT THEM TO USE COLD AND FORMAL DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TO DO ANY BUSINESS NECESSARY WITH THESE CRIMINALS, UNTIL THEY CHANGE THEIR WAYS, THAT WE WILL NOT FRATERNIZE WITH THEM NOR THEIR SYSTEM. **KHRUSHCHEV KNOWS OUR ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH; GOD HELP US IF WE DON'T SHOW HIM OUR MORAL, IDEOLOGICAL AND SPIRITUAL STRENGTH, AND RIGHT NOW.**

Now, please forgive a personal note.

This presentation, as an advertisement, will be published in practically every daily and weekly newspaper in Montana at an enormous personal financial sacrifice by me. Few of you know me, but you have read my message. If you believe that it is a just cause and right, I would sincerely appreciate a contribution (large or small) to help defray the many thousand dollars in actual costs of this advertising. Checks should be made payable to the Khrushchev Visit Protest Fund, and mailed to the Khrushchev Visit Protest Committee, Lima, Montana. Funds will be deposited in a Dillon bank. A final accounting will be made of all funds received and spent, and will be mailed to all who contribute. Subsequent and further messages will be published if funds are available.

Wayne Montgomery

Chairman
(Whitehall and Lima Rancher and
Marine Corps Combat Veteran, now Reserve Captain)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
If we continue worthy of our way of life, by faithfully guarding our way of life, then we will not lose our way of life, and these men will not have died in vain.
★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT PROTEST COMMITTEE

Lima, Montana

- ☐ check here for number of copies of this message to be sent to you.
- ☐ check here if you wish additional materials sent to you.
- I wish to support what you are doing. Keep up the good work.
- I enclose \$.....
- Name
- Address
- City and State

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT PROTEST COMMITTEE

Post Office Box 1542 — Lima, Montana

Wayne W. Montgomery, Chairman

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE — 1835: Today there are two peoples who, starting from different points, seem to approach the same destiny; they are the Russians and the Americans — American conquests are won with the laborer's plowshare; Russian triumphs with the soldier's sword. To attain his ends, the American relies upon personal interest and allows free scope to the unguided energy and common sense of individuals. The Russian somehow concentrates the power of society in one man. The method of the former is freedom; of the latter, servitude. Their starting point is different, their ways are diverse, yet each of them seems called by the secret design of providence to control some day, the destinies . . . of the world.

ADMIRAL C. TURNER JOY: General MacArthur has said that in war there is no substitute for victory. The record of Korea certainly justifies that conclusion. The broader struggle in which we are now engaged, however, is not entirely a battle of guns and ships and aircraft. We are in a world conflict with Communism, one presently being fought with threats of force, with ideologies, diplomatic maneuvering, and economic pressures. It is a fight to the finish. In it, there will be no substitute for victory; either the darkness of Communism will engulf the world, or the banner of freedom will fly over all lands.

COMRADE VOROSHILOV, Soviet Chief of State: Voroshilov, who smiles so disarmingly at the Western World, is the same man who laughingly boasted to William C. Bullitt, former U. S. Ambassador to Russia, of one of his greatest "victories" — the murder of 11,000 Czarist officers and their sons, and the banishment of their wives and daughters to army brothels. Here are the details of the ghoulish episode as told by Voroshilov to Ambassador Bullitt: "There were 11,000 Czarist officers with their wives and children in Kiev and they had more troops than we had . . . so we used propaganda. We told them they would be released and allowed to go home with their families . . . and they believed us and surrendered. We shot all the men and boys and put all the women and girls into brothels for our army. My army needed women, and I was concerned with my army's health and not with the health of those women . . . it didn't make any difference anyhow . . . because they were all dead within 3 months."

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, former U. S. Senator from California: Communist talk of coexistence is designed to lull the free world to sleep until Russia's nuclear war potentials equals that of the U. S. The communists will then resume their march of conquest. They will nibble away at the free world, which will be too frightened to resist. Finally the U. S. will become an isolated patch of democracy — a continental Dienbienphu in a Communist totalitarian world.

WALTER E. DITMAR, Past President, Gray Manufacturing Company: Communist purpose has never deviated. Only communist tactics change. When time is needed to recover from a loss or to prepare new moves, they ask for a "truce" or they talk "cooperation," or they ask for "Coexistence." Communism tries to "lull the free world to sleep." We must guard ourselves against these things if our freedom is to survive.

DR. CLYDE J. KENNEDY, President American Council of Christian Churches: It is morally wrong to extend an invitation to the Bloody Butcher of Budapest who has announced his intention to bury us — Nothing but harm can come from an invitation to this European Dillinger.

U. S. SENATOR THOMAS A. DODD: Khrushchev has on his hands the blood of millions of people who were murdered under his direction. He is responsible for the suffering of millions more in concentration camps and slave labor camps. He is the persecutor of Cardinal Mindszenty, Archbishop Beran and countless other churchmen of various faiths. He holds under cruel tyranny a dozen captive nations in eastern Europe. He has refused to make the slightest concession in the interest of justice and peace in the world. He has negotiated by means of ultimatums and threats of nuclear annihilation of the free world. Yet our government proposes to bestow upon Khrushchev all of the cordialities . . . and kindnesses of the American people.

This is a propaganda victory for the Kremlin beyond its wildest dreams. I fear that it has opened the doors for appeasement of Communism, for a false sense of security, for a weakening of the free world resolves and for the further disillusionment of the captive peoples. The President, working swiftly and secretly, has presented the American people with an accomplished fact, without any opportunity for public discussion. The invitation to Khrushchev is another example of the deterioration of our foreign policy since the death of John Foster Dulles.

EUGENE LYONS, from Readers Digest: Khrushchev achieved his present status by unlimited use of brute force. This has been his specialty for nearly twenty years. He reached the Kremlin pinnacle in the only way a Soviet pyramid of power can be scaled — over piles of corpses.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, August 4, 1959 — lead editorial — "CLASP HANDS WITH MURDER, MR. PRESIDENT?" There are a few matters we'd like to see the President attend to before Khrushchev gets here. For one, how about a special committee to greet the Kremlin No. 1 hood at the Washington airport? This committee should include Alger Hiss, several known American Communists and fellow travelers, and a few top-flight gangsters from dope-pushing, prostitution and jewel-theft circles. Al Capone and Lindbergh-baby-killer Gruno Hauptmann would be ideal members of the reception committee, but unhappily they are detained in hell. We thought of nominating Jimmy Hoffa, but concluded that he is too nice a chap to mingle with Khrushchev. There is also the matter of Khrushchev's captive nations, whose enslavement Americans were officially bemoaning a couple of weeks ago. By inviting Khrushchev to call, is the President backing down from the historic U. S. refusal to recognize the Kremlin's right to keep Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania in chains? If he has not written off these tragic countries and their enslaved peoples, will the President kindly explain just what he has done in this regard. How does Gen. Eisenhower square his invitation with the repeated Eisenhower promise not to go to any summit conference unless the Big Four foreign ministers at Geneva should get some real results concerning West Berlin? These Eisenhower-Khrushchev palavers will be summit conferences in all but name. Maybe the President can remove all the above objections to the Khrushchev visit. But even his talents, we feel, will be unequal to the task of making anything except an obscene spectacle out of the sight of a President of the United States demeaning himself and his country by clasp hands (with full news coverage) with a creature whose power rests on treachery, double dealing, brute force and mass murder.

A POLISH PATRIOT IN WARSAW: It seems to make no difference to the Americans how often they are cheated, insulted or hurt. There's always another American official institution ready to pour American dollars into communist hands. When the red Russians go too far, an exchange of visits and cultural "exchanges" seem to heal the American wound.

F B I

Date: 9/12/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

ReWFOairtel 9/8/59, relative to hunger strike or demonstration to be conducted in front of the White House by JOZEF ~~MLATMROS~~, Salem, Mass., and others.

The Washington, D.C., "Evening Star," under date of 9/9/59, contained an article captioned, "Pole on Hunger Strike in KHRUSHCHEV Protest." That article set out that JOZEF ~~MLATMROS~~, a former Polish freedom fighter from Salem, Mass., had started a seven day hunger strike near the White House the previous evening as a protest to the visit of Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV. He had parked his car, loaded with literature, pamphlets, posters, and flags on the ellipse behind the White House when he found no parking was allowed directly around that building. The article stated he said he has gone on three previous hunger strikes, twice in Poland, and once in Germany. He said the KHRUSHCHEV visit could destroy the spirit of perhaps millions of people in Communist dominated nations.

Detective [redacted]
Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department, advised on 9/11/59, that he interviewed this individual, who furnished

③ - Bureau
1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO
REF:slw
(5)

AIRTEL

G. C. Wick

REC-47

62-104045

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 10 SEP 14 1959

35 SEP 17 1959

b6
b7c

WFO 105-31081

his name as JOZEF MLOT MROZ at 8:22 p.m., on 9/8/59, about one hour after his arrival. MROZ furnished his address as 18 Bordman St., Salem, Mass., said he was president of the Anti-Communist Confederation of Polish Freedom Fighters in the U.S.A., and said he would remain in his automobile during his entire hunger strike, which will last from seven to eleven days. He said he expected others to join him on 9/15/59, but was vague and evasive as to how many, if any, would actually join him.

Detective [] said MROZ had a four-sided sign on top of his automobile which read, "We Demand Freedom for Poland and Captive Nations;" "Don't Shake KHRUSHCHEV's Bloody Hand;" "Wake Up Americans, Don't Let KHRUSHCHEV Crush You;" and "Stop Communism Now." He had a Polish flag on the right front fender of his automobile, and an American flag on the left front fender.

b6
b7C

Detective [] advised that he had frequently dropped by MROZ's car, parked at different spots on the ellipse, and had found that he was passing out literature protesting the KHRUSHCHEV visit but was making no disturbance. He last checked on the afternoon of 9/11/59.

For information.

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHURVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies and one information copy for ~~consumation~~ of a letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA. S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959," dated as above.

The informant mentioned therein is a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous).

WFO indices negative for [REDACTED]

~~Consumation~~ The above is being furnished to the Bureau, and for information.

The enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" because of the highly sensitive nature of the source and since it tends to reveal our investigative interest in [REDACTED]

3 - Bureau (Encls) 5 ENCLOSURE 5
1 - ~~Consumation~~ (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - WFO

MPH:SKR
(5)

AIRTEL

AGENCY [REDACTED]
REQ. DATE [REDACTED]
DATE [REDACTED]
HOW FOR [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

REC-41

10 SEP 14 1959

C C - Wick.

Approved: J. J. [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 14 1959

b6
b7C

b7E

b6
b7C

-361

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 11, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

The August, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published
by the United States Department of State lists [redacted]

[redacted], an informant, who has
furnished reliable information in the past, learned that
[redacted] attempted to determine from [redacted]
[redacted] if it would be possible for her to
have a few minutes to speak with Premier Khrushchev either
in Washington, D. C., or in New York during his forthcoming
visit to the United States.

According to informant, [redacted] related
that the Soviet visitor to the United States in January
made a statement that Khrushchev is willing to talk peace
with anyone and she [redacted] would like to know from
[redacted] if this is true. She informed [redacted] that
the things she has to discuss with Khrushchev are very
important both now and in the future, and she feels she
must talk to him about these things.

Informant ascertained that [redacted] resides
at [redacted]

The January 5, 1959, edition of the "Evening
Star," a daily Washington, D. C., newspaper, reported that
Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan would tour the
United States.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It
is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to
be distributed outside your agency.

b6
b7C
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104-361
ENCLOSURE



b6
b7C

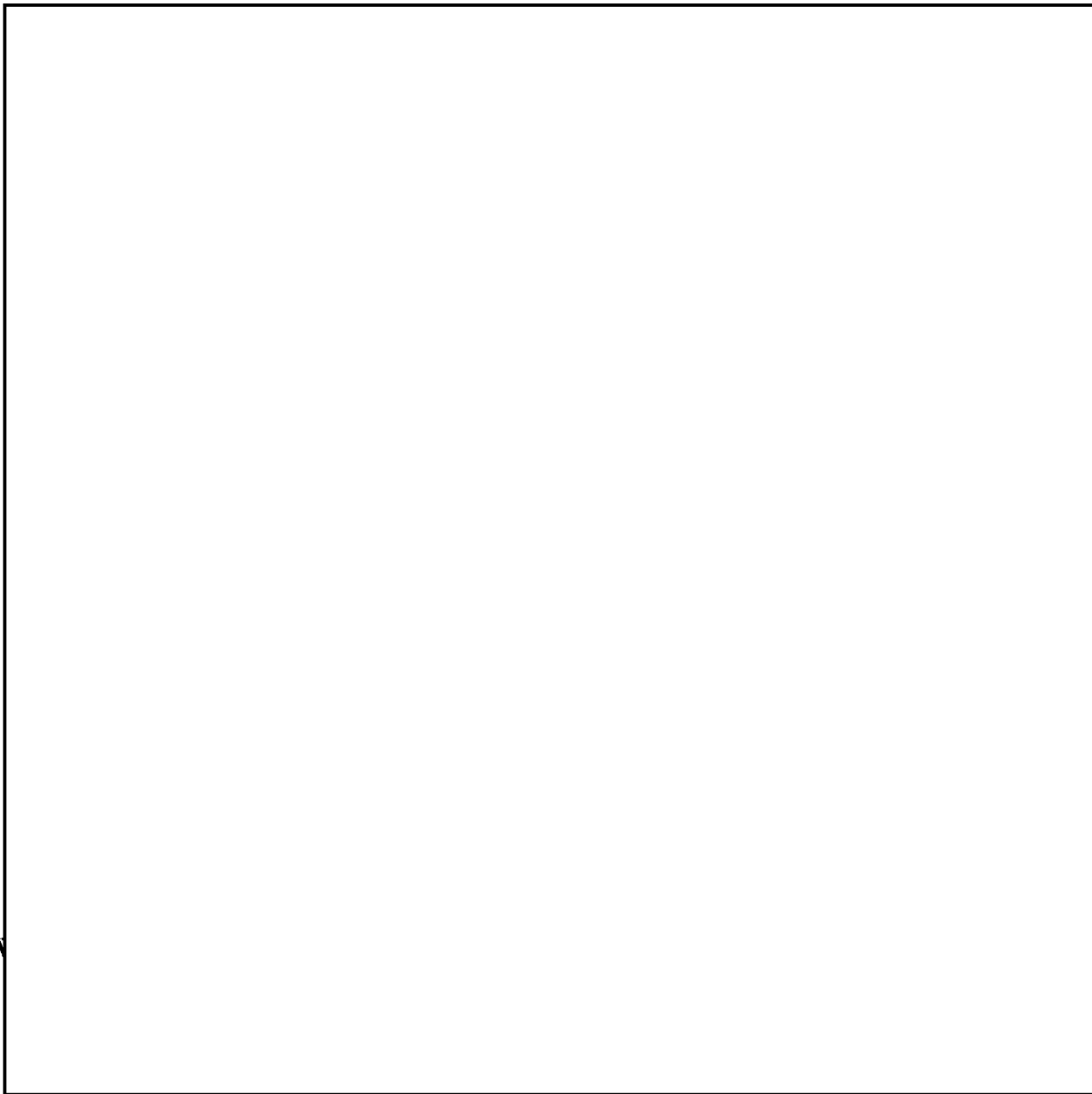
SAC, New York:

9-10-59

Director, FBI (62-104045)

Referral/Consult

KIRUVIS



2-ENCLOSURE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

2 - Omaha
2 - Pittsburgh
2 - San Francisco
2 - WFO

VT:hrt (14) ORIGINAL PLASTYPLATE

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-47

SEP 14 1959
362

10 SEP 14 1959

55 SEP 17 1959

Letter to New York
RE: KHRUVIS
62-104045

Referral/Consult

Letter to New York
RE: KHRUVIS
62-104045

It is noted many of these persons listed above have been in the U.S. previously and are the subjects of main files in the New York Office and other offices indicated herein. However, in view of previous Bureau instructions, no investigation should be conducted concerning any member of Khrushchev's party without specific Bureau authority. The above names are being furnished to you for your information. Any additional information received by the Bureau will be furnished to you.

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F B I

Date: 9/3/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHUVIS
IS - R

BRANIGAN

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated as above and entitled, "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959."

Information contained therein was furnished by [redacted]

Enclosed letterhead memo is classified "Confidential" since it contains information involving investigative coverage of [redacted] and since information furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

④ Bureau (Encls. 6)

2 - WFO

JCC:mIm
(6)AIRTEL

C C - Wick

NO FURTHER
2-18-60

REC-47

10 SEP 14 1959

Approved: JG

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 17 1959

UNRECORDED COPY FILED



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 3, 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE 01-20-2011

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

b7E

On September 3, 1959, a confidential informant, who
has furnished reliable information in the past learned from



67-11147-353

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV, SEPTEMBER, 1959

b7E

The informant was unable to further clarify the
above information.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal
Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents
are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 9/9/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
 FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)
 KHRUVIS

There are enclosed for the Bureau seven copies of a letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959." Three copies of this memo are enclosed for the Chicago Office.

The first informant referred to is [redacted] the second is [redacted] and the third is [redacted]

b7E

HERMAN BUSH, referred to in the memo, is possibly identical with the subject of the case entitled "HERMAN BUSH, was; SM-C," Bufile 100-338785, in which the Chicago Office is the office of origin. A letter in that case dated 2/18/55 sets out that BUSH, who then resided at 5921 North Drake Ave., Chicago, Illinois, had been reported to be active in or affiliated with a number of communist front organizations. That letter set out that he had been reported to be a member of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship Board of Directors in 1944, 1948, 1949, and 1951, and had been active in this organization in 1945, 1946, 1950, and 1951.

7- ENCLOSURE

- 5 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
 (1 - 100-329612)
 (1 - 100-338785)
 3 - Chicago (Encls. 3) (RM)
 (1 - 100-15796)
 (1 - 100-17526)
 3 - WFO
 (1 - 100-22848)
 (1 - 100-31486)

HEF:cjw
 (11)

AIRTEL

REC-47

10 SEP 14 1959

C C - Wick

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 17 1959

WFO 105-31081

The Chicago Office is requested to review indices and contact appropriate sources to determine if HERMAN BUSH, the subject of the above case, is the Chairman of the Mid-West Jewish Council.

~~The~~ The attached letterhead memo is classified "~~confidential~~" as it reflects investigative interest in a [redacted] and could lead to the compromise of informants of continuing use and value.

b7E



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-02-2011

September 9, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

On September 3, 1959, a confidential informant learned that [redacted] had informed [redacted] that he had read in the newspapers that arrangements have been made for Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to meet with Jewish leaders when visiting the United States. [redacted] and Herman Bush (phonetic), who is Chairman of the Mid-West Jewish Council, would like to participate in the meeting. Informant learned that although [redacted] he knew of no such meeting, he was advised by [redacted] that, if such a meeting were held, the participants should be required to submit their questions beforehand inasmuch as some of them could be vicious. Informant also learned that [redacted] requested [redacted] to send him an invitation to the reception to be held for Khrushchev in Washington, D.C.

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The August, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by the United States Department of State lists [redacted]
[redacted]

On March 13, 1957, a second confidential informant advised that [redacted] of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF).

Edwin Gordon Fox, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (now deceased) made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report, CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the CCASF was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104000-364
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago executive board."

The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On June 20, 1956, the second informant advised that at an Executive Committee meeting of the CCASF, an officer of the organization stated that the aims of the council were peaceful co-existence and friendship with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

On May 1, 1958, a third confidential informant advised that the CCASF continues to use its facilities for the purpose of propagandizing for international peace and cultural exchange with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This source advised that even though the CCASF claims to be autonomous, leaders of the group are frequently in contact with and its program closely follows that of the NCASF.

The confidential informants referred to in this memorandum have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-47

F B I

Date: 9/2/59

Transmit the following in AIRTEL
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (105-1054)

SUBJECT : KHRUVIS

[redacted] advised 8/27/59 [redacted]
[redacted] U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.,
Province 1, Atlanta, was cooperating in a proposed
demonstration at [redacted]

[redacted] Informant advised banners would
be carried denouncing the Communists. KHRUSHCHEV's visit
to the United States. [redacted]

[redacted] made available heavy sheet
of paper captioned "ATTEND PATRIOTIC PROTEST RALLY;
SUPREME COURT DECISION AND LITTLE ROCK CRISIS, VISIT OF
KHRUSHCHEV TO U. S. A., LABOR DAY --- 1:30 P. M. 5 POINTS.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Citizens Committee of Ga." [redacted]
also made available a mimeograph sheet beginning "Ladies
and Gentlemen" and ending "From a Resident of the Community".
These sheets concern voting and the segregation question.

Copies of the above are enclosed for the
information of the Bureau.

Informant advised the protest card was
printed for the Klan by [redacted]
Company of North Georgia, Canton, Georgia [redacted] being
a candidate for initiation in the Klan.

3 - Bureau (2 encls.) RM
4 - Atlanta (1 - 105-1054)
(1 - 61-56)

HEK:n
(7)

Approved: CEW
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

20 SEP 4 1959

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ES-SEC.

35 SEP 17 1959

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AT 105-1054 _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

[redacted] verified the above information and both informants state the Klan will distribute this material along with other material during the coming weekend.

[redacted] further advised [redacted] a weekly newspaper published in [redacted] a special story in [redacted] which will be distributed by the [redacted] regarding recent suspension of [redacted] for reportedly allowing white girls to put on swimming demonstration in a City Swimming Pool for Negroes in [redacted]

The above is for informative purposes, and if the proposed demonstration takes place, a letterhead memorandum will be submitted. Detective-Superintendent [redacted] Atlanta Police Department, was advised confidentially of the proposed demonstration.

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sept. 1, 1959

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ATTEND PATRIOTIC PROTEST RALLEY

*Supreme Court Decision and
Little Rock Crisis*

Visit of KHRUSHCHEV to U. S. A.

LABOR DAY---1:30 P. M.

5 POINTS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Citizens Committee of Ga.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are gathered here because we believe in standing up for our rights and with the full realization in our hearts that no one can compromise honesty, justice and the Scriptures - and racial mixture certainly comes in this category. When we stop to realize that Jesus did not wait for someone to smite one of His cheeks when he came upon the money changers using his Father's House to sell in, even as some so-called preachers are using the House of God to sell integration in now; even as the Chief of Police, backed by the Council are trying their best to destroy our God-Given Covenant - the sanctity of our homes. We all know that wherever the nigger moves to he brings with him, his illegitimacy, his filth, his disease, his perverted and obnoxious ways and his stink.

Those among you here who are not already Registered to Vote should make it his or her bounden duty, not only to Register to Vote but to perform your patriotic duty and Vote. The White people outnumber the niggers nearly 4 to 1 and every White person owes it to the entire White Race to Register and Vote. The power of the Vote can put decent White people, who believe in the integrity of their Race, in the Council, in the Mayor's Chair, in the Chief of Police's place and not just "YES-MEN". The power of the vote can and will elect fine, upright citizens to run our Cities, to stem atheism and unGodly characteristics such as emulate from Krushchev. The power of the vote would replace a Council which has not stopped, in several instances, the encroachment of beer and whiskey joints close to our Schools and Churches. With the right Police Chief in Office our Majorettes leading our parades would be protected from the lowdown scum niggers like those who spit on the White boys near the end of the parade put on by WSB last Fall because these White School boys were trying to protect the White girls from the uncouth gestures, remarks and demeanor of the niggers who overflowed into the street in order to get up close to the White Girls.

No protection whatsoever was given to these White girls - not even any space in the Atlanta Newsrags - and from this you can draw your own conclusions when you see all the protection given the niggers over at Little Rock as well as here. You no doubt recall Chief Jenkins' inquiries of the Police Chief at Little Rock, wanting to know whether he had used any nigger police and other questions that would lead one to believe that he anticipated doing the same thing here.

Neither a nigger, nor a so-called White man acting as an Agent for a nigger has a right, in accordance with the Covenant of the State of Georgia, to sell, convey, transfer, charter, or lease to a nigger any property in a Zoned White Territory or Community, Street, Avenue, Place, or CIRCLE, for the use of any nigger or niggers and up to now the High Court has not changed this Covenant.

I leave you with this thought: During the Era of the Tower of Babel, God destroyed that tower, gave different segments of the races different tongues and placed them in different localities and told them TO LIVE WITHIN THEIR NATURAL HABITANTS. Meaning niggers shall always live with niggers in a nigger section.

From a Resident of the Community.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-03-2011

August 28, 1959

Handwritten: B.H.

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959

Handwritten: p. 1

The June, 1959, "Diplomatic List," published by
the United States Department of State, lists [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned
that Adlai Stevenson informed [redacted] that he,
Stevenson, was very sorry to learn that Premier Khrushchev
would not be coming to Chicago, but wanted to express his
desire to see Khrushchev personally. [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] Stevenson indicated to
[redacted] that he would probably try to be in Des Moines,
Iowa, and hoped that a meeting could be arranged with
Premier Khrushchev, if not, he would arrange to go on the
farm tour of the Ames and Coon Rapids, Iowa, area and try
to get together with Khrushchev sometime then.

b7E

[redacted] Premier Khrushchev is
expected to arrive in Des Moines, Iowa, the afternoon of
September 22, 1959, and plans on touring the Ames and Coon
Rapids, Iowa, area the morning of September 23, 1959.

[redacted] Stevenson accepted
an invitation [redacted] to attend
a reception on September 24, 1959, at the Soviet Embassy,
Washington, D. C., in honor of Premier Khrushchev. [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] that
Stevenson meets with Khrushchev on an occasion other than
at the reception of September 24, 1959.

NOTE: Classified Confidential in view of nature of source
through which info was obtained. Prepared on plasti-
plate for Haggerty and Vice President.

ORIG ON DUPLIMAT

10 SEP 10 1959

5 SEP 17 1959

TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten: Delivered to VP by Special Messenger

Handwritten: 366

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Vertical stamp: ENCLOSURE
Attachment
Enclosure
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES,
SEPTEMBER, 1959**

[redacted] Stevenson informed [redacted] that an individual had called him from California, advising that he wanted to present Premier Khrushchev with a car when Khrushchev visits California, as a gesture combining an American product and good will. [redacted] Stevenson informed [redacted] the individual that he did not know whether or not such an action would be proper or acceptable, however, he would think about it and let the individual know. [redacted] was not sure if such an offer would be acceptable, but indicated he would advise Stevenson of his feelings on the matter.

b7E

Source determined Stevenson confided [redacted] that the individual from California was Frank Sinatra.

The 1958 - 1959 edition of "Who's Who in America," Volume 30, describes Frank Sinatra as a singer and actor, whose home is in North Hollywood, California.

The same edition of "Who's Who in America," describes Adlai Ewing Stevenson as the ex-Governor of Illinois and the Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1949 and 1953.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION-- FBI

8/28/ , 1959

TO *AK*
XXX Director

☒ Mr. Tolson
☒ Mr. Belmont
☒ Mr. DeLoach
☐ Mr. McGuire
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Parsons
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tamm
☐ Mr. Trotter
☐ Mr. Holloman
☐ Miss Gandy

☐ Mrs. Henley
☐ Mrs. Dorset
☐ Miss Lewis
☐ Mr. Burd
☐ Miss Borowick
☐ Mr. Mooney
☐ Reading Room
☐ Mail Room

☐ Mr. Sizoo
☐ Mr. Moore

☐ Mr. Baumgardner
☐ Mr. Bland
☐ Mr. Branigan
☐ Mr. Donahoe
☐ Mr. Roach
☐ Mr. Scatterday
☐ Mr. Sullivan

☐ M _____

☐ See Me
☐ Call Me

File

If the Director desires, the letter to Vice President Nixon can be delivered now, and we can hold up the letter to _____ until his return, and deliver it by liaison.

b6
b7C

AK *Q* *V.*

A. H. BELMONT

Room 1742 - Ext. 2121

62-10404 - 366
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (105-1843)

KHRUVIS

RE SAC Let 59-50 (H), 8/11/59, and prior correspondence from this office referring to the activities of the United Anti-Communist Action Committee of Western New York and the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc. (AFABN) in respect to the forthcoming visit of Premier KHRUSHCHEV.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to this matter. One copy of the letterhead memorandum is enclosed for New York's information in view of the location of the NATIONAL REVIEW in New York City.

The confidential source referred to in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] a Source of information of the Buffalo Office, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is indicated as the [redacted]

[redacted] His identity is being concealed in this instance because of the nature of the information he has furnished. Information was furnished by [redacted] to SAs KENNETH P. GLENNON and SEYMOR FRED PHILLIPS.

In respect to the forthcoming Mourning March in Buffalo, N. Y., Detective [redacted] of the Subversive Squad, Buffalo PD, has been apprised.

3 - Bureau (AM-RM) (Encls. 5)
1 - New York (Info) (Encl. 1) (AM-RM)
1 - Buffalo

SFP:gpp
(5)

EX-124
REC-98
12 SEP 11 1959

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 16 1959

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F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

BU 105-1843

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is not being classified as no reason for same is apparent.

Copies of the documents which comprise pages 4, 5 and 6 of the letterhead memorandum have been utilized for the Buffalo copy of this memorandum and autostats were prepared for the copies being furnished the Bureau and New York. This procedure was followed in an effort to minimize the voluminous typing which would have been necessary had these three documents been copied into the letterhead memorandum proper rather than made separate pages as was done. A copy of the "News-Letter" referred to is being maintained by the Buffalo Office. It was also furnished by [REDACTED]

Any additional pertinent information obtained in this matter will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

-2-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b6
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b7D



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
400 U. S. Court House
Buffalo 2, New York
September 10, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES

A confidential source of information, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that at a meeting of the ~~United~~ Anti-Communist Action Committee of Western New York held on the evening of September 8, 1959 at Buffalo, N. Y., there was passed a set of proposals, the full context of which is contained as page 4 of this memorandum.

This source also advised that Bishop JOSEPH A. BURKE of the Catholic Diocese of Buffalo, under date of September 8, 1959, addressed a letter to all the parish priests in his Diocese in which reference is made, although specifically not by name, to the forthcoming visit of Premier KHRUSHCHEV to the United States. A copy of this letter comprises page 5 of this memorandum.

The same source further advised that there had been mailed, on a national basis to leading church, press and nationality groups, a leaflet captioned "KHRUSHCHEV RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY GROUPS". A copy of this leaflet comprises page 6 of this memorandum.

It was also learned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the September, 1959 issue of the "News-Letter" of the Council of Churches of Buffalo and Erie County contained an article which is as follows:

"THE TOP-LEVEL VISITS

"With the visit of Soviet Premier Nikita
Krushchev to the United States in September now

ENCLOSURE

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES

assured, word has been received here that the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America will recommend an appropriate prayer to accompany a communication to its 34 constituent denominations and 37,870,000 members, looking toward a deep concern for the spiritual success of the official visit. It is hoped that the Soviet Premier may become aware of our real attitude toward the Russian people and America's sincere desire for permanent world peace."

It was also determined from the source mentioned above that there is presently being distributed, possibly on a national basis, a streamer which is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width and 4" in height which, in very bright red lettering on a black background, states:

"KHRUSHCHEV
NOT WELCOME HERE"

A third line of this streamer in smaller letters states: "Available-from: NATIONAL REVIEW, 150 East 35th St., New York 16, N. Y. - 25¢ Each."

The source mentioned above also advised that at the September 8, 1959 meeting of the United Anti-Communist Action Committee of Western New York a proposal was made by one of the member groups of this committee, the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, Inc. (AFABN). The other groups did not find favor with the proposal and did not approve same, after which the AFABN declared that it would go ahead on its own in effecting the proposed action which is to be a Mourning March. This March is to take place in Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday, September 13, 1959, commencing at 1:00 p.m. and will follow a path on Main St., commencing at Goodell St. and ending at the McKinley Monument in Niagara Square. In respect to

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA SERGEYEVICH
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES

the desire of the United Anti-Communist Action Committee of Western New York to not go along with the AFABN, the source advised that it has been agreed by the Committee as well as by all the religious leaders with whom the Committee has been in contact that they are opposed to public manifestations and especially acts of violence in connection with the forthcoming visit to this country of Premier KHRUSHCHEV.

This is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

Proposals:

1. Special Benediction in all the churches of the diocese to which the Faithful are urged to attend the evening of Sunday, September 13, 1959.
2. Everyday Premier Nikita Krushchev is here, special masses in the churches and encourage all the laity to attend.
3. All church bells to toll at noon time on each day Krushchev is here in the United States reminding the people of the "Story of the Angelus".

Three-fold purpose:

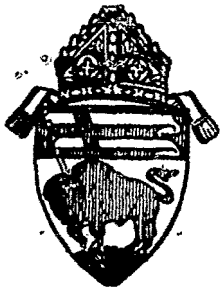
1. To pray for the repose of the souls of all Americans who have given their lives to the cause of human freedom.
2. To pray for the early emancipation of all the "Captive Nations" and people now enslaved by atheistic communism.
3. To pray that God shall bless our national leaders with wisdom, strength and courage to resist all temptation put in their way to abandon peace with justice for all nations and people.

There is a strong feeling against Krushchev's presence in the United States. The outpouring of the Faithful to their respective churches will symbolize what we Americans stand for, otherwise any other activities carried out will not produce the effect and good as the church can do. This religious action by us will be noticed throughout the world as to how we people here feel.

COMMITTEE



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The Chancery Diocese of Buffalo

33 Lincoln Parkway
Buffalo 22, New York

September 8, 1959

Reverend and dear Father:

The days between September 15, the Feast of Our Lady of Sorrows and September 24, the Feast of Our Lady of Mercy, because of the presence of a foreign visitor on our shores, will be critical for the history of our country and because of the prestige America enjoys throughout the world, a period of importance to humanity and to the Catholic Church itself.

I ask therefore that every Pastor have evening services every night for those ten days. Permission is hereby granted for Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament or for evening Holy Mass. Each Pastor will best know how to arouse the devotion among his people. The intentions for this decade of prayer are:

1. That God may shower light and strength upon the leaders of the world.
2. That He may bring real peace to all peoples.
3. That He may bring freedom and justice to captive and oppressed peoples.
4. That He may bring refreshment, light and peace to all who suffered and died in defense of human dignity and human rights.

To assist the Pastor in drawing up an appropriate service the Catholic Union and Echo will publish this week a series of prayers which may be used in the service. The selection should include a prayer to the Blessed Mother who, under the title of her Immaculate Conception, is the Patroness of our Country and between whose feasts these memorable days occur.

May I ask each Catholic of the Diocese to take part in this Decade of Prayer. Prayer is made more effective by fasting and good works. If each of us tries to practice a daily act of helpfulness to our neighbor and makes some sacrifice, it will add tremendously to the efficacy of our prayers. Those who can, will of course attend the services in Church. Those who are unable may cut out the prayers from the Catholic Union and Echo and say them daily at their convenience.

Both as an American and as a representative of the merciful Christ, I fervently pray that during these crucial days, our people will not engage in any manifestation of violence against one who is the invited guest of our government.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours in Christ,

-5-

Joseph A. Burke

Bishop of Buffalo

"KHRUSHCHEV RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY GROUPS"

To the American people:

The people of Leningrad, Syerdlovsk gave the Vice-President a wholehearted welcome. The captive Poles in Warsaw covered him with flowers. He was greeted as the envoy of the free world, the live symbol of liberty, the freely elected representative of a great nation. While cheering him, these people implicitly demonstrated against the dictators, slave drivers, against the ruthless, inhibitionless minority, which rules by extortion, pressure and secret police. The current chief of this despotic minority is Comrade Khrushchev.

Who is he?

In 1932-1933, in order to control his own countrymen, he resorted to terror, mass-execution of millions of Ukrainians by organized starvation.

He was a key figure in the liquidation of the Baltic nations.

After Stalin's death, Khrushchev the lackey became Khrushchev, the disguised hero. He disclosed that Stalin was a bloody killer, then he killed Beria.

He became the champion of collective leadership. Then he outsmarted his collaborators.

He purported to defend the independence of Satellite nations against "harmful" Western influence. Then he sent Russian bombers and tanks against the open capital of Hungary.

He shouted about "peaceful coexistence." At the same time, Russian radio stations misdirected unarmed American transport planes across their borders, into the deadly fire of red fighter planes, through the use of false signals.

IS IT NOT A NIGHTMARE, THAT THIS PERSON WILL BE ALLOWED TO PASS THE STATUE OF LIBERTY AND STEP ON THE SOIL OF FREE AMERICA?

The small but courageous Scandinavian nations refused the visit of the red Hitler, in spite of nuclear blackmail. At least, let us be courageous enough to deny him any expression of sympathy.

The people behind the quite real Iron Curtain have little to do with their non-elected leader except in that they are subject to him in all directions, at work and at home.

Do not SLAP THE FACES OF THE PEOPLE OF WARSAW WITH A GREETING BY THE WAVE-OF-HAND to their dictator. Please, do not destroy their fading hope by embracing this tyrant. The slaves behind the Iron Curtain should not see YOUR waving hand, YOUR welcoming smile. Please, do not give them the impression that the American people of the free world accept this dictator. America's sympathy belongs to the enslaved millions, its rejection must go to their prison wardens.

Let us give a hand to these people, praying for them in our Churches and Synagogues while their boss is touring in this country.

What can we expect from a Khrushchev visit?

He can not revive the murdered millions of Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians, Poles, Hungarians — nor our young boys killed in Korea, China and over Armenia.

Will he remove the Iron Curtain?

Will he open the churches, synagogues and temples of all faiths, now closed and desecrated?

Will he accept a real disarmament with mutual inspection?

Will he free the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union and the Satellite nations?

Will he at least send home the corpses of the murdered American airmen?

Will he stop the world-wide Communist conspiracy?

Will he give up the idea of Russian world domination?

Or will he promise all these things and forget about them in the next second?

He will return home victorious, gaining world-wide prestige, shouting in the face of his slaves: "LOOK, the strongest Western power accepted me, greeted me."

He will return with a tremendously increased desire to dominate our rich country as soon as possible.

He will speed up the development of his army, to destroy the strongest fort of the free world. Our great country will not shock him because he knows more about us than many leading Americans. His impressions will be but oil on the already existing fire of hatred, violence, envy and avarice.

The government can temporarily change its policy, but the NATION'S RESPECT AND DIGNITY MUST NEVER BE ABANDONED.

Please help us make these facts known to those people who are unaware of them.

May we ask that you notify us about the extent of your cooperation in our efforts to maintain a common sense approach to the problems of our times.

Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Sincerely,

John M. Jurasz

Dr. John M. Jurasz
Chairman Emergency Committee
P.O. Box 22, Buffalo, New York
President, Hungarian Action, Inc.

Henry Marchlewski — 57 Frederick
Vice-President — Tolante Club, Inc.

Walter V. Chopyk — 353 Herman
Ukrainian Congress Committee CFA

Joseph Mesander — 352 W. Gar
Kew-Forest, N. Y., President Polish Combatants

Richard Voldow — 229 Wagon Ave.
President — Russian Club of Buffalo

Albert Frank — 534 Franklin St.
Russian Club of Buffalo

Zbigniew Frank — 534 Franklin St.
Russian Club of Buffalo

Walter V. Chopyk — 353 Herman
Ukrainian Congress Committee CFA

Joseph Mesander — 352 W. Gar
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Richard Voldow — 229 Wagon Ave.
President — Russian Club of Buffalo

Albert Frank — 534 Franklin St.
Russian Club of Buffalo

Zbigniew Frank — 534 Franklin St.
Russian Club of Buffalo

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC MILWAUKEE (100-13461)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Re SAC Letter 59-50 (H).

On 9/9/59, the "Milwaukee Journal" and on the morning of 9/10/59 the "Milwaukee Sentinel" carried identical full-page advertisements sponsored by the ~~Allen-Bradley~~ Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The advertisement carried a large closeup picture of KHRUSHCHEV and was headlined with Russian words meaning "Peace and Friendship!" The advertisement was encased in half inch border of black.

Parts of the advertisement read as follows:

"Under this banner, Kremlin Boss KHRUSHCHEV is coming to the United States.

"To KHRUSHCHEV, 'Peace and Friendship' means the total enslavement of all nations, of all peoples, of all things, under the God-denying Communist conspiracy of which he is the current Czar.....

"No onehas better translated his real meaning and purpose than has KHRUSHCHEV himself in his ugly boast: 'We will bury you!'

"This invitation to visit the United States will give KHRUSHCHEV the additional standing he needs among the Russian people and among the peoples of those countries teetering on the Communist edge. It will also create despair among the peoples of his Communist-enslaved nations.....

③ - Bureau (62-104045) (AM) (Enc. 1)
1 - Milwaukee (100-13461)

GVH:ss
(4)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

35 SEP 16 1959

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b7c

F B I

Date: _____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MI 100-13461

"It is imperative for our national survival that our people realize the vast difference between with KHRUSHCHEV says and what KHRUSHCHEV does....

"Let there be no concessions, no appeasement, no 'deals' with KHRUSHCHEV. Let us not be negotiated into that position which KHRUSHCHEV plans for us - the position of becoming his greatest captive nation!...."

In small print at the bottom of the advertisement appeared the following:

"With this public service advertisement, the Allen-Bradley Company is trying to sell you nothing except the importance of recognizing and understanding the horrible threat posed by Kremlin-directed International Communism against our country, our people, and our incomparable American free enterprise way of life."

Above solely for Bureau's information.

To date Milwaukee Office has received no information suggesting that there might be demonstrations of anti-Communist organizations or demonstrations of any kind, subtle or otherwise, sponsored by CP, CP front organizations or pro-Soviet groups sympathetic to KHRUSHCHEV's visit.

Informants and sources in Milwaukee territory, criminal and security, have been alerted for any information regarding action by either anti-Soviet or pro-Soviet groups.

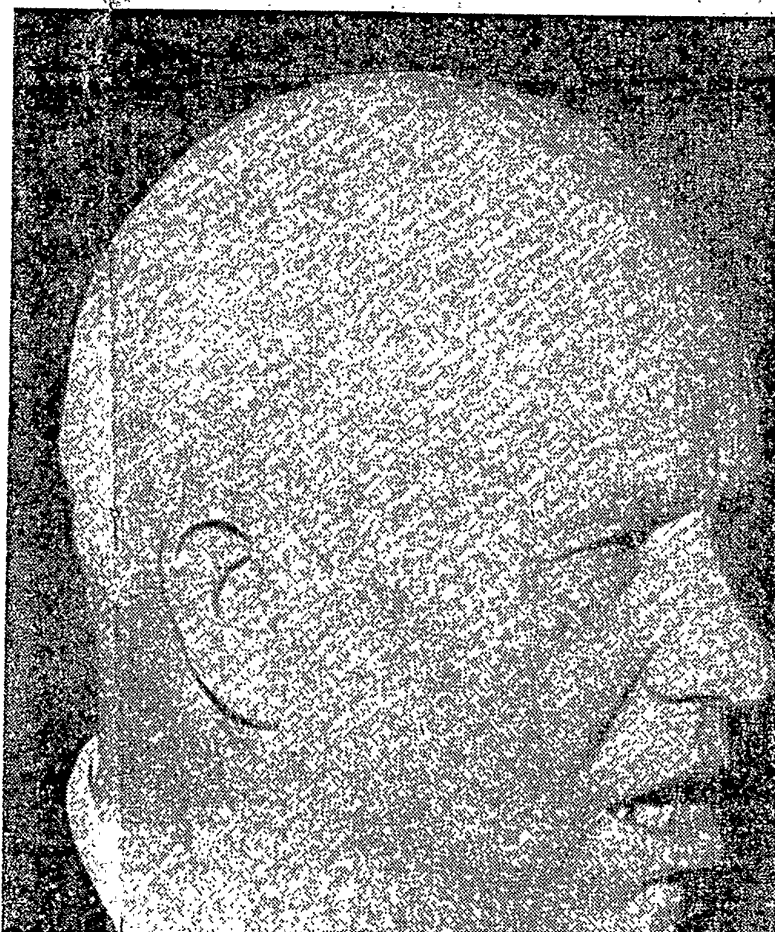
The above-mentioned article is being submitted herewith.

2

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

“Мир и Д

(“Peace and F



дружба!"

friendship!")

Under this banner, Kremlin Boss Khrushchev is coming to the United States.

To Khrushchev, "Peace and Friendship" means the total enslavement of all nations, of all peoples, of all things, under the God-denying Communist conspiracy of which he is the current Czar.

In exploiting his hypocritical theme, he promises profitable trade to the businessman and heaven on earth to the workingman.

No one, however, has better translated his real meaning and purpose than has Khrushchev, himself, in his ugly boast: "We will bury you!"

This invitation to visit the United States will give Khrushchev the additional standing he needs among the Russian people and among the peoples of those countries teetering on the Communist edge. It will also create despair among the peoples of his Communist-enslaved nations.

If our statesmen or business leaders overlook that Khrushchev is reputed to be one of history's most brutal murderers and most vicious liars they will tend to rob the

the United States.

It is imperative for our national survival that our people realize the vast difference between what Khrushchev says and what Khrushchev does.

Communist enslavement is known to the people of the 22 captive nations

enslavement, no "deals" with Khrushchev. Let us not be negotiated into us—the position of becoming his greatest captive nation!

Thousands who died trying to defend their freedom in these Khrushchev-

Albania

Georgia

Idel-Ural

Ukraine

Cossackia

Armenia

Turkestan

Bulgaria

Azerbaijan

Rumania

White Ruthenia

COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, urges you to hold fast to these include your freedom to live, your freedom to worship, work and to vote as you choose. These freedoms are still with America. But these freedoms have been destroyed by the Communists of the world where the Communists have seized control.



COMPANY manufactures quality motor controls and quality electronic service advertisement, the ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY is trying to portance of recognizing and understanding the horrible threat posed by Communism against our country, our people, and our incomparable life.

—free—to anyone. More than 25 copies are available at the cost price of 2½ cents per copy. Free—in any quantity by writing the ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

the News" Mondays through Fridays at 6 P.M. (Central Time) on WLS (890 your radio dial) Chicago.



NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV

The terrible brutality of burial into Communist e
listed below.

Let there be no concessions, no appeasement, n
that position which Khrushchev plans for us—the p

Meanwhile, let us remember those thousands wh
controlled captive nations:

Poland	Tibet
Hungary	North Korea
Latvia	North Vietnam
Estonia	Mainland China
Lithuania	Czechoslovakia
	East Germany



The ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY,
your American freedoms. These include
God, and your freedom to work and to
us in the United States of America. But
munists in those large portions of the
Don't let it happen here!

The ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY man
components. With this public service advert
sell you nothing except the importance of re
by Kremlin-directed International Communism
American free enterprise way of life.

Up to 25 copies of this advertisement are available—free—to any
Copies are available to schools and churches—free—in any qu

The ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY presents "Boh Siegrist and the News" M

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/14

, 1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☒ Return

Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

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NI 105-43998
 NP 100-308748-4826 Photo
 SI 105-62591-107 encl p 4/3
 NP 100-308748-4807 Encl Caracas
 NP 105-24309-18 encl p 9/13
 NI 61-3499-1001 p 4
 105-24309-13 encl p 71

NI 61-771-2410
 A. A.
 NW

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
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Type of References Requested:

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

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R# _____ Date 5/31 Searcher Initials D87
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105-43998

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The June 29, 1940 issue of "Vedomesti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSI SSSR," (Gazette of the Supreme Council of the USSR) contained a list of Soviets described as Personnel of the Frontier Forces and Organs of the NKVD who received awards of one type or another. Included among the list was the name of [redacted]

[redacted] who was awarded Medal "For Work Efficiency."
(61-3499-966ep.133)

The April 29, 1940 issue of "Pravda" contained a list of NKVD men decorated. Included among the list was the name

[redacted]
(61-3499-740ep.55)

It is not known whether either of these individuals is identical with the subject of your inquiry.

62-14468-7-41-55

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main _____ References Only *if no*

Type of Search Requested:

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Date 8/31Searcher
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61-3499-1966 comp 133 NL
-740 comp 55 NE

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[REDACTED]
advised that a photograph was familiar from the Committee of
Information; however, she said the name was unknown to her.
(65-62591-85 p.4)

NOT RECORDED
TO BE RECORDED

106 111 68 11 02

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
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Type of References Requested:

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☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
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☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☒ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject LUNKOV, N. M.

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____

Date 8-31

Searcher

Initials SLC

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105-62474-5 P56NP 105-24209-12 P140 Valant105-62591-85 P4 (919) 0NP 105-24309-13 P165Sweden 54

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/14, 1959

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
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☒ Return to

Room 2258 Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
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☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

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F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (105-1942)

SUBJECT: PERUVIS

Re SAC Letter 105-50 (T) 8/11/59.

Enclosed for Bureau are 6 copies of a letterhead memo containing information pertaining to visit to U. S. of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV.

The letterhead memo is not being classified as no reason for same is apparent.

A copy of this letter and enclosure is being furnished to New York for information inasmuch as New York is set forth as office of origin in a report captioned "Ukrainian Youth's League of North America", Internal Security - G dated 12/5/41, New York file 100-15162.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (AM-RL)
 1 - New York (Encl. 1) (100-15162) (RM) (Info)
 1 - Buffalo
 EJS:pan
 (5)

AGENCY
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 HOW FORW.
 BY

State, Secret Service
9-15-59
putting ship-

REC-98

23 SEP 14 1959

EX-134

EST. SEC.

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b7cApproved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 16 1959



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

400 U. S. Court House
Buffalo 2, New York
September 10, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

The September 8, 1959 edition of the "Rochester Democrat and Chronical", a daily newspaper published at Rochester, New York, contains an article reading in part as follows:

"UKRAINIAN YOUTH VOTE TO WEAR
BLACK ARMBANDS FOR MR. K.

"The Ukrainian Youth League of North America will protest Nikita Khrushchev's visit to this country by instructing its members to wear black armbands. 711

"That was decided here yesterday in a unanimous vote of some 350 delegates to the league's 26th annual convention in Manger Hotel. The four-day convention closed last night.

"The 'peaceful demonstration', to continue throughout Khrushchev's visit, will be conducted in respect for the thousands of Ukrainians 'murdered' under the Red chieftain's direction, the delegates declared...."

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

62-104045-369

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959," dated as above.

The letterhead memo has been classified
"Confidential" as it [redacted]

b7E

For information.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 5) ENCLOSURE 5
1 - WFO

HEF:SKR
(4)

AIRTEL

AGENCY State
REQ. REC'D
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BY U. F. T. 8 30 P.

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EX-144

REC-98

10 SEP 15 1959

Approved: J. J. Wick

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 17 1959
C - Wick



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 10, 1959

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-03-2011

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

On September 10, 1959 [redacted] Statler Hilton Hotel, advised that arrangements have been made to house the official party accompanying Premier Khrushchev, which party numbers 43 persons, on the eighth floor of the Statler Hilton Hotel. Andrei A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who will be one of the official party, will have a separate suite on the eighth floor.

[redacted] stated that the press representatives who will accompany the party and who will number 39 to 41 will be housed on the seventh floor of the same hotel.

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[redacted] stated that he has been informed that the group will arrive on the morning of September 17, 1959; however, he has more recently received indications that they will arrive earlier.

[redacted] stated the hotel is making efforts to secure the services of a Russian translator in order to assist with the above group.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-104045-370

ENCLOSURE

9-8

1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to <input type="checkbox"/> <u>2258</u>
	Supervisor Room Ext.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only	b6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only	b7c

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch9-8

, 1959

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Type of References Requested:

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☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
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Type of Search Requested:

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch9-8

, 1959

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Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
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Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose) b6
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention
☐ Return

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Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
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Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
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Date 9-8

Searcher

Initials claw

FILE NUMBER

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Sept. 8, 1959

Khrushchev

Des Moines Chamber of Commerce
Des Moines, Iowa

Brashear

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b7C

Mr. Tolson

Sirs:

As a business man and active member of our local Chamber of Commerce, I wish to protest the announced plan of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce to hold a dinner in honor of the dictator of the Soviet Union during his trip to this country.

I believe that the facts concerning the life of Khrushchev are well known to need repetition here. In view of those facts, it is unthinkable that this man should be "honored" by any segment of our business community, and much less by the Chamber of Commerce, an organization which should have some minimum standards of public conduct.

The invitation smacks of the same contemptible behavior as those few businessmen who insisted upon doing business with Hitler, at the cost of blood by American boys who were called upon to fight against the threat of totalitarian aggression.

For those who intend to clasp the hand of Khrushchev, I have but one inquiry to make: How do you intend to wipe off the blood?

I beg of you to reconsider your action, and to cancel plans for "honoring" the man who has caused so much misery, death and destruction to millions of others and who has openly threatened to destroy our own country as well.

REC-98
62-104045-372
10 SEP 15 1959

Sincerely,
Herbert A. Philbrick
Herbert A. Philbrick

EX-124
62-104045
file
5-988

SEP 10 1959

EX-124

F B I

Date: 9/14/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

In connection with the arrival of Soviet Premier NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV, on 9/15/59, Captain [redacted] Special Investigations Squad, MPD, advised SA [redacted] of WFO this date that no picketing will be allowed on 9/15/59 at any spot along Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., until after KHRUSHCHEV arrives at the Blair House, 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Any picketing before his arrival there will be confined to south side of H St., N. W., between Vermont Avenue and 15th Sts., N. W. After KHRUSHCHEV arrives at the Blair House, pickets will be allowed on the south side of Pennsylvania Ave., between Executive Drive and 15th Street, (in front of Treasury Building). For info.

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO

AWN:pah
(4)

AIRTEL

b6
b7C

EX-124

REC-98

SEP 14 1959

373

47
ESP. SEC.Approved: *JHG*

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 16 1959

Special Agent in Charge

REC-98

F B I

Date: 9/9/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
FROM: SAC PITTSBURGH (62-2537)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS-R

Re SAC letter No. 59-50, dated 8/11/59.

[redacted] by written report received 8/31/59 that on 8/27/59 Workers World Party (WWP), stated that the Hungarian Freedom Fighters, a group in New York, intended "to picket against anything held for KRUSCHEV." [redacted] also stated that there will be other pickets who will demonstrate against the Hungarian Freedom Fighters.

[redacted] also told informants that there had been "some talk" of a demonstration in Cleveland, Ohio, against KHRUSHCHEV should he decide to stop there and that the WWP would be there to sell their paper.

Informants' verbatim report which is mainly concerned with the WWP is being disseminated to all interested offices.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 3 - Pittsburgh

HJW/mm
(10)

EX-134
REC-98

12 SEP 14 1959

ESP. SEC.

Approved: *ECB*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

b6
b7C

5 SEP 16 1959

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, OMAHA (105-883)

RE: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Article appearing in Des Moines Tribune newspaper, Des Moines, Iowa, 9/8/59 states the Latvian Society in Iowa has called on all the Latvians in Iowa to ignore the Iowa visit of KHRUSHCHEV. The Society plans and has secured permission from the Des Moines City Council to hold organized automobile tour in Des Moines 9/12/59 with stated purpose of "calling attention of American People to the danger of intensification of communist propaganda in the United States."

Des Moines, Iowa, President of the Society, states that "taking into consideration that the Premier tours the state as a guest of the United States of America, we are withholding any action during his visit to the State of Iowa. However, they are using all Latvians to observe complete ignorance in regard to KHRUSHCHEV and not to appear in places wherever he chooses to go while in Iowa." said 30 to 40 cars carrying slogan-bearing signs would appear in the Des Moines tour with the use of a public address system for "seducing out information about communist actions of suppressing peace-loving nations etc."

Also appearing in the Des Moines Tribune 9/10/59 was an article stating the Iowa Fellowship of the American Council of Christian Churches will sponsor a public rally Tuesday, 9/15/59, at 7:30 p.m. at the Grandview Park Baptist Church protesting the visit of KHRUSHCHEV to the United States. It is expected persons from 90 Council-affiliated churches in the state will attend.

- 3 - Bureau (AM) (REGISTERED) EX-111
1 - Los Angeles (Info) (REGISTERED AM)
1 - San Francisco (Info) (REGISTERED AM)
1 - WFO (105-31081) (Info) (REGISTERED AM)
1 - New York (105-37245) (Info) (REGISTERED AM)
1 - Philadelphia (Info) (REGISTERED AM)
3 - Omaha (105-883)

RED:per
(11)Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

b6
b7c

55 SEP 16 1959

OM 105-883

[redacted] Tipton, Iowa, President of the Fellowship, said the Council was organized in 1941 to "offset the modern and socialistic influence of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America."

Speakers scheduled are [redacted] Pastor of Walnut Street Baptist Church, Waterloo, Iowa, and Captain WAYNE MONTGOMERY of Lima, Montana, a member of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve and chairman of the KHRUSHCHEV Visit Protest Committee in Montana. [redacted] said plans also call for a refugee speaker from behind the Iron Curtain, but has not been definitely scheduled as yet. [redacted] also emphasized the rally will be a peaceful demonstration and although the public is invited, "rebel rousers" are not welcome. Invited are "Americans who sincerely feel the KHRUSHCHEV visit is merely wrong and who desire to register a responsible protest to the invitation."

b6
b7C

The article indicates other rallies to be sponsored by the Council will be on Friday, 9/11/59, in Philadelphia's Connie Mack Stadium; Monday, 9/14/59, on the grounds of the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.; and on 9/18/59 in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif.

F B I

REC-93

Date: 9/11/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (62-104045)
From: SAC, Indianapolis (62-1292)
Subject: KHRUVIS
IS - C

On 9/11/59 [redacted], "Hammond Times", Hammond, Indiana, advised SA CHARLES W. GRUBB he had received a press release from one [redacted]

[redacted] on behalf of "Anti-Communist Committee of American Citizens of Lake County, Indiana." This press release was received through the U. S. Mail, postmarked at Hammond, Indiana, at 8:30 AM, 9/11/59. The press release reads as follows:

"An anti-Communitic rally is going to take place on the 13th of Sept. at 5:00 PM at the Washington Park Stadium, Indiana Harbor, Indiana. Preceding the rally, slogan decorated cars and planes will participate in anti-Khrushchev demonstrations.

"On the eve of Nikita Khrushchev's arrival in the U. S. the Anti-Communist Committee of American Citizens of Lake County, Ind. is organizing a mass anti-Communitic rally and demonstrations against the most brutal dictator of the 20th century. A fleet of 200 to 300 cars, decorated with American and enslaved nation's and flags and banners carrying anti-Communitic slogans will move slowly through the streets of Gary, Hammond, Whiting, East Chicago, and Indiana Harbor. Small planes will follow the fleet of cars. The demonstrations will start at 2:00 PM, Sunday, at the intersection of Grant Street and 35th Avenue, Gary, Indiana, and will proceed as follows:"

The route gives the streets through Gary, Whiting, and East Chicago, Indiana. It is to be noted that Indiana Harbor is a part of East Chicago, Indiana.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

CWG:swm
(4)

REC-98

EX-124

15 SEP 14 1959

b6
b7C

Approved: _____

Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 16 1959

EST-124

1F 62-1292

[redacted] advised that his paper had no intention of printing the above release.

No investigation is being conducted, but the Bureau will be kept advised of any developments.

The Indianapolis indices as to [redacted] are negative.

b6
b7c

F B I

Date: 9/12/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (105-3642)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Enclosed herewith are 5 copies for the Bureau and 2 copies for WFO of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum, this date, at Baltimore.

The enclosed memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ inasmuch as it reflects investigative interest in [redacted] unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the Nation.

[redacted] Maryland (an established source) furnished the information contributed to him by SA [redacted] on 9/10/59 during the course of a contact on another matter.

b6
b7C
b7D

Two copies designated for WFO inasmuch as KHRUSHCHEV will be headquartered there during his visit. No action contemplated by Baltimore.

3 - Bureau (Enclosure)
2 - WFO (Enclosure)
1 - Baltimore (105-3642)
MHK:pd
(6)

EX-134
REC-98

23 SEP 14 1959

b6
b7C

377

ESP. SEC.

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 SEP 16 1959 Special Agent in Charge



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Baltimore, Maryland
September 12, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

[REDACTED] Agricultural Research Station, Beltsville, Maryland, advised on September 10, 1959 that Soviet Premier NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV is scheduled to visit there from 9:30 a.m. to 11:20 a.m., on September 16, 1959. While there he will make two stops, the first of which will be at the Plant Industry Station. From the Plant Industry Station he will go to the Dairy Barns where various exhibits will be set up for his viewing. [REDACTED] stated that the various branches of the animal division will set up exhibits at the Dairy Barn so that it will not be necessary for KHRUSHCHEV and his party to travel from one section to another while at the Research Station.

b6
b7C
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. J. Parsons

DATE: September 11, 1959

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: PROPOSED VISIT
 NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV
 PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

As a part of the Laboratory's effort to identify Russian code experts and obtain data concerning their equipment, detailed plans have been made for obtaining full photographic coverage of the arriving party. This is based upon our belief that significant intelligence can be gleaned by information as to the size and outward physical appearance of the code equipment. We are particularly concentrating on individuals debarking from the plane who will be carrying luggage, packages, et cetera. This is based on the premise that coding equipment would not be entrusted to personnel handling regular baggage. In addition to the equipment it will be of vital investigative importance if we can identify and photograph the individual who has custody of the code equipment.

We have worked out detailed plans for photographic coverage of the arrival of seven Russian planes scheduled to arrive Andrews Air Force Base on six different dates. Since there is always the possibility that weather conditions or other factors may result in landing at airports other than Andrews Air Force Base, our photographic coverage plans have included detailed surveys of other logical airports, detailed instructions to field offices covering such airports and the organization of our Washington photographic squad on a "mobile basis" so this squad can be used at other airports depending upon the amount of notice given.

To obtain coverage at Andrews Air Force Base two approaches are involved:



b7E

Especially selected Special Agent personnel, including three Laboratory experts, have been carefully checked out on movie and still cameras including complex long range photographic equipment.

- 1 - Mr. R. L. Millen, Room 7140
- 1 - Mr. A. H. Belmont, Room 1742

WDG:mb

(6)

55 SEP 23 1959

EX 124

REC-3

10 SEP 15 1959

SEVEN

ESP. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. Parsons
Re: Proposed Visit
Nikita Khrushchev
Photographic Coverage

(We were able to arrange for special locations and [redacted]
[redacted] through cooperation of White House Press Secretary James Hagerty.
Since we can expect a huge number of newspaper people our Agents, [redacted]
[redacted] will be functioning at a distinct disadvantage. To insure
coverage it is necessary that long range photographic equipment be operated
from a suitable vantage point. We have overcome this problem through

b7E

[redacted]
[redacted] Agents are operating photographic
equipment from this excellent vantage point all of whom will necessarily be

Agents selected for this special squad have previously demonstrated
ability in use of photographic equipment. All personnel have been thoroughly
briefed on the technical problems with which we are faced, the use of the
equipment and the need for maximum security. This entire photographic
operation has been arranged in close coordination with selected State Department,
Air Force and White House personnel on a need-to-know basis.

RECOMMENDATION: None. This is for your information.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: September 10, 1959

FROM : F. A. FROHBOSE

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
IS - R

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Referral/Consult

In connection with the Laboratory's project of photographing the arrival of Soviet planes at Andrews Air Force Base, [redacted] of the Liaison Section has been in contact with [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] had planned to [redacted] Bureau Agents involved

b7E

Colonel [redacted] offered to furnish uniforms for the [redacted] men and he was advised that the Bureau would appreciate this cooperation.

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b7C

On the morning of September 11 when this arrangement took place, [redacted]

b6
b7C
S

EX-174 REC-3 62-10407-11 Referral/Consult
This action on the part of Colonel [redacted] is cooperation at its best, and [redacted] appropriately thanked Colonel [redacted] for his assistance.

ACTION:

For information.

OHB:sa1 (6)

- 1 - Belmont
 1 - [redacted]
 1 - Parsons
 1 - Liaison
 1 - [redacted]

10 SEP 15

cultivated during President's
trip to Europe

b6
b7C

SEVEN
I have asked for more information on this

you should like to know.

55 SEP 23 1959

REC-3

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

DATE: 9/11/59

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-31081)

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

[redacted] a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous), who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned that FRANCIS WORLEY, who identified herself as a member of the House Committees on Agriculture and Dairy Industry and Railroads and Railways, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa., informed [redacted] that the Democratic Party leadership of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives has turned down her, WORLEY's, resolution inviting KHRUSHCHEV to visit Pennsylvania. WORLEY indicated to [redacted] that regardless of the House action, she personally is inviting KHRUSHCHEV and his family to visit at her home for a simple meal during his tour of the U. S. She pointed out that KHRUSHCHEV will be more than welcome and by accepting the invitation he, KHRUSHCHEV, will have the opportunity to see how the average family in America lives.

Source ascertained that WORLEY resides at RD #1, York Springs, Pa.

WFO indices negative for FRANCIS WORLEY.

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau and Philadelphia for information.

In the event the information furnished by source is disseminated at a later date it should be carefully

[redacted]

- 1-d
- 2 - Bureau
 - 1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - WFO

MPH:SKR
(4)

REC-3

12 SEP 14 1959

55 SEP 18 1959

b6
b7C

DIRECTOR, FBI

9/11/59

SAC, WFO

[REDACTED]
IS - R
(WFO file 105-31941)

b6
b7C

KHRUVIS
IS - R
(Bufile 62-104045)
(WFO file 105-31031)

Enclosed herewith is the report of SA LOW R CRAIG at Washington, D. C., dated 9/11/59, entitled [REDACTED] IS - R", identifying subjects, mother and daughter, as Polish aliens residing in the U. S. since 4/19/51, when admitted as displaced persons (immigrants) from England.

Instant attention to above subjects was initiated on basis of a postcard postmarked 9/2/59, from subject [REDACTED] to a former landlady, reflecting statements to the effect that she and her daughter have suffered much tyranny in the U. S. and are "waiting great leader of the Soviet Union".

It will be noted report discloses considerable [REDACTED]

1-2
It will be noted report also treats with [REDACTED]

④ - Bureau (Encls. 5)
2 - WFO

JRC:reb
(6)

Referral/Consult

162-104045
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1959

55 SEP 23 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

WFO 100-31941

While instant attention has disclosed no further statements or activities of subject personalizing KHRUSCHEV or his forthcoming visit, it will be noted report does disclose one [redacted] probably identical with subject, to have contacted the Soviet Embassy, 3/18/59, again alleging tyranny and abuse in the U. S. and asking for help in getting back to England.

b6
b7C

In light of above information, this matter is being called to attention in connection with the KHRUVIS matter, and it is suggested the Bureau may, accordingly, wish to disseminate copies of report to the Department of State and Secret Service.

REC-3 *Level*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-104045)

FROM : *CEN* SAC, Philadelphia (105-4960)

SUBJECT: *per NSH* KHRUVIS

DATE: 9/12/59

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letter-head memorandum in the above-captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (62-104045) (Encls. 5) (R.M.)
1 - Philadelphia (105-4960)

BEG:bcv
(3)

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE

b6
b7c

1-d
ENCLOSURE

59
55 SEP 18 1959

EX-134
REC-3

2-10 1-1-381
12 SEP 15 1959

SEP 12 10 50 AM '59



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
September 12, 1959

b6
b7c

RE: VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER
NIKITA SERGEYEVICH KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES

An individual identifying himself as [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., telephonically contacted the Philadelphia Office on September 12, 1959. [redacted] advised that he was a citizen of the United States of America having been naturalized in the last few years. He stated that he planned on going to Washington, D. C., when Mr. KHRUSHCHEV came to Washington and wanted to meet him personally. He stated that he wanted to take with him two small signs, one of them reading "You Are a Killer", the second one "I don't Like Communism".

[redacted] advised that he was not a member of any organization and did not intend to join any group in picketing the White House at the time of the arrival of KHRUSHCHEV. When questioned what was his nationality, he only would state that he was from "Europe".

[redacted] stated that his purpose of calling the FBI about this was to find out as to whether or not he could legally have with him these signs when he went to Washington.

[redacted] was advised that this was not within the jurisdiction of the FBI to tell him whether or not he could carry any signs in Washington when he went to see KHRUSHCHEV and that matter will be handled by the Metropolitan Police of Washington, D. C., and the U. S. State Department at Washington. [redacted] advised that he was going to contact the State Department in Washington to endeavor to get permission to carry these signs.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-10001-381
ENCLOSURE

25039

1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Tanscy
September 11, 1959

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

b6
b7C

JIRI PLACHETKA
IS - GZ

Referral/Consult

Bureau is in receipt of a copy of a [redacted]

Other files contain no other record concerning subject. Handle in accordance with provisions of Section 105L, Manual of Instructions, which pertain to exchange visitors.

- 2 - WFO
- 1 - Los Angeles
- 1 - Omaha
- 1 - Pittsburgh
- 1 - San Francisco

FAT:bcm:dmd

(12)
① - 62-104045 (Khrushchev)

62-104045 -
NOT RECORDED
141 SEP 11 1959

Folson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 16 1959



ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-104045-81007

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 15 1959

TELETYPE

URGENT 9-14-59 9-12 PM PST RDR

TO DIRECTOR FBI

FROM SAC SEATTLE 1 P

KHRUVIS, BUFILE SIX TWO DASH ONE ZERO FOUR ZERO FOUR FIVE. WOMAN WHO
GAVE HER NAME AS [REDACTED] TELEPHONED SEATTLE OFFICE SEEKING

TRANSPORTATION MONEY TO LOS ANGELES WHERE SHE SAID SHE WOULD FULFILL
HER ~~QUOTE~~ MISSION ~~UNQUOTE~~ WHICH IS TO KILL KRUSHCHEV. AT THIS POINT
A MAN TOOK THE PHONE AND SAID THIS WOMAN WHO WAS UNKNOWN TO HIM HAD
COME TO HIS DOOR AND ASKED TO USE THE PHONE. THE MAN GAVE HIS NAME

AS [REDACTED] SEATTLE TELEPHONE

EAST FIVE ONE EIGHT ONE SEVEN, AND STATED HE DID NOT WANT TO BE
IMPLICATED IN THIS MATTER BECAUSE HE DID NOT KNOW THE WOMAN AND DID
NOT KNOW THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH HE HAD GIVEN HER PERMISSION TO USE THE
PHONE. [REDACTED] DESCRIBED THE WOMAN AS ABOUT FORTY, FIVE FEET SIX INCHES

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE POUNDS, RED HAIR, WEARING BLUE JEANS AND A
BROWN COAT. FROM BRIEF STATEMENT BY [REDACTED] BEFORE PHONE TAKEN FROM
HER, IT APPEARED SHE WAS PROBABLY NOT MENTALLY SOUND. INFORMATION
TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED TO SEATTLE PD AND PER BUTEL TODAY TO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SECURITY OFFICER, STATE DEPARTMENT, SEATTLE, SEP 15 1959 INDICES SEATTLE
OFFICE NEGATIVE REGARDING [REDACTED]

END AND ACK

WA 1-18 AM OK FBI WA JHM

59 TU DISCO
55 SEP 18 1959
cc Branigan

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

NO IDENTIFIABLE
BU INDICES RE
BY [REDACTED]
Action taken on
copy 87
To STATE PD
RECORD

September 14, 1959

MR. TOLSON:

Attached are three clippings representing stories put out by the Scripps-Howard chain. They all concern Khrushchev's personality and background. They are written by Henry Taylor who is one of Walker Stone's best writers. I thought you and the Director might be interested in seeing these.

Respectfully,

V
C. D. DeLoach

Enclosures (3)

CDD:ejp
(2)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

E. P. Rigan
BR

R. H. A.



b6
b7C

MA

filed 5-5
67-104045

EX-134
REC-3

62-104045-383

10 SEP 15 1959

RECEIVED

261
20
1959

MA
3 ENCLOSURE

55 SEP 23 1959

What Makes Moscow Boss-Man Tick?

Peasant Khrushchev's

Glad To Sleep In Guest

Bed Once Warmed By Kings

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Thinks He Deserves It As Yokel Turned Champ

A living breathing odd-ball from Mars would scarcely attract more attention than the Russian visitor who arrives in Pittsburgh Sept. 24.

Underneath the bounce, the scowl, the hand-shake and the threat, who really is the famous Nikita Khrushchev of Moscow?

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer Henry N. Taylor has drawn on material that has not been published in the United States and this first of a series will post you on Khrushchev, the enigma-plus.

By HENRY N. TAYLOR, Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

Nikita Sergeiovich Khrushchev, born peasant-poor in a mud-and-reed cabin, self-elevated by brains and muscle and guts and the steel-nerved luck of a streak-riding gambler, will sleep in Washington in a guest bed, warmed by kings.

With unmasked glee, Khrushchev clearly believes he deserves this honor, as ruler of an immense, riddling, new-rich empire, risen-like Khrushchev himself — in surprisingly few years from yokel status to challenger for world championship.

What makes Khrushchev tick?

How did he come to rule the U.S.S.R.?

Does he come prepared to see America as it is? Or is he riveted into Marxist goggles which focus only on Communism versus capitalism, doomed Capitalism?

The Pittsburgh Press

9-3-59

Page 15

62-444-383
ENCLOSURE

What manner of man any way is this 65-year-old examiner? Is he the jolly joker, seemingly born to enliven a vodka ad? Or is he the "Butcher of Budapest," the missile-rattler who once snarled at Western diplomats: "We will bury you!"?

Strange Mixture

The real Khrushchev is a mixture of many things, say diplomats who've studied him for years. He is a man who never read a book until he was nearly 20, who didn't finish high school until 31, yet whose astonishing memory makes him today a walking encyclopedia.

He never set foot outside the Soviet bloc until he was 61—yet his travels and contacts in four years have given Khrushchev more exposure to foreign influences than any Soviet leader in history.

Watch Khrushchev in the flesh, in bouncy action at a Moscow diplomatic party, or breaking away from a formal speech into one of his earthy wisecracks, and you get the feeling that this round, restless man is at root a politician, a practical operator.

He knows when to smile, when to get effectively angry, when to soothe and when to shock. Occasionally he blabs outrageously. He makes mistakes. But he is a seasoned pro.

What Nixon Thinks

Said Vice President Nixon, after that famous Moscow TV debate: "If Khrushchev were not a Communist and ran for office in the U. S., he has most of the assets a successful political figure should have. He has vitality, the will to work, color, and he always stays on the offensive."

Khrushchev is a mover, not a thinker. He is never more at home than in a cornfield, shaking hands. Being out among the people was the foundation of his political career, as city boss of Moscow in the 1930's and later ruler of the Ukraine. Many think this habit saved Khrushchev's life. "Whenever

Stalin looked around for people to shoot, Nikita was always out of the office," one Ambassador recalls in Moscow.

Only 25 when Communism took over Russia in 1919, Khrushchev missed the long years of cellar conspiracy which froze the minds of such old Bolsheviks as Stalin and Molotov. He has felt free to try new methods: his startling apology to Yugoslav rebel Tito for Stalin's "errors," his gradually widening contact with the non-Communist world, partial emptying of slave labor camps, more comforts for Soviet citizens—all gambles the old regime never dreamed of.

Shrugs Off Quibbles

Communist doctrine, as such, has never interested Khrushchev much. As a young miner he learned—and still believes—the basic teaching that Communism inevitably must inherit the earth. But he shrugs off quibbles over how and when, preferring to concentrate on getting the job done. He once summed up his own philosophy:

"It is not bad if, in improving the theory of Karl Marx, one throws in also a piece of bacon and a chunk of butter... If you can have a nice apartment and good food, then surely everyone must say: 'Certainly, I'm for Communism.'"

Accepted and natural as Khrushchev's supremacy is now in Russia, his name was hardly mentioned when the old tyrant Stalin died six years ago. The heirs were supposed to be a triumvirate: Foreign Minister Molotov; the dread Secret Police Chief Lavrenti Beria; and Georgi Malenkov, long Stalin's private secretary and personal wire-puller.

'Potato Politician'

Khrushchev, in March, 1953, was only a lesser character, an "apparatchik" (apparatus man) given the chore of arranging Stalin's funeral. He was underestimated by top Russians as a sort of Kremlin court jester, although he had already held high office for 20 years and was boss of all Soviet farming. Beria sneered at him as "our potato politician"—and ended up dead in prison four months later.

How did Khrushchev pull it off? Hard work. Also skillful timing. For years, Khrushchev had worked quietly to make—or plant—friends throughout the nation-wide apparatus of the Communist Party. He got little attention doing

it. Secret Police terror was Stalin's instrument for government. Party channels were often bypassed.

Then Stalin died. The whole surviving Politburo, Khrushchev included, rose up to wipe out grim Beria and curb his cops. Suddenly, with the police downgraded, chief power was thrown back to the party machine—and Russians woke up to find this machinery in the grip of neglected Nikita.

His full take-over came gradually. It was 1953 before Khrushchev dropped the latest piece of camouflage: old, goateed Nikolai Bulganin, up to then Premier of the Soviet Union. Bulganin had been for 20 years Khrushchev's closest friend. It was he who brought Nikita the news when his oldest son, a pilot, was killed in World War II. But Khrushchev wanted Bulganin's title. (Among other things, it qualifies him for the plush reception he'll get in the U. S.) So Bulganin went into political oblivion.

Khrushchev obviously enjoys his job—and his triumphs.

Khrushchev Parable

Talking bluntly to a Western newsman after all Soviet rivals had been overcome, Khrushchev explained his own victory, as he often explains things, by inventing a parable:

"Once upon a time there were three Russians in a prison cell, a clever theoretician, a burly anarchist, and a little, half-educated peasant named Pinya. They decided to appoint a committee to plan an escape. Since the clever theory man and the big anarchist didn't trust one another, they elected the harmless peasant Pinya as chairman.

Came the day for finish-

ing their tunnel and the prisoners realized the first man out would get shot at by the guards. The big, brave anarchist was afraid. But little Pinya surprised everybody, suddenly grew bigger and said: You elected me, I'm boss. I'll go first. And he did. It was a gamble. But Pinya won.

"Little Pinya," grinned Khrushchev, tapping his chest. "That's me."

NEXT — The shepherd boy who knew when to cry wolf.

Here's How He Talks

*KHRUSHCHEV-ISMS:

On Communism:

"Whether you Western diplomats like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you."

On Capitalism: "The capitalist is only interested in profits. You know, if the whole world will eat castor oil and if castor oil will give him greater profits, the capitalist would not care what this does to peoples' stomachs."

On American freedom:

"There is indeed freedom in capitalist countries, but for whom? Not for the workers, who have to hire themselves out to capitalists on any terms to avoid finding themselves in the huge army of persons 'free' of work."

On Soviet science: "Like a mother who is overjoyed when her baby first says 'mama,' so we are proud of our successes, which have taught some Americans to state quite clearly that it is necessary to catch up with the Soviet Union."

On co-existence: "We do not want war. Why should we wage war? To wage war means to kill people. What can we gain by it? We have now other means to fight the class enemy, my dears! In this, victory to us is assured. To raise our economy, to raise labor productivity, so that soon the time will come, you Americans, and we shall—as the saying goes—give you good old Russian hell!"

ON SUMMIT MEETINGS:

"It would be better for the heads of government, the heavyweights, to get down to removing the immense heap of obstacles handicapping international relations. Let them turn the rocks, cast them aside, clear the debris a bit and make some decisions. That would be the starting point from which the foreign countries could carry on."

ON HUNGARY: "Comrade Hungarians, I think you realize full well that when we sent our soldiers to the struggle against fascist rebels, we were pursuing no other aim than to help our friends who had momentarily found themselves in difficulty."

ON CAPTIVE NATIONS:

"Imperialist gentlemen, give it up: give up hoping. You will never restore capitalism in the socialist countries. This policy of yours is built on sand."

ON HIS COMING TRIP

"One does not need to go anywhere to know how strong the United States is. One would be stupid not to know that the U. S. is strong and rich. (It is foolish) to think Khrushchev's knees will become weak when he sees America's strength."



NIKITA SERGEIOVICH KHRUSHCHEV
Knows when to smile—when to get angry.

MEET MR. K.

Beaten Boy Rises To Lead

All Russia

By HENRY N. TAYLOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer
(Second of a Series)

One sunny afternoon in 1910, a game warden in Kalinovka, Russia, caught a sturdy shepherd boy of 16 poaching trout from the private stream of a certain Prince Koslovsky. He beat the boy unconscious with a knotted whip.

The boy's name was Nikita Khrushchev. A half century later, ruler of all Russia and poaching nations instead of trout, Khrushchev himself says this beating made him a Communist — along with later injustices in foreign-owned coal mines where he worked. Whatever started it, his has been a remarkable success story.



Taylor

"KHRUSH" IN UKRAINIAN means "a confused little flower-bettle." "Nikita" means "victorious one." The full name is pronounced "Nick-EE-ta Khrush-CHOFF."

Although his birthplace, Kalinovka, lies on the border of the Ukraine, Nikita is of pure Russian stock, and speaks Ukrainian today with a Russian accent. His father was a farmer, turned blacksmith. The hut where he was born was of mud and reeds—a fact politician Khrushchev relishes.

REMEMBERED IN HIS VILLAGE mostly as center-forward on the local soccer team and a dancer of the high-kicking "gopak," Khrushchev worked too hard in the fields to get much formal schooling.

In his teens he went to a place called Yuzovka, working there with his father as a plumber in the coal pits. In spare hours, he taught himself to read. He also earned the nickname "Luzheny" (armor-plated) for his feats in downing a vodka-beer mix called yorsh.

WHEN WORLD WAR I began, Khrushchev was 20. Official Soviet histories don't use the phrase "draft dodger," but they record that he stayed out of uniform until 1918, when he joined the Communist Party — and the "Red Guard" worker battalions fighting the civil war. Leon Trotsky, Red army commander, decorated him in person for bravery and is said to have offered a permanent commission as captain. Instead, Khrushchev went back to the mine. In 1921, at 27, he enrolled in high school.

SURVIVED PURGES

He survived the purges partly because his patron . . . survived, partly because he seemed too jolly to be dangerous—and partly because he was working like a beaver at every job Stalin assigned him.

HERE, OPPORTUNITY knocked in the person of Lazar Kaganovich, son-in-law of Stalin. Already in the 1920s one of the dozen most powerful men in the USSR, Kaganovich came to inspect Khrushchev's school. The Trotsky-Stalin feud was then raging, and one by one students spoke out for Trotsky—all except one. Khrushchev was loud for Stalin.

"I will keep an eye on you, young man," Kaganovich said, or at least so the story goes.

He did. After graduation, Khrushchev found himself party chairman for the local ward, then for the county, then for a ward in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, later for all Kiev.

HE NEVER WENT BACK to the mine. In 1930, at 36, Khrushchev was called to Moscow to study at the Stalin Academy, top general staff school for Soviet Communism.

His own ability and energy carried him forward. But Kaganovich was always ahead of him, opening doors. Sentimental gratitude does not seem to be one of Khrushchev's strong points.

In 1957, after voting the wrong way in the Malenkov-Khrushchev showdown, Kaganovich lost his Politburo seat. Khrushchev called him "an enemy of the party." When last heard from, Kaganovich was running a cement plant in the Ural Mountains.

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Mr. Rosen _____
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Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
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Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

The Pittsburgh Press
9-3-59

ENCLOSURE

62-104045-383

ELECTED PARTY LEADER at the Stalin Institute, Khrushchev became boss of one of Moscow's 10 wards. (The ward chiefs of all nine others were shot in the coming purges.) By 1932 he was No. 2 man in the city; by 1934, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee. (Of 139 members elected that year, 98 were later shot.)

The Moscow subway made Khrushchev a national figure. A prestige project like today's Sputniks, this gaudy item was built in 1935, while Khrushchev was party boss of the city. (Bulganin was mayor then, the beginning of a 20-year partnership.)

Khrushchev took his smile into the excavations. Few sandhogs escaped his handshake. (Already a master of back-room politics, now he found the spotlight, enjoyed it, and learned how to use it.)

PURGE AFTER PURGE swept Russia, but Khrushchev stayed alive. He survived partly because his patron, Kaganovich survived; partly because he seemed too jolly to be dangerous—and partly because he was working like a beaver at every job Stalin assigned him. This included being a purger himself.

There is an old Russian proverb: The best way to avoid getting shot by a firing squad is to be one of the rifles. Khrushchev did just that.

IN 1937, SENT TO "liquidate enemies of the people" in the Ukraine, Khrushchev called a meeting of the whole regional parliament, surrounded the hall with policemen, and started reading the names of those arrested. Hundreds were led out,

never to be seen again, including boyhood friends of Khrushchev. According to the official "Soviet History of the Ukraine" (since rewritten):

"With the arrival of the close comrade-in-arms of Stalin, N. S. Khrushchev, the eradication of the remnants of the enemy proceeded particularly successfully." Ukrainians learned what Hungarians were to learn two decades later: That Khrushchev's glad hand can handle a dagger, if need be.

SOME OBSERVERS ARGUE today how much Khrushchev should be blamed. At the height of the 1937 horror, brave men lied to live a few months longer and weak men killed wantonly. Later in the famous 1956 speech denouncing Stalin, Khrushchev admitted all this.

He has since foresworn (except for Hungary) Stalin's government-by-terror. But he was there when the blood was spilled—and benefited by it. In 1938, as other heads fell all around, Khrushchev was named to the Politburo, making him one of the 10 most powerful men in the USSR.

FOR THE NEXT 11 YEARS, Khrushchev stayed in the Ukraine, building a core of loyal associates (many elevated to top government posts today). When the Germans invaded in 1941, Khrushchev went into uniform as a lieutenant general.

He bossed the evacuation of factories to places behind the Urals, a feat which amazed world engineers and won him the Order of Lenin. (Khrushchev has five of them now.) He was later chief political officer on the southern front. After 1944 he headed a "committee for reconstruction," which actually was a purge posse, shipping thousands of "doubtful" citizens to Siberia.

IN 1947, DROUTHS BROUGHT starvation to the Ukraine and almost cost Khrushchev his job. But, as usual, he bounced back, when rains came and produced a bumper crop. In 1949, at the age of 55, he was called home to Moscow to be secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party—and oversee the nation's farm program.

That December, on Stalin's 70th birthday, Khrushchev spoke out: "Our father, sage, Stalin, teacher and brilliant leader of the party, of the Soviet people and the toilers of all the world."

Few Russians imagined that within 10 years this clowning, flattery-fabricating ex-shepherd boy would be sitting on the throne of a debunked Stalin, crowned by circling Sputniks, a marvel of the age.

Tomorrow: The reckless man with few reckless mistakes.

MEET MR. K.

Khrushchev Is All Things

Rolled Into One

By HENRY N. TAYLOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer
(Last of a Series)

When Nikita Khrushchev comes to Washington Sept. 15, he'll bring a string of job titles which label him the Soviet equivalent of President Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson, Sam Rayburn, Carmine DeSapio, Paul Butler, Thruston Morton, plus Nelson Rockefeller—all rolled into one.

More simply, in terms of raw power back home, Khrushchev is The Boss.

GETTING THERE WASN'T as easy as Nikita made it seem. Sixteen days after Stalin died in 1953, Khrushchev showed up in the dictator's old post as First Secretary of the Communist Party. But it was 1955 before he could jostle Georgi Malenkov out of the premiership (in favor of a Khrushchev crony, Nikolai Bulganin) and 1958 before he took Bulganin's job for himself.

Even today, a suggestion of "collective leadership" lingers. Khrushchev has denied himself the self-glorification Stalin loved. There is no "Khrushchevgrad" yet on the map in the fashion of Leningrad and Stalingrad, though Nikita did give himself a Lenin Peace Prize last year.

BUT THE PRINTED applause meter by which Soviet power is judged shows the true picture. For Khrushchev, after the 1956 Party Congress, Pravda reported "stormy, prolonged applause, turning into an ovation. All rise." For his rivals, Malenkov and Molotov, only "stormy, continued applause." No doubt, by 1956, Khrushchev was winning.

How he had done it, this unsophisticated, clowning roisterer whose chief innovation up to then seemed to be "vodka diplomacy?"

By keeping cooler, by having better cards and playing them superbly. In an era when it was no longer fashionable to shoot political rivals,

Khrushchev had the grass-roots votes from the party organization.

WHEN THE SHOWDOWN came after Stalin's death, Khrushchev twice appealed over the heads of a hostile Politburo to the whole Central Committee. Twice he showed he had the support to keep his job.

"Molotov and the others could have stopped

GRASS ROOTS VOTES

In an era when it was no longer fashionable to shoot political rivals, Khrushchev has the grass-roots votes from the party organization.

Khrushchev, but only by slaughtering hundreds of his people, planted through the apparatus," said one diplomat in Moscow. "This would have been too much like Stalin. So Khrushchev won, without bloodshed on either side—except for Police Chief Beria and the dead Hungarians."

STALIN RULED BY terror. Khrushchev rules by successes. At threatening times, when Stalin would feel compelled to murder half his generals, the new dictator launches a dazzling new Sputnik, or scores some diplomatic coup like the coming long-sought junket to America.

Khrushchev knows how to sugar the pill of power. When he moved against the "anti-party" rivals in 1957, he distracted public attention by abolishing an oppressive food tax. When he fired the dangerously popular Marshal Zhukov that fall, he timed it just after Sputnik I, when cheering crowds scarcely noticed.

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON on his Moscow trip was impressed by the contrast between Khrushchev's public personality—winningly rowdy—and his cold, calculated negotiating behind closed doors.

"This man enjoys doing the unexpected," summed up Nixon. A veteran diplomat comments: "He produces rabbits out of his hat so fast a new one is always kicking before you can notice that the last one is dead."

OVERWHELMINGLY SURE OF himself, proud of his nation's progress, greedy for recognition abroad, Khrushchev can be cocky to the point of arrogance.

He has become increasingly touchy to criticism, to a point where some observers fear a major loss of temper could affect his judgment—in an H-bomb era when an overacted threat could

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Miss Gandy _____

The Pittsburgh Press
9-3-59

62-10404 - 383
ENCLOSURE

atomize the world. But impetuous as Khrushchev seems, he has made few reckless mistakes. So far.

HIS ENERGY ASTOUNDS doctors—for a man of 65, with 200-plus pounds slung onto a five-foot-five frame. (Stalin liked all his subordinates short.) Somehow, he manages to look less fat than strong, like a retired wrestler. There is bounce in his gait, and a roll which makes him move a bit like a bear.

Even the official Kremlin biography doesn't pretend Khrushchev is handsome, merely saying he has "a plain but pleasant face." The fact is Khrushchev is downright ugly with three prominent moles on his face, two gold teeth and a quarter-inch gap in his front uppers. His eyes are blue-black and they are always moving.

"LIFE IS SHORT. Live it up. Hear all you can. See all you can and go all you can," Mr. K once proclaimed. Last year he made 97 major speeches, often six hours long, bubbling with intricate ideas about everything from corn to child care.

He enjoys proposing elaborate toasts—but the glass in his hand probably contains mineral water rather than vodka. (Doctor's orders—for liver trouble.)

KHRUSHCHEV'S CURIOSITY ABOUT the non-Communist world seems genuine. Since 1955 he has visited England, India, Burma, Afghanistan, Switzerland and Finland. At Windsor Castle, he had tea with Queen Elizabeth II, an event which would have astounded Lenin, but which clearly exhilarated ex-peasant Khrushchev himself.

In 1958, he even dared tour Hungary, where only a year before hundreds had died resisting his freedom-crushing tanks. There were plenty of police around him. He got few cheers—but no bullets either, as might well have happened. Exultant, Khrushchev shouted afterward: "They expected Khrushchev to be torn apart! See how they have torn me apart! Look."

WILL KHRUSHCHEV see America as it is? Will his visit remove his "misconceptions" about "harsh exploitation in the kingdom of the dollar"? Diplomats can't be sure. Many Communists travel widely, then still go home seeing the outside world as Karl Marx described it, not as their own eyes saw it. At the Moscow Fair, Khrushchev marched right by the voting machines—refusing even to glance at them.

Diplomats in Moscow say he is one of the quickest-witted men alive—on subjects he wants to discuss. But his concepts are oddly twisted. He once asked a visiting Japanese: "Why doesn't Japan exchange air routes with us? Don't answer. I know. Because you are a puppet of the United States and they refuse."

ON AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, Khrushchev has said. "Regardless of whether representatives of the Republican or Democratic Party sit in the U. S. Congress, these representatives defend the interest of the ruling classes. There are no real workers in the U. S. Congress." The two-party system seems beyond his understanding—or perhaps his will to understand.

Khrushchev seems to look on his American junket as long-overdue recognition of his own—and the Soviet Union's—rise in the world.

Well-manicured, as nattily dressed as the best Italian tailor can make a man his shape, Khrushchev may surprise some Americans by his dignity, when dignity is called for. All reports say he intends a major propaganda carnival here.

"ZA MIR EE DRUZBA," seems likely to be his theme song—"Peace and friendship." Khrushchev is a showman who knows when to kiss what baby. At some point, he is sure to pick one and say: "This beautiful child is the reason we must all have peace—and no more aggressive U. S. bases encircling the Soviet Union."

Judging by past experiences, he probably also will say: "This baby's baby will live under Socialism."

In all probability, such things will be said sincerely—within the limits of Khrushchev's upbringing. In an Iron-Curtained realm where only the fittest and faithfulest survive, he has worked a near-miracle merely living to enjoy a last laugh over all rivals—a laugh Americans soon will hear in person.

F B I

Date: 9/10/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-7292)
SUBJECT: KHRUVIS
CINAL

The following are additional instances of protests to KHRUSHCHEV's visit:

[redacted] California, who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose identity should be protected, furnished a pamphlet advertising an "Anti-KHRUSHCHEV Rally" to be held 9/10/59 in the Embassy Auditorium by GERALD L. K. SMITH. This pamphlet bears a picture of KHRUSHCHEV described as "The Tyrant of Moscow" and "The Butcher of Budapest". Two photostatic copies of this pamphlet are attached.

[redacted] also furnished a copy of the "Christian Anti-Communism Crusade Newsletter." The principal article in this publication concerns the visit of KHRUSHCHEV depicting his visit as "The Death of National Honor." It urges protests to Government officials, newspapers etc. in an effort to cancel KHRUSHCHEV's visit. Two copies of this publication are attached.

[redacted] a private citizen, has forwarded a leaflet advertising an assembly at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, California, on 9/18/59 protesting KHRUSHCHEV's visit. This affair is being sponsored by the American Council of Christian

- ③ - Bureau (AIR MAIL)(REGISTERED)(Encl. REC-3)
- 1 - San Francisco (INFO)(REGISTERED)
- 3 - Los Angeles (105-7292)(100-43372 - CINAL)
- (100-24349 - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

WNP:DRU
(7)

EX-124

4 SEP 14 1959

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P
Special Agent in Charge

55 SEP 22 1959

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LA 105-7292

Churches. [redacted] advised that the ~~American~~ Council of Christian Churches is a relatively minor group of predominantly Protestant churches. The group is strongly anti-Communist but does not endorse violence or bad taste and in [redacted] opinion would not precipitate any untoward incidents. Two copies of the leaflet advertising this affair are attached.

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Concerning the latter event, it should be noted that the "Los Angeles Mirror News" on 9/10/59 contains a story stating that the City Manager of Pasadena had denied the use of the Rose Bowl for this event under the circumstances and particularly since KHRUSHCHEV had been invited to the United States by President EISENHOWER.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-25-59

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

NIKITA

ROBERT G.

D.C.

and filed in:

Pages A7300-A7301, Senator Byrd, (D) West Virginia, extended his remarks concerning Khrushchev's proposed visit to the United States. Mr. Byrd stated "I have tried to emphasize that I, for one, do not wish to extend any festive welcome and great show of comradeship for this international tyrant." He included with his remarks a group of letters to the editor which were published in the August 17th issue of the Washington Evening Star. He pointed out that these letters illustrate that quite a number of other Americans feel as he does about this visit. These letters included one by Hymen R. Kaplan in the form of a poem which states in part:

"The day is warm and sunny
And brimming with good will
But in J. Edgar's dwelling
There's an autumnal chill,

"He looks out of his window
And he views with jaundiced eye
The hammer and the sickle
Beneath the summer sky."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-24-59. was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

REC-34

162-104045-385

NOT RECORDED

184 SEP 15 1959

W

66-1931-1141

59 SEP 18 1959

F B I

Date: 9/2/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)
(Att: FBI Laboratory)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-37352)

SUBJECT: VISIT OF SOVIET HYDROGRAPHIC
VESSEL "MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV" TO NY,
1959
IS - R
(OO: New York)

KHRUVIS

Re NY airtel dated 8/28/59, advising of the
arrival of captioned vessel.

It should be noted that sources of the NYO
had advised that this vessel is scheduled to depart on
9/11/59 at the conclusion of the International Congress on
Oceanography.

It should be noted that G-2 has advised
that this vessel is fitted with extensive radar and electronic
equipment and antennae.

Although the arrival of NIKITA KRUSHCHEV
in the US has been scheduled for 9/15/59, the presence in NYC
of this electronically equipped vessel at this time could have
some significance; however, the vessel is reportedly here in
connection with the Geophysical Program of the UN.

The possibility also exists that the departure
of the vessel may be delayed until KRUSHCHEV has visited NYC.

NYO following this matter.

- 5 - Bureau (62-104045) (RM)
 (1 - FBI Laboratory) (Encls. 8)
 (2 - VISIT OF HYDROGRAPHIC VESSEL....)
1 - New York (105-37245)
1 - New York (105-37352)

RE: pov
(8)

Approved: 59 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b6
b7C

SEVEN

ATC.

NY 105-37352

On 8/31/59, photographs of the "MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV" were taken by NYO in the vicinity of Pier 34 N., where she is berthed.

For the information of the Bureau, one print each of the eight photographs of the "MIKHAIL LOMONOSOV" are being submitted as enclosures.

The negatives of the above prints are being maintained in the Exhibit Section of NY file 105-37352.

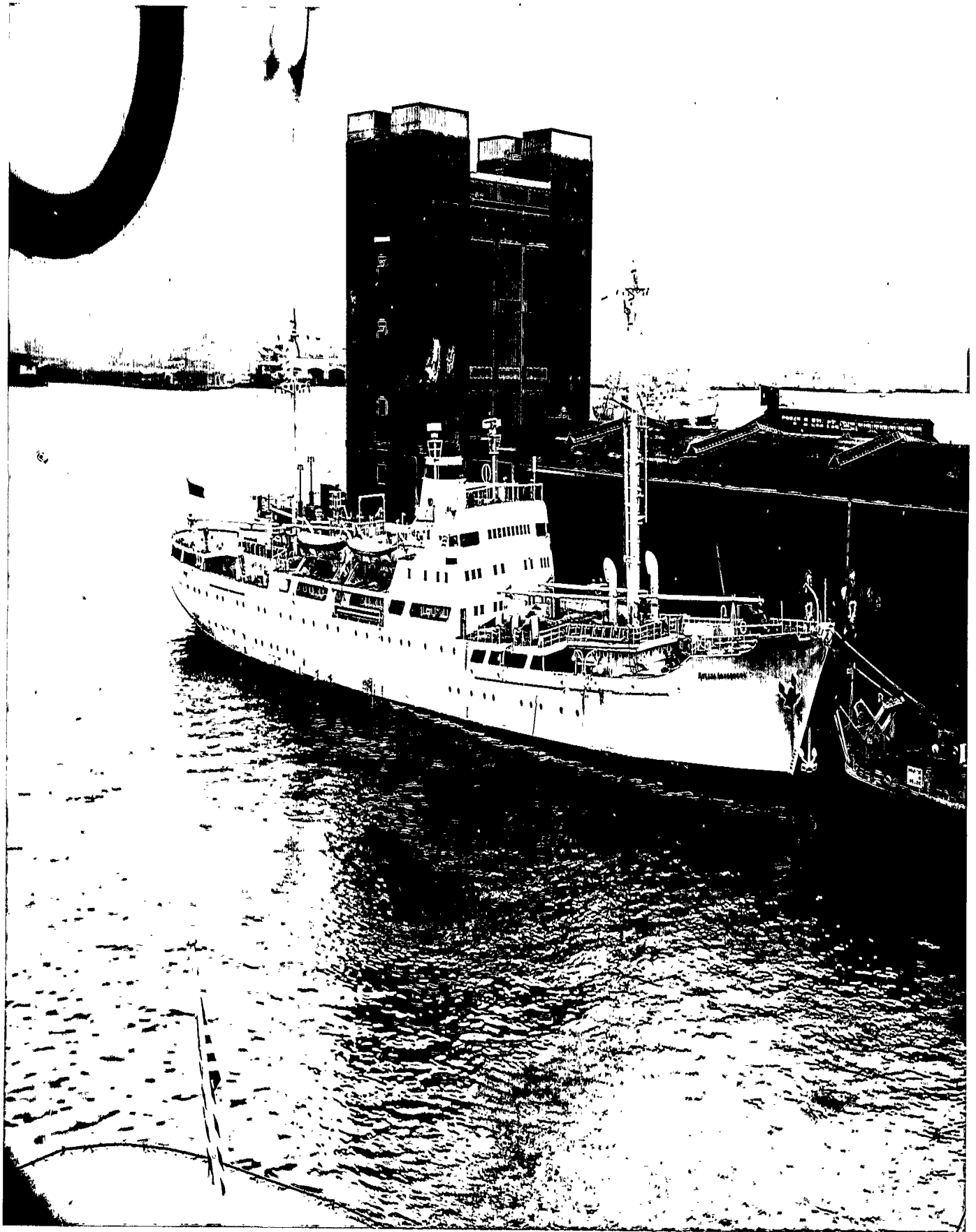


Photo taken 8/31/59 of Soviet Ship "Mikhail Lomonosov," Pier 34 North, NYC

NY-105-37352

Number 7

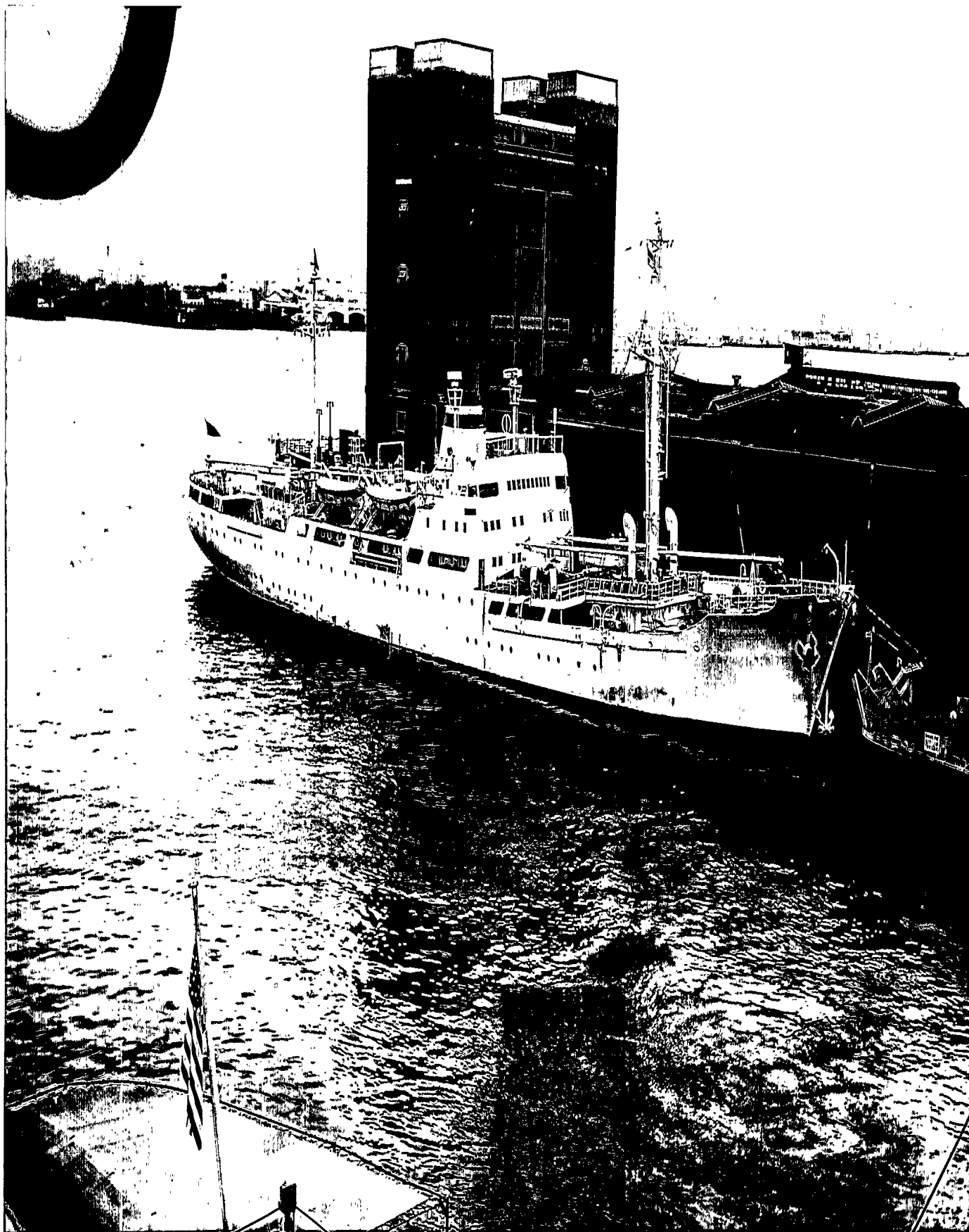


Photo taken 8/31/59 of Soviet Ship "Mikhail Lomonosov," Pier 34 North, NYC

NY-105-37352

Number 8

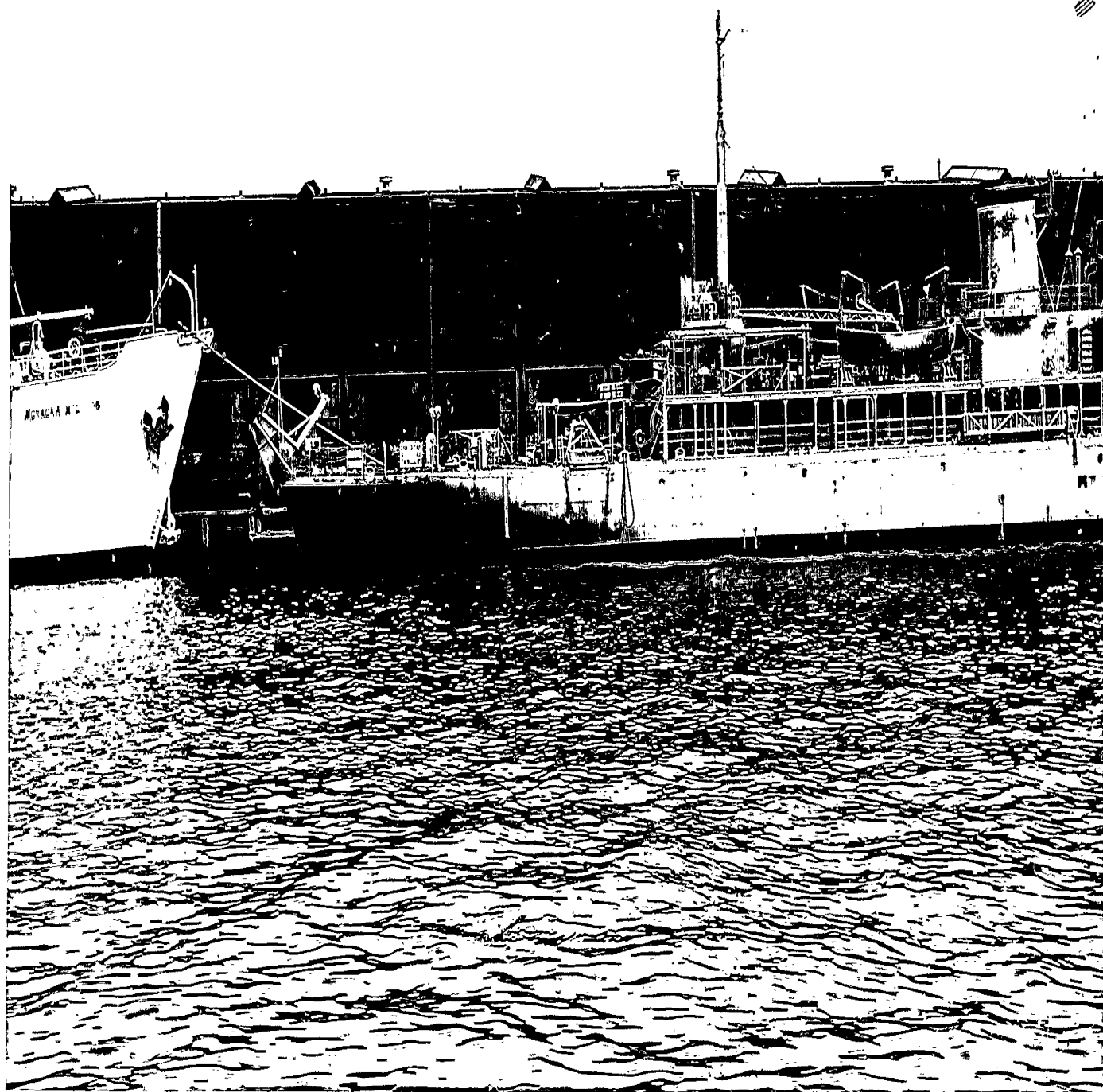


Photo taken 8/31/59 of Soviet Ship "Mikhail Lomonosov," Pier 34 North, NYC

NY-105-37352

Number 1

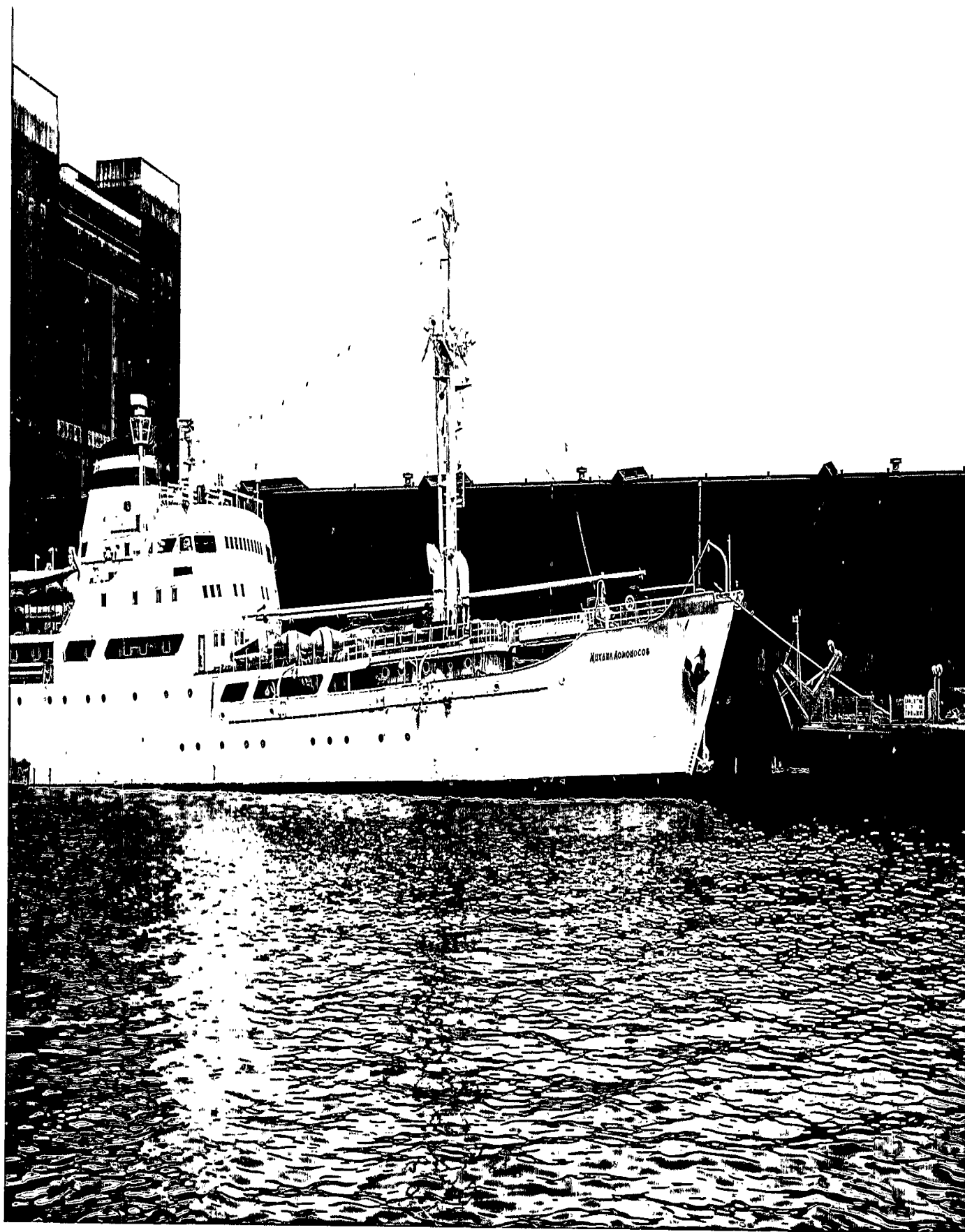


Photo taken 8/8/59 of Soviet Ship "Mikhail Lomonosov", Port 34, North, NYC
NY-105-37352

Number 2

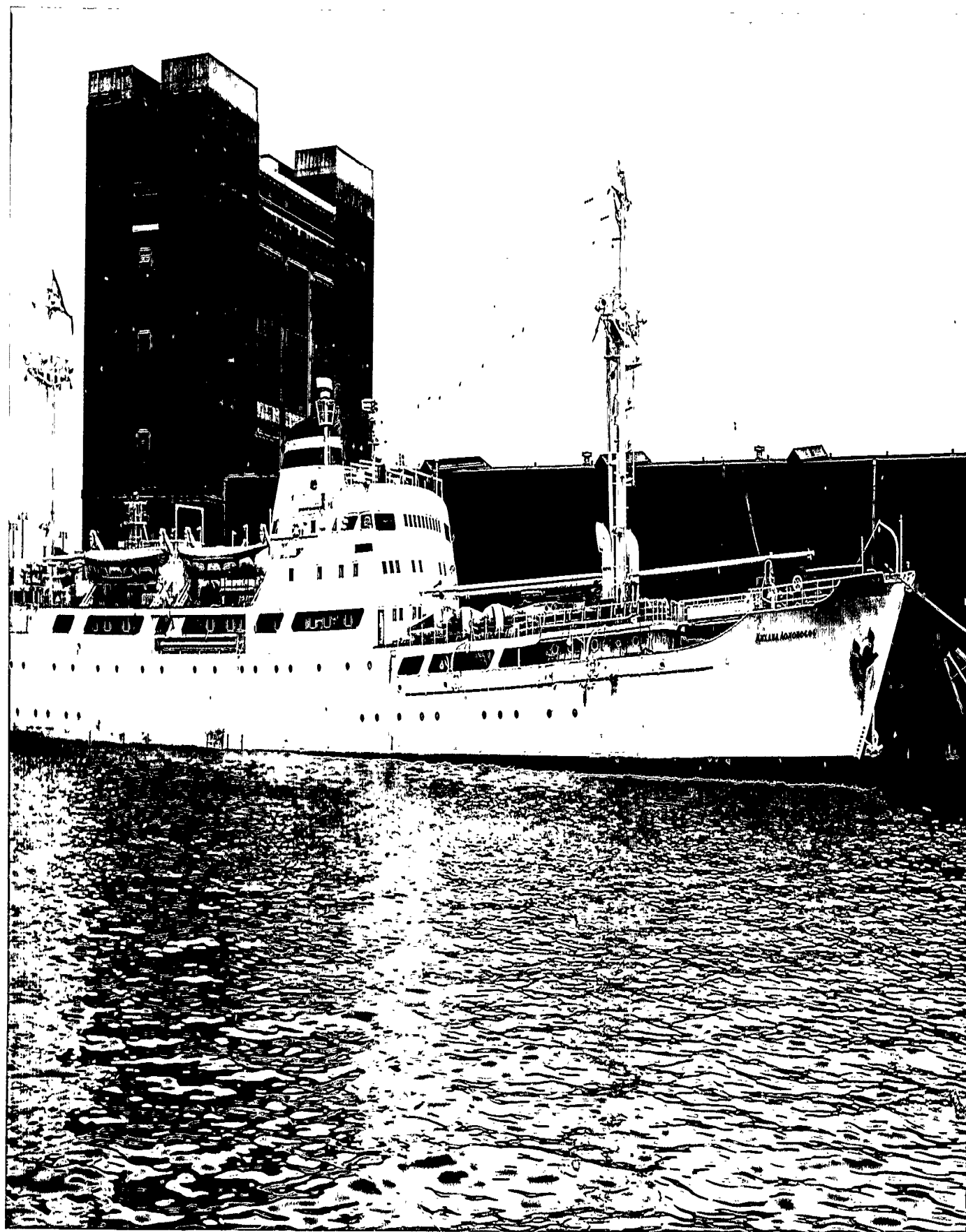


Photo taken 8/31/59 of Soviet Ship "Mikhail Lomonosov," Pier 34 North, NYC

NY-105-37352

Number 3

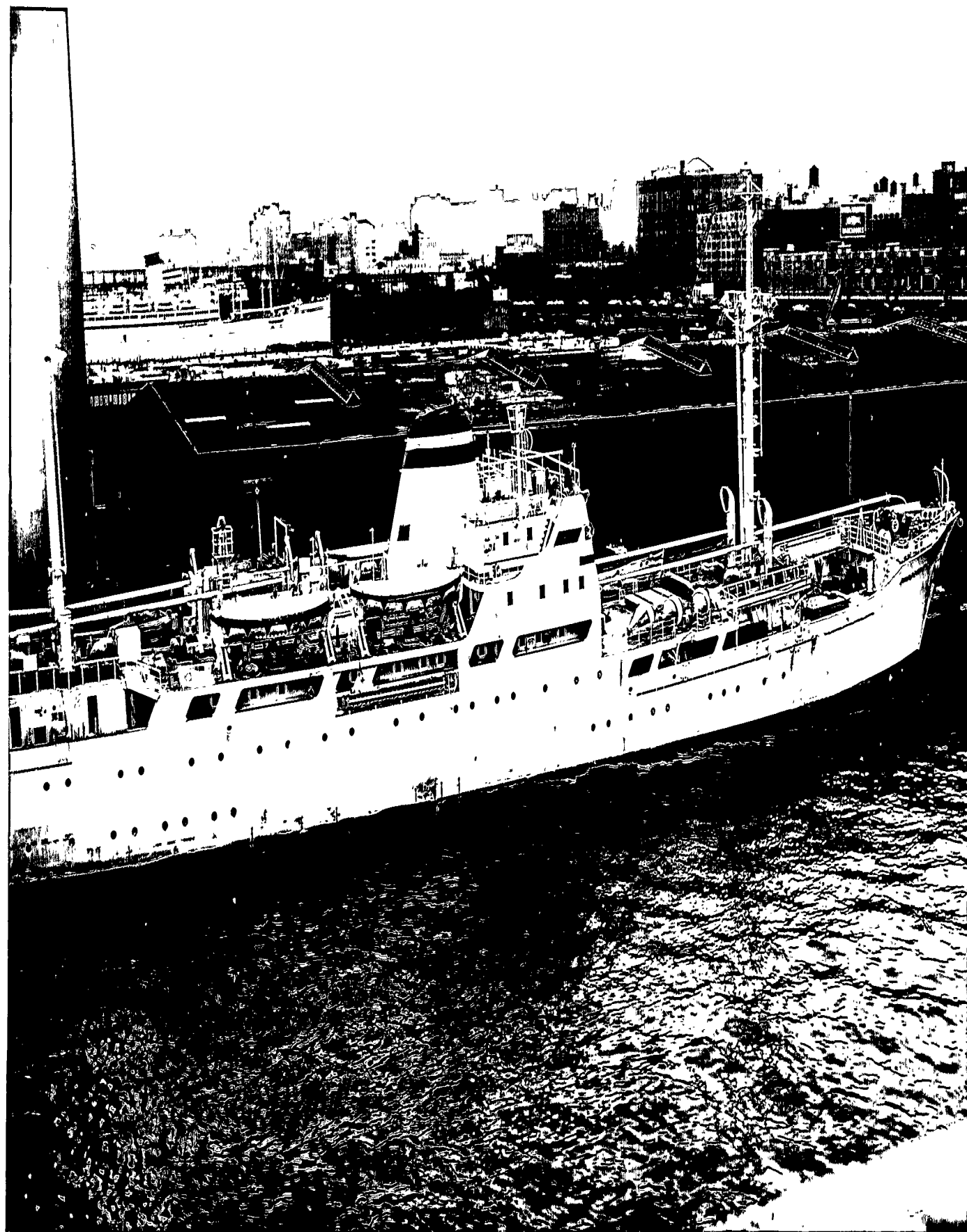


Photo taken 8/31/59 of Soviet Ship "Mikhail Lomonosov" Pier 34, North, NYC

NY-105-37352

Number 4

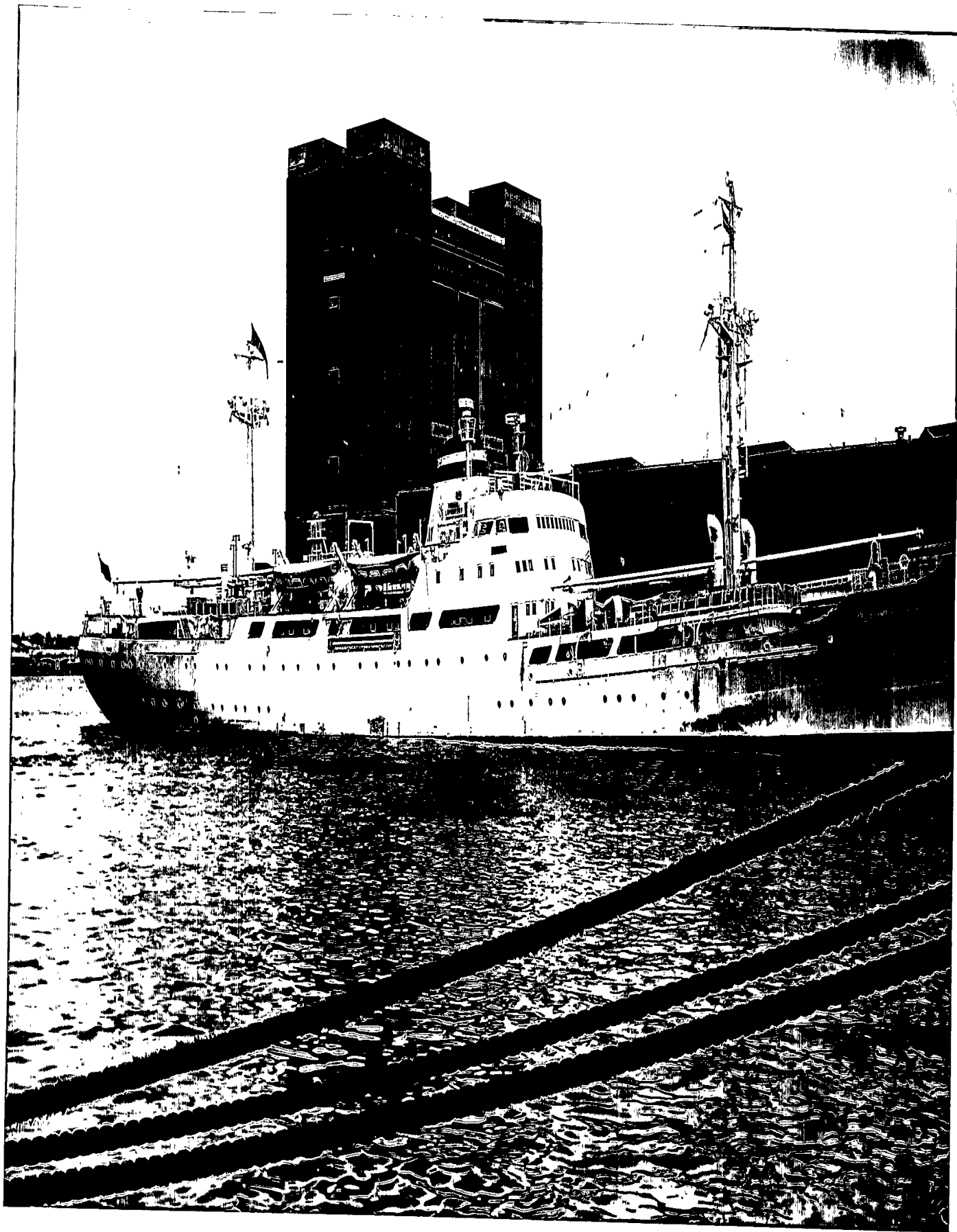


Photo taken of Soviet Ship "Mikhail Lomonosov", Pier 34 North, NYC

NY-105-37352

Number 5



Photo taken 8/31/59 of Soviet Ship "Mikhail Lomonosov," Pier 34 North, NYC

NY 105-37352

Number 6

F B I

Date: 9/11/59

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS

Referral/Consult

On 9/11/59 [redacted]
advised SA [redacted]b6
b7C

[redacted] learned that [redacted] will go to NYC during the evening of [redacted] who is scheduled to arrive on [redacted]. According to the informant, this is a special flight carrying UN personnel and four or five other Russians believed to be arriving in connection with KHRUSHCHEV's visit.

b6
b7C
b7E

NY cognizant of the above-mentioned flight and have been requested to cover its arrival for the purpose of observing baggage in accordance with previous Bureau instructions.

3 - Bureau
2 - New York
2 - WFO
(1 - 105-14628)
HDP:pjt
(7)

AIRTEL

Approved: _____

C. C. Wick Special Agent in Charge

SEP 18 1959

Sent 10 SEP 15 1959

Per [redacted]

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: September 10, 1959

FROM : Mr. F. A. Frohbose *fe*

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Referral/Consult

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____

At 12:50 p.m. on 9-10-59

ACTION:

After checking with you [] was advised that the FBI would not be using these instruments and that the use of these instruments is under the jurisdiction of Customs. He was further advised that we knew of no other agency who will be using these instruments. [] was advised that this question came up at one of the subcommittee meetings of which State is a member on September 9. The State Department representative was instructed to obtain from State and the White House a decision as to whether or not these instruments were to be used in connection with Khrushchev's baggage. Referral/Consult

b6
b7C

At 6:30 p.m. on 9-10-59 the writer again talked with []
 at which time []

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Liaison Section

WVC:mad:mtb

(6)

55 SEP 18 1959

10 SEP 16 1959

b6
b7C

This is as it should be

5-17

Office Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-03-2011UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
cc: Belmont
Branigan

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: September 9, 1959

FROM : W. A. BRANIGAN

SECRETb6
b7cTolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____SUBJECT: KHRUVIS Khrushchev Visit
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISESupervisor [redacted] of the Washington Field Office
furnished the following information which was received from confidential
informant [redacted] today: ~~(S)~~ UClassified by SP-3/ALM
Declassify on: OADR 4-10-87
#242,310

The informant advised on [redacted] he learned that [redacted]

[redacted] recently [redacted]

Informant is not aware of the [redacted] informant

advised that on the afternoon of [redacted]
contacted [redacted] at which time [redacted] stated
he had [redacted] because he wanted to express his
hope that arrangements can be made for Soviet Premier Khrushchev to appear
before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on September 16, 1959.Premier Khrushchev has agreed to have lunch
with the [redacted] and now the problem is to arrange
it for September [redacted] as [redacted] had previously informed

b7E

Informant stated that [redacted]

[redacted] until Premier Khrushchev arrives in the
United States in order that the same courtesy which was given to Deputy Premier
Anastas I. Mikoyan can be extended to Premier Khrushchev since he thinks this is
important for good relations. ~~(S)~~ UThe "Sunday Star," Washington newspaper dated January 18, 1959,
reflects that Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan lunched with the Senate Foreign
Relations Committee on January 16, 1959.The Congressional Directory for the 86th Congress reflects that
Wayne Lyman Morse is a Senator from the State of Oregon. D CACTION:[This information is being included with information concerning contact
between [redacted] respect to the appearance of Khrushchev
before the [redacted] The Director instructed that the [redacted]
be sent to the Vice President and, of course, it will also be sent to the Attorney
General.

WAB:hmm

10 SEP 16 1959

55 SEP 25 1959

SECRETS

7/15, 1959

	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
	Service Unit - Room 6524
	Forward to File Review
	Attention _____
	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Address

Localities

R #

Date _____

9/15

Searcher
Initials _____

21

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

b6
b7c

NE 61-7741-9 3.03.16.17

NR 65 5-17-1950

NE 1-7-2006 73 1336.38

№ 1-10-57. 2036. 27. 12. 16.

NI	65-64884-1
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NY 100-70039-4

W-100-74101-1

11/11/2011

NR 100-100-15-17-1/1

781-75-14 19-22, 34

36, 018 75-118181550

1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579

31. 10. 1941, 10. 1941, 10. 1941

2012-11-9 13:22

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

Subj

Supervisor

Room

R #

Date

Searcher

Initial

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR 100-202315-2373-2382

NR 100-308748-3310

NR 100-352385-2087-547, 10

14-32-101216-13-17, 49;

2691-101

NR 100-1352326-927-78/10

100-138643-97705

b6
b7C

NR 100-7411-0

100-70039-4

NR 100-70227-1441

Q. A.

NR 65-28939-701

NR 65-30092-2156-2227

2225-2346; 2226-2225;

2461-2521; 2522-2521-2522

2227-2227; 2227-2227

NR 100-138643-364

NR 100-340414-16; 18

NR 100-365088-753

NR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations

Sub
Bir
Add

Localities _____

R# _____

Date 9/15Searcher
Initials 8123

FILE NUMBER

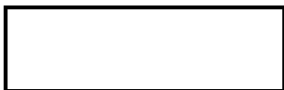
SERIAL

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NP	105-24309-1 sub. 431-204	Finland 151

DIRECTOR, FBI

SEPT. 10, 1959

SAC, NEW HAVEN (105-2751)



IS - NO, - REMOVED

Re New Haven letter to Director, dated 8/29/59, with letterhead memo; and New York letter to New Haven, dated 8/12/59.

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memo, dated and captioned as above.

Confidential informants contacted during September, 1959, are as follows:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Agent</u>
	9/2/59	SA EDWARD HOWARD GALL
	9/3/59	SA LLOYD S. GOODROW
	9/4/59	SA LLOYD S. GOODROW
	9/1/59	SA JAMES J. MC CARTHY

Investigation in this matter conducted by SA EDWARD HOWARD GALL.

One copy of letterhead memo dated 8/29/59 re and one copy of letterhead memo dated 9/10/59 re is being forwarded locally to Immigration and Naturalization Service, Hartford, Conn.

The New Haven Office is conducting no further investigation on this matter and this case is being closed.

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
- (2 - - Encl. 5)
- (1 - 62-104045 - Encl. 1)
- 1 - New Haven
- EHG:ra
- (4)

NOT RECORDED
195 SEP 15 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN
b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-2751

510 Trust Company Building
New Haven, 10, Connecticut

September 10, 1959

[REDACTED]
FEDERAL SECURITY - HUNTER

[REDACTED] Bridgeport, Connecticut,
advised on September 4, 1959, that captioned individual
arrived in Bridgeport, Connecticut, from New York City,
on July 2, 1959. [REDACTED] related that the National
Catholic Welfare Conference in New York City wrote him
a letter asking him if he could help [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] find jobs and places to live in Bridgeport, Conn-
ecticut. [REDACTED] stated that he met [REDACTED]
at the Bridgeport railroad station and drove them to
[REDACTED] Bridgeport, to the home of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] went on to say that he has not had much
contact with [REDACTED] however, he has conversed with him
on several occasions. The last time was about August
15, 1959, at which time [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] he was
living at [REDACTED] Bridgeport, Connecticut,
and as of that date was unemployed.

[REDACTED] continued that he learned that [REDACTED] had
written a letter to the National Catholic Welfare
Conference in New York City, in which he told lies
about him. [REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] said that
he didn't help him find a job after he arrived in
Bridgeport and other things of this nature. [REDACTED]
reported that in his limited contacts and conversations
with [REDACTED] he believes him to be a flighty individual.
He said that [REDACTED] told him that he had been married
but was separated from his wife; further, that he has
a son who is living with his wife.

b6
b7c

62-104045
ENCLOSURE

Re: [redacted]

[redacted] described [redacted] as about forty-five years of age, blond hair, 5'7" tall, weighing approximately one hundred and sixty pounds.

[redacted] Bridgeport, Connecticut, advised on September 4, 1959, that [redacted] rented a room from her at that address for two weeks. He moved from there to [redacted] Bridgeport, where he still lives. She stated he is employed by the Lewisburg Chair Company, 35 Spruce Street, Bridgeport.

[redacted] Fairfield, Connecticut, advised on September 4, 1959, that he is [redacted] of the Bridgeport Freedom Fighters Federation. He stated that [redacted] approached him several weeks ago with a letter he had composed to be sent to President EISENHOWER regarding KENNEDY's visit to the United States. [redacted] said that [redacted] asked him to endorse this letter and have the members of the Bridgeport Freedom Fighters Federation sign it. [redacted] said he flatly refused [redacted] and admonished him for writing such a letter. [redacted] said that he was not certain whether [redacted] ever mailed this letter; [redacted] pointed out that his organization was not taking part in any demonstrations while KENNEDY is visiting in this country.

b6
b7C

[redacted] Bridgeport Credit Rating Bureau, and Officer [redacted] Bridgeport Police Department, both Bridgeport, Connecticut, advised on September 4, 1959, that the files of their departments failed to contain any record identifiable with [redacted]

Confidential informants familiar with certain phases of Communist Party activity in the Bridgeport, Connecticut, area, advised in September, 1959, that [redacted] is unknown to them.

This memorandum is being loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

F B I

Date: 9/14/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHURVIS

There are attached hereto for the Bureau five copies of a letterhead memo dated as above and captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959."

The information contained therein was furnished by [redacted] The Bureau is aware of the limitations on dissemination of information furnished by that informant.

The attached memo is classified "Confidential" as [redacted]

[redacted] and might tend to identify an informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof

ENCLOSURE

③ - Bureau (Encls. 5)

2 - [redacted]

RBK:SKR
(5)AIRTEL

C - Wick

10 SEP 16 1959

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b6
b7C
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 14, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S.
KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

b7E

[REDACTED] a confidential informant,
who has furnished reliable information in the past, [REDACTED]

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-20-2011

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 9/14/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHRUVIS
IS - R

ReWFOairtel and letterhead memorandum 9/11/59, in the above matter, setting forth a text of an article which [redacted] of Montgomery County, Maryland, had furnished to the [redacted] in Washington, D.C., on that date protesting the arrival of Soviet Premier KHRUSHCHEV in the United States. As pointed out in WFO's airtel and letterhead memorandum of that date [redacted] requested [redacted]

[redacted] had advised on 9/11/59, that [redacted] had previously brought to his company texts relative to the arrival of KHRUSHCHEV and that his company had printed copies of such material for him.

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 9/14/59, captioned "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959", setting forth the text of a resolution of the Montgomery Conservative Club dated 8/11/59, to President EISENHOWER protesting the Premier's arrival and the text of a telegram signed by [redacted] to [redacted] National Commander, American Legion, along similar lines. This material was made available to WFO by [redacted] who requested that his identity and the identity of his concern be protected at this time as he did not know the legal situation involved in his furnishing copies of the material in question. For this reason the identity of [redacted] is not revealed in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

b6
b7C
b7D
UNRECORDED COPY FILED

ENCLOSURE

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
(1 - [redacted])
1 - Baltimore (Encl. 1) (RM) (Info)
2 - WFO
(1 - [redacted])
AWN:ls
(7)

AGENCY

REQ. DESK

DATE

BY

C C - Wick

AIRTEL

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

10 SEP 16 1959

M

Per _____

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

WFO (105-31081)

Referral/Consult

As set forth in WFO's airtel of 9/11/59, in the KHRUVIS matter, it appears that [redacted] is identical with [redacted]

[redacted] and who was also interviewed by WFO in connection with the [redacted] Registration Act investigation (Bufile 97-3293).

b6
b7C

WFO indices contain no information relative to [redacted] mentioned as [redacted] of the Montgomery Conservative Club, in its resolution of August 11, 1959.

The comments regarding the Montgomery Conservative Club were furnished WFO on 2/6/58, by [redacted] and no additional data appears in the files of this office relative to this organization.

b6
b7C
b7D

A copy of this airtel and letterhead memorandum are being forwarded to the Baltimore Office inasmuch as [redacted] resides in the Baltimore area.

The letterhead memorandum is classified Confidential inasmuch as it reflects investigative interest in an official of [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which would be detrimental to the national defense interests of this Nation.

- 2 -

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 14, 1959

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

On September 11, 1959, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] had during the recent past requested that [redacted] print copies of articles which [redacted] had brought to the printing company.

b6
b7C
b7D

According to [redacted] [redacted] had on August 13, 1959, printed copies for [redacted] of the following article protesting the official visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the United States:

"MONTGOMERY CONSERVATIVE CLUB RESOLUTION PROTESTING THE
OFFICIAL VISIT OF NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES
TELEGRAPHED TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER 11 AUGUST 1959

"WHEREAS the ~~Montgomery Conservative Club~~, in full quorum assembled on Tuesday, August 11, 1959, has fully discussed the political and moral implications of the impending official visit of the Communist Dictator of the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev, to the United States, and, *The [redacted] [redacted]*

"WHEREAS the club is aware of the implacable enmity of Nikita Khrushchev toward the United States and his threat to 'bury us', and,

"WHEREAS the Club is aware of Khrushchev's refusal to agree to the preservation of the freedom of Berlin, and,

"WHEREAS the Club is aware that the current dictator of Russia and his predecessors have consistently broken past agreements with our Government, and,

"WHEREAS said Khrushchev has refused to give the people of the United States any accounting for the American prisoners still held in the Soviet Union and other Communist controlled nations, and,

62-104015-242
ENCLOSURE

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VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

"WHEREAS Khrushchev is continuing to oppress the captive nations of Europe and to extend his tyranny over additional nations, and,

"WHEREAS Khrushchev's visit to the United States constitutes a grievous blow to our faithful allies in France and Germany, and,

"WHEREAS the United States Government proposes to extend to Khrushchev an official state welcome and is exerting powerful pressures to assure Khrushchev a 'courteous' reception by the American people, and,

"WHEREAS the Club believes the American people are opposed to bestowing the nation's honors on the nation's enemies and the enemies of freedom,

"BE IT RESOLVED that the Montgomery Conservative Club respectfully protests to the President, the visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the United States, and deplores the efforts of the United States Government to discourage and suppress the free expression of the American Peoples' opposition to the visit.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
MONTGOMERY CONSERVATIVE CLUB"

On February 6, 1958, an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] meeting of the Montgomery Conservative Club dealing with the misuse by professional educators of the responsibility given to them by the public. This informant described the organization in summary as operating quite legally and having a well-thought up series of lectures and events; that in the informant's opinion the group offered no incentive to more radical groups.

[REDACTED] in question advised that [REDACTED] had on August 28, 1959, printed copies for [REDACTED] of the following material dealing with the visit to this country of Soviet Premier Khrushchev:

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

"TELEGRAM SENT TO
PRESTON J. MOORE
NATIONAL COMMANDER, AMERICAN LEGION,
AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL CONVENTION,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
26 AUGUST 1959

"Dear Commander and Legion Comrades:

"As a former diplomat who has studied our foreign policy profoundly, and as an American who believes that our past policy stands on principle, rather than on Machiavellian Political Convenience, I supported our political leaders' position that we could not do business with Hitler.

"As a Patriotic American and Legionnaire, and as a devout believer in our forms of local self-government counter-balanced by a principle of constitutionally limited official authority, which is the chief protection of the personal liberty of each and every loyal American who would not destroy the delicately formed and laboriously created pattern of our thousand-year-a-making political system, I join my fellow legionnaires in objecting to the honoring of the tyrant of the east, Nikita Khrushchev, the sworn enemy of our unique concept of the right of each and every American to life, liberty, and the pursuit of his own separate happiness, so long as he respects these same rights for his fellow-countrymen.

"Wherever men have been forcibly subjected to Khrushchev's political system, they have learned to bear but also to hate the society in which they live; for inevitably such government leads the master to treat his subject as an animal rather than as an image of God.

"Now let me conjure my brother Americans and Legionnaires, Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Northerner and Southerner, each in his own way and humour, to stiffen his sinews, to summon up his blood, to disguise his fair nature with just and reasoned anger, and to roar, as loudly as our eagle screams, the defiance of the proud and freeborn seed of the tree of liberty at him who would enslave us all by turning American against American.

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO
THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

"Justice and freedom are not created by Attilas, Caesars, Hitlers, Khrushchevs, nor by selfish governments and pressure groups, but by each and every noble American, working in his own separate way, in trying to mirror the intent of our only master, the Lord God who created us in his image and likeness.

"We owe no tribute to Attila, to Caesar, nor to Khrushchev. We pay tribute only to God and try to serve our nation, and those abroad who have never enjoyed the right to serve their creator, nobly and compassionately whatever our lot in life may be. Let us pray that a bold front toward Khrushchev, the enemy of God, will forestall the immolation of our Russian brothers on the altar of a tyrant's greed and materialism.

[REDACTED]
Legionnaire

The 1959 Washington, D.C., Telephone Directory lists one [REDACTED] as residing at [REDACTED] Maryland. In this connection, on June 29, 1959, [REDACTED] of the same address, at the time of furnishing certain information to the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, described himself as [REDACTED] Washington, D.C.

b6
b7C

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

, 1959

	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
	Service Unit - Room 6524
	Forward to File Review
	Attention _____
	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)

☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject
Birthdate
Address

Localities

R #3

Date _____

Searcher

Initials

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MEMORANDUM

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10

	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
	Service Unit - Room 6524
	Forward to File Review
	Attention _____
	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
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Initials _____

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1959

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
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Localities _____

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Date 7/15Searcher
Initials 123

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9/15, 1959

	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
	Service Unit - Room 6524
	Forward to File Review
	Attention _____
	Return to _____
	Supervisor Room Ext.

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject
Birthda
Address

Localities

R# _____ Date 9/15 Searcher Initials 21
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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Note subject was in the United States January - March, 1958.
Data regarding subject was sent to your agency entitled, "Visit
of Soviet Artists to the U.S."

RECORDED 14 553

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/16, 1959

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____

Supervisor
Room
Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject _____
 Birthdate _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 9/15 Searcher Initials 81
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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NP 105-40542-235
 NP 105-45657-62
 NP 100-15145-171
 NP 105-33155-115
 NP 105-40542-220
 NP 105-47295-167
 NP 105-53022-226
 105-40542-235
 105-45657-62
 100-15145-171
 105-33155-115
 105-40542-220
 105-47295-167
 105-53022-226

"Visit of Soviet Artists to the U.S."

Arrived 1/6/58

Departed 3/7/58

TO
12-1-81
FORM DS-899

The July 12, 1945 issue of VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA U.S.S.R. contained a list of Soviets described as Workers of the Peoples Commissariats of Internal Affairs and State Security, Red Army Counterintelligence, and Generals, Officers, Sergeants and Private of the Troops of the N.K.V.D. who received awards of one time or another. Included among the list was the name [redacted] who received Order of the Patriotic War Second Class. It is not known whether he is identical with the subject of your inquiry.

(61-3499-1046 p.1231)

b6
b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/15, 1959

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____

Supervisor
Room
Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☒ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject

Birthdate & Place

Address

Localities

R#

Date

Searcher
Initials

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

61-3497-1046, 1047

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

Subj.

Supervisor _____

Room _____

R# _____

Date 9/15

Searcher _____

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21 Q.

NP

100-352445-6008

NP

100-383515-26112, 116

NP

100-358549-15086



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 9/14/59

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: KHRUVIS

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 DeLoach _____
 McGuire _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Supervisor [redacted] of the New York Office called at 10:37 a.m. today. He said the New York Office has learned through its source at RCA that the direct leased radio channel via Tangiers to Moscow will be hooked in at 8 p.m. tonight at the Soviet United Nations Delegation. The Soviets will be able to send or receive messages both in English and Russian through three teleprinters at the Soviet United Nations Delegation. These teleprinters are a Model 15 (English letters) and Models 15 and 19 (Russian letters).

I relayed the information to Assistant Director Parsons, who advised the Laboratory Division is effecting coverage on this line.

ACTION:

For information.

b6
 b7C

1 - Belmont
 1 - Branigan
 1 - Donahoe
 1 - [redacted]

SEP 16 1959
 (5)

55 SEP 24 1959

10 SEP 16 1959

ESP SEC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-03-2011

FBI

Date: 9/14/59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-104045)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-31081)

KHUVIS
IS - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

4/28/88
Classified by SP1/mack/m
Declassify on: CDR
1282690

Transmitted herewith are five copies for the Bureau and two to New York of a letterhead memo captioned, "VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959" and dated as above.

The first informant referred to is a highly confidential source (documentation anonymous).

The second is [redacted]

[redacted] who was interviewed by SA [redacted]

In view of the fact that the purpose of the contact between [redacted] and ERNESTINE EVANS is known and also because EVANS' background would indicate that interview of her would serve no useful purpose, WFO plans no further investigation in this matter and is submitting it for the information of the Bureau and New York.

- 3- Bureau (Encls. 5)
2- New York (105-37245) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-101-345) (EVANS)
2- WFO
(1-105-19250) [redacted]

RJG:mei
(7)

AGENCY

REQ. REC'D

DATE

BY

RE

20 SEP 15 1959

ENCLOSURE

Approved: JNG R
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

WFO 105-31081

The attached letterhead memo is classified "~~Confidential~~"
since it reflects our investigative coverage of a [redacted] [redacted]

b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 14, 1959

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~Classified by SP1 mac/sem~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 4/22/88~~ 282890

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

[redacted] a confidential informant who
has furnished reliable information in the past, determined
from [redacted]

[redacted] that she
had been contacted by Ernestine Evans, 212 East 48th Street,
New York, New York, a writer. Miss Evans had reportedly
received an assignment from Hugh Shaw, Feature Editor,
"Weekend Magazine and Perspectives," Montreal, Standard
Publishing Company, Limited, 231 St. James Street West, Montreal,
Canada, to prepare an article on Mme. Khrushchev, wife of
Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, for his publication,
which is a weekly supplement to 39 Canadian papers covering
the whole of Canada in both the English and French languages
with a combination circulation of 1,780,000. [redacted] told
the informant that Miss Evans' editor specified that there be
a personal interview with Mme. Khrushchev and that Evans also
expressed a desire to attend any general news conferences.
She planned to use a tape recorder during these interviews.

[redacted] said that Miss Evans was sure she could build a
favorable story about Mme. Khrushchev based on her family
life, participation in Soviet affairs, and anecdotes about
her past, interlaced with comments by other Russian women
that Evans has known in the past. ~~XX~~

Informant was unable to learn from [redacted] what
disposition would be made of Evans' request. ~~XX~~

The August, 1959, edition of the "Diplomatic List"
published by the United States Department of State, lists
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

62-12701-317
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF SOVIET PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV
TO THE UNITED STATES, SEPTEMBER, 1959

~~SECRET~~

In November, 1943, a second confidential informant, who has also furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Ernestine Evans was a member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session, Appendix Part 7, First Session, listed Ernestine Evans as a member of the Board of Directors of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia (USSR) in 1926.

The American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia (USSR) was cited as a Communist Party front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities, report of 1948, Page 334.

This memorandum contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

-2-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 25
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Page 99 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 154 ~ Referral/Consult
Page 162 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 165 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 168 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 171 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 183 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 216 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 217 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 262 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 265 ~ Referral/Direct
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